



THE BOOK
OF
THE PATRIARCH JOB,

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL HEBREW,

AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE IN THE

TERMS AND STYLE OF THE AUTHORISED ENGLISH VERSION,

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

AN INTRODUCTION,

ON THE

HISTORY, TIMES, COUNTRY, FRIENDS, AND BOOK
OF THE PATRIARCH;

WITH SOME

STRICTURES ON THE STATEMENTS OF BISHOP WARBURTON, AND OF THE
RATIONALISTS OF GERMANY, ON THE SAME SUBJECTS.

AND TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A COMMENTARY,
Critical and Exegetical,

CONTAINING ELUCIDATIONS OF MANY OTHER PASSAGES OF HOLY WRIT

INSCRIBED, BY PERMISSION, TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

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TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK,
DUKE OF SUSSEX,

K.G. K.T. G.C.H. D.C.L. ETC. ETC.

THIS ENDEAVOUR TO TRANSLATE AND ELUCIDATE THE MOST ANCIENT
COMPLETE DOCTRINAL PORTION OF SCRIPTURE NOW EXISTING;

NAMLY,

THE BOOK OF THE PRINCE AND PATRIARCH JOB,

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SPLENDID BIBLICAL AND THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY
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AND OF THE VERY MANY SIGNAL INSTANCES OF ENCOURAGING CONDESCENSION
AND REAL KINDNESS
EXPERIENCED AT A TIME AND UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH
GAVE THEM A PECULIAR INTEREST AND VALUE,

IS,

BY PERMISSION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS,

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY

THE TRANSLATOR AND AUTHOR.

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P R E F A C E.

THE object of the present undertaking has been, to present to the public as literal a Translation of the Book of Job as the idiom of our language would allow, together with such explanatory matter as seemed necessary. In the first case, the style and language of the Authorised Version have been adopted as far as practicable; because these were deemed the best, both on account of their simplicity and purely English character; and because they had, from long usage, established a sort of claim to preference. And, in the second, as to the explanatory matter offered, a translator would hardly be justified in presenting a new translation of any book to the public, without giving at the same time his reasons for the renderings which he may have had to propose. In the Book of Job this would be particularly requisite, as well on account of its acknowledged difficulty, as of the doubts found to rest on the history of Job himself.

The former of these will, it is hoped, be found sufficiently provided for in the Commentary appended to the Translation; the latter, in the Introduction prefixed to it. In both cases, indeed, much might have been added, which to some might have seemed no more than necessary: while to others, what is now given will probably appear too much. I have, therefore, kept within these extremes to the best of

my judgment; endeavouring to give no more than was necessary to the due understanding of my author, and the justification of my translation of him. But on this subject, on the style adopted, the rules observed in making the Translation, the parallelism, and other such matters, more will be found in the Introduction.

One question appeared to me of the greatest importance here. It was this: There has perhaps been no period in which much doubt has not existed, whether Job was or was not a real character. Since the times of Bishop Warburton, however, and since *Rationalism* or *Neologianism*, as it has been called, has made so great a progress in Germany, this question has—on one side at least—received all the help that learning and ingenuity could bestow upon it: and this was the side of doubt and infidelity. I say, doubt and infidelity; because I hold, that every thing which tends to deprive this book, and such books as this, of their real historical character, cannot but administer to infidelity in the end; and because I am convinced that the views both of Bishop Warburton and of his followers, are, in this case, perfectly groundless and false. I therefore considered it my duty to investigate this question in all its essential bearings; and, in doing so, I soon found that every thing necessary to its determination was at hand. I found, as I thought, the family of Job—those of his friends generally—the parts in which he and they resided—as well as the times in which they lived, all determinable in Holy Writ, in a manner never found in cases of parable; and to an

extent quite sufficient to prove that the whole was real history, and intended to be received as such.¹ The particular objections of Bishop Warburton, Rosenmüller, and others, I have considered; and have found that they universally rest on some mistaken view, translation, or application, of the passages on which they treat. The truth seems to be, Bishop Warburton,—great as he was in other respects,—was not mighty in the Scriptures; and it may be doubted whether his followers, to whom allusion has been made, are gifted with any thing like his ability and honesty; although it may fairly be allowed that they are not less ingenious, theoretical, and fanciful, than he was.

One consideration, which has appeared to me of great moment, presented itself during this investigation ; it was this :—If I have rightly ascertained the period in which Job lived; the allusions so often made in his Book to God's Will, Commands, Ways, and Judgments, must be allusions to revelations existing before the times of Moses ; and, as I find many of them made in the very words of the Book of Genesis, it should follow that this Book was in existence, and generally known, before the times of Job : those not to be found in this Book might have been taken from others, which Divine Providence has not deemed it necessary should be preserved : and of such we have some intimations elsewhere in the Old Testament,

¹ See also F. Spanhemii Historia Jobi, Lugd. Batav. 1694 ; to which I have occasionally referred in the Introduction. I had, however, arrived at my conclusions before I consulted the valuable little book of Mr. Spanheim.

and in the Epistle general of Jude in the New. But, what appeared to me the most important and remarkable was, the real citations made in considerable numbers from the Book of Job, by subsequent writers of the Old Testament, as well as by those of the New; and these, together with allusions less direct, existing to a very great extent. Job is not, therefore, merely cited by name, but his Book is quoted verbally and literally, in very many cases: in many more it is manifestly imitated, or else alluded to. If this, therefore, can be relied on,—and my own conviction is that it can, and is, moreover, indisputable,—nothing farther can be wanted to complete the proof, that the Book of Job is strictly historical and canonically true; the sacred penmen themselves of the subsequent Scriptures having both considered and treated it as such, and as being of paramount Divine authority.

On this question, therefore, I have bestowed considerable labour and care in the Introduction, the marginal references attached to the Text, and the Commentary; because I thought it a most important one, both as it respects the canonical authority of this book, and the doctrines which it inculcates: and also, because both this canonical authority, and these doctrines, must have had their influence on the Jews throughout the whole period of the theocracy. And, if this be the case, we need no longer doubt, with Grotius and Warburton, as to the religious knowledge and expectations of the Jews during the whole period of their commonwealth, as we have the very document now in our hands from which most of

these must have been drawn ; a document affording in the richness and pithiness of its details, matter abundantly sufficient for all these purposes.

Out of this consideration, moreover, will issue others of considerable importance ; for it will now appear, that even the patriarchs were much more enlightened on the subject of revealed religion than has been usually believed : which cannot fail to throw much light and interest on their histories as recorded in the Old Testament, and appealed to in the New ; as also on the state and expectations of believers generally in their days. It will also be seen, that the Bible really contains within itself much more, that is calculated to supply the best elucidation of its own contents, than many have supposed. For, if it be true that the Book of Genesis, as above remarked, is actually quoted and commented on in the Book of Job, and that the Book of Job is, in like manner, in subsequent portions of Holy Writ ; it must also follow that, from a careful comparison of the same doctrines, events, phraseology, &c. thus occurring in several places, considerable light will be elicited, and may be thrown upon them in all. This consideration struck me very forcibly in my late endeavour to throw some light on the declarations of prophecy.¹ For then, I found —or thought I found—the Old and New Testament so intimately connected and interwoven as it were together, as it also appeared to be the case with all the books of the Old ; and, at the same time, so much interpreted and applied in the New, that, in

¹ See my Sermons and Dissertations. London, 1830.

fact, nothing now remained to be done beyond a careful examination of the several passages so connected together, interpreted, and applied, and then to draw the necessary conclusion ; which was, that the whole was completely fulfilled !

This consideration, moreover, may be fairly reckoned upon, as supplying in every case a most powerful argument in favour of the Divine authority and inspiration of the Scriptures. For, if there does exist the most perfect agreement in all, and every one, of the most minute particulars of this sort — which certainly could never have been effected by human means,— and this I will affirm is the fact, and that it will every day become more and more apparent, as we become more familiar with the original Scriptures : and again, if it should also appear — which I will likewise affirm it eventually will — that not a jot or tittle of prophecy has failed, but that all has been fulfilled ;—then, I say, we shall have such a twofold cord of evidence as never can, and never will, be broken : and, what is best of all, this will be obtained by means the most unexceptionable,— the just and natural method of arriving at the intentions of the great Author of Holy Writ,—namely, a minute but comprehensive investigation of its own details.

As to the Notes or Commentary generally, my aim has been, at once to supply the wants of the student of the Hebrew Bible, and of the theologian and general reader. The appeals to the Hebrew Grammar,¹ the dialects of the Hebrew, and other

¹ In these cases, the second edition of my own, printed in 1832, is constantly referred to. The Hebrew Bible used, is that printed by Mr. Duncan in 1833.

Oriental usages, I considered as necessary to the student; both for the purpose of pointing out to him a most ample and valuable stock of materials for the cultivation of Biblical literature, and also to justify the renderings here offered to his notice. The exegetical, or generally explanatory, part, I deemed indispensable; because, after all, the intention of the Writer is the main thing to be had in view; and because this is always found to influence even the grammatical construction of passages, and the sense of single words, in a very great degree, as is shewn more at length in the Introduction.

I will now add, that it is my intention—should Divine Providence graciously continue to me my health, and should the public approve of this present endeavour—in like manner also to translate and explain all the other Books of the Old Testament. I am well aware of the weight and responsibility of such an undertaking, and of my inability duly to execute it; yet, I feel that the endeavour ought to be made, and,—as this must begin somewhere—that, occupying the station which I do in the University of Cambridge, I should be doing no more than my duty, in attempting to supply the little in my power towards so desirable a work. I may perhaps assume, that my labours have hitherto been crowned with some small degree of success; and that, with these views before me, if I cannot do all I may wish, or may be wanted, I may, nevertheless, with the aid of Divine Providence, contribute something in this way towards serving the public.

I ought, perhaps, to apologise here for the time

which has elapsed since this work was promised. The truth is, some things have occurred, demanding a considerable portion of my time, over which I had no control : others again, which struck me as duties not to be neglected, and which necessarily consumed some time. Add to this the fact, that the more I saw of my author, the more I felt the necessity of thoroughly investigating every difficulty which fell in my way ; and, in many cases, of instituting fresh inquiries into the precise force of very many of the single words, and phrases, with which I had to do, as it will be seen in the Notes appended to the Translation.

The duties, too, of the several offices which I have the honour to fill, have necessarily occupied much time not calculated upon when I first undertook this work : and an important part of these as necessarily fixed my residence, for the greater part of the year, in a village far removed from every public library, as well as from the press ; which has had the effect both of delaying the work, and of increasing the expenses of printing it. This, too—which I trust the reader's kindness will indulge—will probably have had the further effect of diminishing the accuracy of the references, which are indeed very numerous. To all of which I can only say, I have done the best which my measure of ability, joined with unceasing labour, could effect. And I am not without hopes, that I have so far succeeded as to make my work acceptable, and generally as accurate as works of a similar nature are found to be.

INTRODUCTION.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

IT is, I believe, universally admitted, that, when we wish to make ourselves well acquainted with any writer of antiquity, the first step to be taken is, thoroughly to study his history; and, in doing this, to familiarise ourselves as much as possible with every thing connected with him: viz. his language, style, manner; his opinions and views, religious, moral, political, and philosophical; the country, and times, in which he lived: and, in short, every thing—such as collateral history, and the like,—which may tend, either directly or indirectly, to throw light on the subjects touched on by him. This, I say, is universally admitted: and it is no more than what the nature of the case requires. It must also be admitted, I think, that the further any such writer is removed from our own times and country, the more difficult will this task become, and the probabilities of mistake be the greater; especially if the language in which he has written has long ceased to be vernacular, and is, at the same time, in its character altogether different from our own. Now, in no composition, with which I am acquainted, do all these properties so fully concur as in the Book of Job. It was committed to writing, in all probability, not later than three thousand five hundred years ago. Its author resided in the deserts of Arabia, not far from the Euphrates, and spoke a language the most unlike possible to that cultivated among us. The customs, laws, manners, politics, husbandry, commerce, art, science, &c., with which he was conversant, necessarily differed very widely from those prevailing among ourselves; and hence, the language used, and the allusions made, by him, cannot but be liable to misapprehension.

Now, whether it has arisen from any one or more, or from all, of these considerations taken together, I will not

pretend to say; but I safely may, that no work of antiquity which has come down to our times has been so frequently, or so grossly, misunderstood as this Book of Job. When I say this, however, it is not my intention to impugn either the good faith, the good intentions, or the abilities, of those who have preceded me in this inquiry. On the contrary, I most highly respect them all on the score of good faith, and good intention at least, and confess myself, moreover, very greatly their debtor. Yet I must say, I know of but few instances, in which sufficient time has been spent in the preparatory studies necessary for such an undertaking, or in which a range has been occupied in prosecuting them so extensive as it requires.

In the early Christian church, for example, Hebrew literature was scarcely known. Commentators extended their inquiries and labours no farther than the text of the Greek Septuagint, the Latin Vulgate, or the Syriac Peschito. Whatever, therefore, had been either misunderstood, or not understood at all, by the translators whom they followed, could hardly be corrected by them, however good, wise, or skilled in their own literature they might have been; and, to this, all their Commentaries, Homilies, and Tracts, will bear the amplest testimony.

From the times of the Reformation up to our own, the same has in a great degree been the case, if we make one exception in favour of Hebrew Rabbinical literature under the teaching of Jews.—And let me ask any honest man, who has attentively considered this sort of learning, Whether Biblical literature has, or has not, been really benefited by it? I am far from denying that the works of Lightfoot, and of others who followed him in his method of elucidation, are valuable. I hold directly the reverse: and so far I am thankful for their labours. But, I say, let any one consider the state of the Old Testament—even as it now exists among us, and throughout Europe—and let him ask himself fairly the question, Whether Jewish literature, Jewish Grammars, Commentaries, and Jewish principles of Scriptural interpretation, have not done more towards obscuring the text and context of that Book, than all the other causes, viz. negligence, want of encouragement, &c., put together, have done? And, again, whether the Old

Testament was not better understood before the Council of Nice from the text of the Septuagint, and Vulgate only, than it has been generally with us, even since the Reformation? And, once more, Whether the novelties, cultivated, indeed, with so much industry and profound learning by the Neologian school of Germany, have not been derived from the same dark, miserable, and heathenish source? For myself I will say, that of this I have no doubt. I have for a considerable time had my attention fixed on this subject. I have attentively studied its principles; and, I think, I have universally found their results to be obscurity, darkness, and pure heathenism.¹

In our Walton, Castell, Pococke, and others of the same period, we had, indeed, orientalists of the first celebrity,—men who, by the efforts of their mighty minds and almost incredible labours, left behind them monuments of industry and learning never to be excelled. I think it must be confessed, nevertheless, that it was not perceived in their day, that Rabbinism was only another name for ignorance and hatred to Christian truth; and, that they had in their own hands means of illustrating Holy Writ infinitely superior to those of that wretched school, which had been allowed to make such large inroads upon their valuable time, and so materially to darken their views. No one, I am sure, can read Pococke's Commentaries on Hosea and Micah, without lamenting at every step the trash which he had been induced to insert from the Rabbins, as illustrative of the text before him. Nor are Walton and Castell free in this respect; although it must be granted, they were less profuse in the use they made of these *blind leaders of the blind*. One lesson of value, however, may here be learned. It is this: Rare, indeed, is the penetration, and much more rare the power, which is able to discover the existence of error in fashionable opinions, and to free itself from their thrall.

After their day, indeed, biblical and oriental literature greatly declined in this country. The unhappy events which took place in the days of the first Charles, and continued for some time after to harass the country, had the

¹ See my Sermons and Dissertations.

effect of bringing the study of the Bible into disrepute : which, aided by the ribaldry of a vicious court, succeeded in completing the lamentable declension in this literature just now noticed. This, as it was likely, influenced our seats of learning. Professorships consequently became sinecures ; and the only branches of learning cultivated, were those which were exclusively secular. Occasionally, perhaps, a Warburton, Horsly, or Lowth, turned their attention to the Hebrew Bible; or a Sir William Jones, to the general literature of the East. But, unhappily, in the former, the want of an early and extensive acquaintance with the subjects on which they wrote, rendered their labours almost useless, and rarely to be trusted : in the latter, as secular learning only was had in view, the student of the Bible could receive but little assistance from his successful and elegant labours.

Nor was the case widely different on the Continent. Before the times of Michaelis, oriental literature was almost unknown in Germany : and, even in his days, it received but small additions. In like manner, before the times of the Baron de Saey, the French were not orientalists. D'Herbelot, or De Guignes, might have done something ; but it was more of a popular nature than applicable to the purposes of criticism : and, even in the former sense, not always challenging the highest degree of credit. Michaelis was certainly a good Syriac scholar, probably the best in his day in Germany. In the other dialects he never ranked high. And, that he never turned what he knew to the best account, is perhaps evident enough from his large work entitled “a Supplement to the Hebrew Lexicon.” One valuable property attended the writings of this extraordinary man, which, had it been duly acted upon, would have raised Germany to a most distinguished height in biblical literature. It was this : Michaelis thought for himself. He had learned from his favourite writer, Richard Simon, that implicit reliance was not to be placed on the *dicta* of his predecessors in this line of study. Michaelis, therefore, inquired for himself : and, had he been blessed with as great a share of judgment as he was of ingenuity and industry, few men would have so essentially benefited mankind, or have risen to so high a point of literary fame. But, unhappily, what

Father Simon wanted in honesty, Michaelis wanted in judgment. He therefore rejected much, conjectured more, and established but little, if we except the disposition to doubt, and the never-ending desire—as it was likely would be the case—of something new.

To this succeeded the school of Eichorn, Semler, and others; and, to these, those of Bertholdt, Gesenius, Ammon, De Wette, Paulus, Rosenmüller, Ewald, &c. &c., who can claim no higher a ground for their theological system than the long-exploded farrago of Spinoza. In oriental literature many of these gentlemen have made considerable progress, particularly Ewald. Yet, in no instance, as far as I have seen, has any one of them applied either the native grammar of the orientals, or their antiquities, to the illustration of the Hebrew text. In this respect they seldom proceed beyond the Lexicons of Golius or Castell, or, it may be, the “Grammaire Arabe” of the Baron de Sacy, although materials innumerable of genuine oriental grammar and antiquities are within their reach. But what is worst of all is, the meagre, false, and miserable system of theology to which they have attached themselves. Under this, it can avail but little what their philology is; for, a system being previously determined upon which will necessarily ride over all subordinate considerations of this sort, conjecture alone—in other words, human ingenuity,—will supply both root and branch, and these necessarily of a piece with the theory previously received, and set up as arbiter.

In Germany, therefore, where we find much to admire and to venerate, we also find much, very much, to deplore. A never-ending desire for something new is on the alert, which alone—were there no shallow and mischievous principles already adopted—could not but be ruinous to every inquiry after revealed truth. That such are the actual results of these principles and views, every one who has looked into the writings of the persons named above, abundantly knows: which is proof sufficient of the sentiments now advanced.

After what has now been said, no one will, perhaps, affirm, that abundant reason has not still been left for attempting a new translation, or, at least, an amended one, of the Book of Job; and, therefore, that the endeavour to supply this does not imply in me an unpardonable degree

of assumption. The book is confessedly the most difficult one in the Hebrew Bible. It certainly is one of the most ancient. It was written in a country and in times altogether unlike those in which we live. Its matter and its language are of the most exalted and splendid description ; while the influence which it has exerted on the whole Hebrew Bible, and the connexion which its doctrines evidently have with those of the New Testament, cannot but strike the Christian theologian as most interesting and valuable considerations.

I have now only to state, that the subjects which I have deemed it right to discuss here, for the purpose of introducing my reader to the history of, and circumstances connected with, our patriarch, will be found under the following heads :—viz. Section I. On the question whether Job was a real character, or not.—II. Objections to the reality of Job's character examined.—III. The times and place in which he appears to have lived.—IV. As to who wrote the book bearing his name.—V. The language and style of the book considered.—VI. On the doctrines contained in it.—VII. On the quotations found in it from former revelations, and also made from it in subsequent ones.—VIII. On the translation and interpretation of the Scriptures generally, and particularly as adopted in this work.—IX. On the scope and object of the Book of Job.

SECTION I.

ON THE QUESTION, WHETHER JOB WAS A REAL PERSON, OR NOT ?

I NEED not now stop to shew, that the Scriptures are capable of being misunderstood, or that this book, in particular, has come in for its full share in this respect. These are positions which stand in no need of proof. Our business will now rather be, to shew how the sacred writers have provided against mistake, with reference to the question now before us ; which is this, whether Job was, or was not, a real character. Now, if we are to take the language in which this book is written in its literal and direct acceptation, we

can have no doubt that Job was a real character: but, if we are to suppose that the whole is to be considered as *a case proposed*, i. e. as a *parable*, or *allegory*, for the mere purpose of inculcating some religious truth, or truths; then we shall conclude, that Job was not a real, but a fictitious, character: and, as men of very considerable learning have been found to take each of these sides of the question, the inquiry becomes the more important, and deserving of the greater attention.

The first question, then, which seems to claim our consideration in this case is, whether any real difference is discoverable in the modes of expression adopted by the sacred writers, when treating of fictitious, or of real, history, respectively? If there is, then, in what this is found to consist. For, if we can determine this, we shall have discovered a rule by which we shall be able to judge in all similar cases, whether we have before us real or fictitious history:—whether we have accounts of events as they actually happened; or, only a representation of them, given for the purpose of enabling us to draw certain conclusions: and, lastly, whether the Book of Job is of the former, or latter, sort.

In the first place, then, *Parables* are necessarily short: when lengthened out, they are termed *Allegories*: and, as the characters introduced, in each case, are brought forward for some specific purpose, no more is usually said of them than is absolutely necessary to this end. We never have, for example, in this sort of writing, the genealogy, the circumstances of family, the particular recital of children, friends, wealth, age, &c. of the parties concerned, dwelt upon. The events immediately connected with the doctrine to be enforced are solely mentioned: and, as the narrative must be short, in the case of parable, the conclusion is soon drawn; and the narrative itself is never after referred to, although the doctrine, which it was intended to illustrate and enforce, may, and often is.

The reason of such omissions is obvious. If a teacher were to dwell on circumstances and events unconnected with his *main* object, the force of his doctrine would evaporate under them. If, for example, in the parable of Lazarus and the rich man, we had the pedigree, the places of abode, the age, &c. of either, or both, of these characters, minutely detailed, we should have a mass of information which would be

perfectly useless ; and, what is worse, the point intended by the parable would be greatly obscured. The same is necessarily true of all parables : they are short, and unencumbered ; because their object is to enforce some one simple truth : and, because their illustrations are intended to be striking, and to have a permanent effect on the mind, they can contain nothing more than what is absolutely necessary for this purpose.

But we may have lengthened *parables*, or *allegories* ; and, in these, the descriptions may be more lengthy, and more minute. In these cases, therefore, should such exist, all the particulars just adverted to might possibly enter. It is the fact, however, that Holy Scripture contains no such things as *allegories*, unless we allow this Book of Job—which contains such details—to be one : which would be to take for granted something unknown generally to the sacred writers ; and, consequently, would be to beg the question—as it has been termed—in this particular instance. These considerations, therefore, afford us no grounds for concluding that this book is fictitious ; and, so far, its history would seem to be that of real life.

The Book of Job then, cannot be *a parable* ; and we have no right to conclude that it is *an allegory*. Let us now inquire, in the second place, how far its statements, and the allusions made to it by other writers, will bear us out in the opinion that it is real history. In the first place, then, it is particular and full on circumstances, which have nothing whatever to do with the doctrines inculcated by its declarations. We are told, for example, in its very outset, that Job dwelt “*in the land of Uz* ;” which, at the same time, intimates, that he must have been a descendant from a progenitor of that name, as will presently be shewn. But why, it may be asked, are we told this, if the book, with all its declarations, was intended to teach the single virtue of patience, grounded on faith ? And, again, why are we told that Eliphaz the Temanite, Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathlite, were his friends, if nothing more than the doctrine just mentioned was intended to be illustrated and enforced ? Surely, these designations, *Temanite*, *Shuhite*, and *Naamathlite*, might have been spared, as they certainly ought, unless they were intended to intimate that these persons really

had “a local habitation and a name.” And, if it should turn out, that some traces of them are to be found in the genealogies of the Bible (which we shall presently shew is the fact), it will become more than probable that they were real characters; and, if this be true, their common friend, Job, can hardly be supposed to have been a fictitious one.

We have, moreover, mention made of the Sabeans, the Chaldeans, and the Wilderness: the two former of which need not have been mentioned, as the word *robbers* would have much better suited the context, had the subject been merely parabolic; but, the introduction of the latter, in conjunction with the names of these people, gives the whole not more the air of historical narration, than it does of geographical accuracy.

Again, the feasting of the sons and daughters of Job, each on his day; that is, during the period of a week: these sons being seven in number:¹ Job’s sending for, and admonishing them; his offering up a sacrifice, at the same time, for each of them,—seems overdone and unnecessary, if all that was wanting was, merely to illustrate the doctrine, that patience was a virtue acceptable to God. For here we are led into particulars, which were not only not Jewish, and which never could have been countenanced by that nation, much less have recommended any doctrine; but, which had nothing whatever to do with the lesson principally taught in this book: and, what is most remarkable, which appear strictly to be historical truths, as it regards the customs of the times in which this work appears to have been written. These customs will be considered hereafter, as will also the arguments usually adduced to shew, that this portion of Scripture is parabolical.

So far, then, this book contains neither parable nor allegory; but is, in all probability, real history. Let us now consider, in the next place, how it has been treated by the sacred writers themselves. We are told in Ezekiel, chap. xiv., more than once, that, *though Noah, Daniel, and Job, were in such a place, they should deliver but their own souls by their righteousness*. As far as we can judge from the manner and context in which this is introduced, all the

¹ See the notes on this place.

characters mentioned seem intended to be taken as real. For, first, Job is joined with Noah and Daniel; who were, beyond all doubt, real characters. In the next place, they are all spoken of as real and living men; for it is said, "they should deliver *but their own souls* by their righteousness." And, in another place (ver. 18), "they shall deliver neither *sons nor daughters*, but they only shall be delivered themselves." We hear nothing, indeed, in the Scriptures, of the sons or daughters of Daniel: but we are told of the sons of Noah, and of the sons and daughters of Job. In this last place, therefore, allusion was perhaps made to the daughters of Job only: and, this is made as of real, and not of fictitious, characters. Besides, had either the book, or the character, of Job been parabolic, no such allusion could have been made at all: it would have been vain and futile, and, therefore, what never is done in the Sacred Scriptures.

We have another direct allusion to the character of Job in the Scriptures, and this is in the Epistle of St. James. The words are these (chap. v. 11): "Ye have heard of the patience of Job, and have seen the end of the Lord." No doubt can be entertained on the point, that Job is here cited as a real person; that the patience mentioned is as much the patience of a *real* man, as the sufferings also mentioned are those of our blessed Lord, and not of any imaginary being.¹

From these considerations, we cannot but conclude that Job was a real person. The circumstances of the narrative are such as are incompatible with the enunciation of parable; and such, therefore, as never can, and never do, accompany

¹ We are told by Bishop Warburton, however (*Divine Legation*, vol. v. p. 26), that Ezekiel and St. James, although citing the name of Job expressly, "do not refer to the Book of Jon at all." It is very true, they do not mention the book by name: but, it may be asked, Where was the righteousness of Job to be found in the times of Ezekiel, or the patience, in those of St. James, if it was not in the book which went under his name? That the book was in circulation in the times of St. James, there can be no doubt, from the circumstance that the Greek translation of the LXX. was then well known, and also from St. Paul's citation of this book. And, if so, it would be an unnecessary, and certainly an unlikely, supposition, that the passage in Ezekiel rested upon the authority of tradition. It is true, indeed, neither St. James, St. Paul, nor Ezekiel, enters into any discussion respecting the character of the Book of Job; but, as they evidently refer to it, or cite it, the book itself must have been considered as truly detailing the circumstances relating to the patriarch.

it. Of allegories the Sacred Scriptures know nothing. The Book of Job, therefore, cannot be an allegory, unless it be supposed to form a very remarkable exception to all the other books of the Bible. But this would be to suppose too much; unless, indeed, we had either very good authority for the supposition, or else very strong arguments for its support. Neither, however, has hitherto been produced; and I presume cannot; and consequently never will.

There is, however, an opinion held by some,—and it has been particularly defended by Bishop Warburton,—which goes to maintain that, although Job himself might have been a real character, still the book bearing his name, and professing to detail the circumstances of his life, might be fictitious and dramatical: in other words, it might, like the tragedies of Æschylus or Shakespeare, contain much of true history, mixed up with other matter of a purely poetical nature, added for the sole purpose of recommending the virtues principally intended to be taught. On this point Bishop Warburton¹ is very earnest and full. The rules given by Aristotle and Horace, for judging of such poetry, are quoted as decisions from which there is no appeal: and, therefore, as all-convincing on this question.

I cannot help thinking, nevertheless, that the whole of this is extremely unhappy: because, we are now judging of a book which, as to style, sentiment, subject, language, and date, is as far removed from every thing of Greek or Latin origin and character, as it is possible to imagine. But this may be got over, could it be shewn that the drama was common to both the East and the West. No such thing, however, can be shewn. Neither the Hebrews, Chaldeans, Syrians, nor Arabians, as far as we know, ever yet entertained any thing like the drama of Greece, or, in the least degree assimilated, either to its dramatic or epic composition.

¹ *Divine Legation*, ed. 1765, vol. v. pp. 18–25; and, after him, the critics of modern Germany. So Doederlein, as cited by Rosenmüller, *Proleg. in Job*, p. 8: “Evidem si quid verum video, Jobi memoriam diu conservavit traditio, populare historiarum inter orientales promptuarium, quam scriptor sacer arreptam expolivit . . . velut de Ulysse Homerus, de Æneo Virgilius; multa autem adderet de ingenio suo,” &c. And M. Rosenmüller: “Quod Homerus, Epopœia parens et tragici apud Græcos olim poetae factitarunt . . . Quæ vero poetae ingenio, quæ veræ historiae sint deputanda, nemo hodie nostrum unquam couficiat.”

To attempt, therefore, to judge of the writings of one nation by the laws set up by the writers of another, differing from the former in language, modes of thinking, customs, origin, and date, as widely as can be supposed, appears to me to be an effort as far removed from sound criticism, as it is from the requirements of common sense: and yet, this is the sort of argument most earnestly pressed by Bishop Warburton against the historical character of the Book of Job, and most frequently brought forward by the very learned critics of modern Germany for the same purpose. All I shall now say of this mode of arguing is, that it cannot be relied upon. The particular objections urged, both by the bishop and this school of divines, will be more particularly noticed in the next section.

SECTION II.

THE OBJECTIONS OF BISHOP WARBURTON, AND OTHERS, TO THE STRICTLY HISTORICAL CHARACTER OF THE BOOK OF JOB, EXAMINED.

+ THESE objections may all be arranged under one head or class, as they consist entirely of passages taken from this book, which, it is said, will not admit of a strictly historical interpretation: and, the inference is, that, as these are not historical in the true sense of the term, neither can the book be which contains them. To this inference, however, even if we allow the premises, very serious objections may be made. For, although we may allow that certain parts of any book may be parabolic, or otherwise figurative, still, we are not at liberty to affirm, that, therefore, the whole work is so. We have parables, for instance, in the gospels: but, are we hence to conclude, that the whole of these books are parabolic; and that nothing like real history is to be found in them? We have, too, in the Book of Judges, Jotham's fable of the trees. Are we, therefore, to conclude that this book contains no true history, but is either totally parabolic, or else written upon the model of the drama of Greece or Rome? The man would be considered scarcely in his senses, who should make such an assertion as this; and yet he would do

neither more nor less than what has been done by Bishop Warburton, and his followers, with this Book of Job. But let us come to the particulars, and consider the objections themselves in detail.

The first, and perhaps the most formidable, passage of this sort is found in the first chapter of the Book of Job, and is repeated in the second. It is to this effect: On a certain day the sons of God presented themselves before Jehovah: at the same time, and in the same place, *Satan*¹ also presented himself. A dialogue took place between God and the accusing spirit, in which the latter is said to have been walking up and down in the earth, &c. All of which, it is affirmed, must be fictitious and parabolical.

My reply to this is: It is very far from certain, that even this must be fictitious. It is, I am well aware, extremely easy to say that any thing which may appear strange or unintelligible to us, must be either fictitious or poetical; and, hence to conclude, that every thing connected with it must be fictitious likewise: because, forsooth, certain portions of the Greek and Latin authors can be made out in no other way! It becomes us, however, carefully to inquire, whether

¹ It is a favourite notion with the divines of modern Germany that, because this word (Satan) does not occur in this sense in the earliest books of the Bible, it must have been adopted by the Jews when in Babylon, in imitation of the Chaldean theology; and then to argue that, because this is the case, every book in which it is found is of a date subsequent to the captivity: which clearly is a mere assumption. So Winer (*Lex. Simon.*) and Gesenius, *sub voce*, “In libris post exilium Babylonicum scriptis.”—“Genius malus in recentiorum Judaorum theologia,” &c. Michaelis, however, has well remarked that, although this word does not appear in those elder books, it cannot thence be argued that it was not in use. (See Rosenmüller, *in loc.*) The argument is, therefore, good for nothing. I remark, although the word (שָׂטָן) does not occur in this sense, the doctrine on which it is founded does; and this, among the very earliest of scriptural declarations. For, in Gen. iii. 15, it is said, “I will put *enmity* (הַרְבֵּעַ) between thee and the woman,” &c.: which virtually constituted the Tempter an *enemy* (נִירֵא, a term synonymous with שָׂטָן, and occasionally used in the same sense). We are then told, that the woman’s seed (which, St. Paul tells us, is Christ) should bruise the serpent’s, that is, this *enemy’s* head; and the author of the book of the Revelation expressly tells us, that this serpent is, the Devil and Satan. We need not, therefore, be sent to Chaldea for the notion included in this term: and, if we were, it is more than any one of these very learned men can do to prove, that this notion was conveyed under the term שָׂטָן by the Chaldean philosophers. The whole, therefore, of this very erudite matter rests on assumptions which have no foundation.

this is the case ; because, should we happen to be wrong, it will avail but little to urge in excuse, that the classic authors can be viewed in no other light. In the present case, there certainly is enough in our hands to enable us to take a different, and, perhaps, a more correct, view of this question ; and this we now proceed to consider.

+ The objections to the passage alluded to, seem to be grounded on the assumption, that the events mentioned could not have really taken place. I am inclined to believe, however, that, in whatever light we view these events, the objections themselves will have no weight. For, in the first place, it is no new thing with the sacred writers, even in these early days, to speak of revelations of the Almighty, of angels, and of the tempter of mankind, in terms the most simple and positive. Take, for example, the instances in which God is said to have conversed with the father of mankind, and, on one occasion, in the presence of the tempter.¹ On another, He appeared to Cain ; and, on several others, He either appeared, or made revelations to Noah, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob : and, in one instance, apparently accompanied by angels.² Rebekah too, we read, went to inquire of the Lord :³ and the revelation given to Jacob at Bethel, afforded a *vision* of the Almighty attended by his angels.⁴ It might be added, the account of the Creation, given in the early part of Genesis, must have been matter of Divine revelation, at what period soever we suppose it to have been given. My own opinion is, that it was given as such to the patriarchs : my reasons will appear hereafter. And, if this be the case, we need not be surprised at revelations of this sort being made before the times of Job ; and the doctrine respecting angels, both good and bad, being known long before the captivity.

If, then, we suppose the first two chapters of this book to have been written as early as the times of Job (and these times we shall presently fix), their contents will present no difficulty whatever, if we suppose them to contain matter of revelation given for the purpose of affording a key to the whole work. It is true we are not told in so many words, *when*, or in *what particular way*, this revelation was given ;

¹ Gen. iii. 9-20. ² Ib. xviii. ³ Ib. xxv. 22. ⁴ Ib. xxviii. 12, &c.

but the same might be said of the revelations made to Cain, to Noah, to Abram, and, on some occasions, to Isaac and Jacob. If it was here given by *vision*, as happened on one occasion to Abraham,¹ to Abimelech,² to Laban,³ and to Jacob,⁴ all will be easy and obvious. And, as we can see why this revelation was made, viz. to enable the reader to ascribe the events occurring in the history to their just causes; and thence to see, as he went on, what the mistakes of Job's friends were, we need no more wonder at what has been termed the extraordinary matter occurring in this portion of the book.

I am of opinion, however (and for this my reasons will presently be given), that this portion of the book, together with the last chapter, was written after the times of Job, and that it was the production of Moses. In his days, we are told more than once, that God appeared and made revelations to him, and to the whole people of Israel, either by open declarations, or by means of the Urim and Thummim, in whatever way this last was effected. I am inclined, moreover, to believe, that the revelation now alluded to, was given by *vision*, detailing the matter just as we find it recorded. Of this sort was the vision of Jacob at Bethel,⁵ and of Micaiah the son of Imlah.⁶ In this last, too, we have the agency of an evil spirit adverted to, just as we have in the Book of Job; and this spirit likewise engaged in converse with the Almighty: and all before the Babylonian captivity!

Whether these visions exhibited what *actually took place*, or only afforded a representation of something intended to be taught, is another question, and one on which I have already stated my opinion.⁷ All that was necessary on this, or any other similar occasion, was, that something should be held up to the mind of the person so favoured, sufficient to impart the truths intended to be recorded; which, when recorded,

¹ Gen. xv. 1-12.

² Ib. xx. 3.

³ Ib. xxxi. 24.

⁴ Ib. xxviii. 12-17. We have moreover a vision mentioned in Job, iv. 12-21, and probably again in chap. vii. 14. In ch. xxxviii. 1, &c. we have the appearance of Jehovah in the whirlwind; which exhibits a revelation in no way more wonderful or incredible than any of the preceding, or of the revelation afforded to Moses more than once on Mount Sinai.

⁵ Gen. xxviii. 12.

⁶ 1 Kings, xxii. 17-23.

⁷ My Sermons and Dissertations, p. 232, and note on ch. i. 6, below.

would be real history; that is, of such things as composed the vision, and not parable or allegory: and such were the visions¹ of Moses and the elders, Exod. xxiv. 10, of Isa. vi. 1, Ezek. i., &c. Zech. i. 8, Rev. i. &c. given, as it should seem, for the purpose of stamping those scriptures with authority.

If, then, this be the case, the exhibition alluded to can in no way injure the historical character of the Book of Job, no more than the *visions* and *revelations* just noticed do the historical character of the books in which they are found. And if this portion was committed to writing some time after the body of the work itself was, and for the purpose of affording a key to its scope and meaning; and if this was done by an inspired person; so far will it be from adding any thing obscure or fictitious to the character of the work, that, on the contrary, it will constitute one of its most instructive and valuable portions. The language used, indeed, may seem to savour of the marvellous, and appear strange to persons unaccustomed to such statements; it ought, however, to be remembered, that Holy Writ universally takes its stand on superhuman agency. From its first to its last verse it argues from this as from a point not to be disputed; and, whether it propose mercies, or denounce vengeance, these, as they take their rise, so do they their

¹ Of this sort of vision, I think the account of the creation of Eve presents an instance, Gen. ii. 21, where we are told that God caused a deep sleep (rather *an ecstasy*, ἐκστασιν LXX. ἐκστασιν) to fall upon Adam. It is added, ἐκπλήρωθεν and he slept; which taken *prægnanti sensu*, may signify, and he dreamt. (Compare 1 Kings, xix. 5, and Job, iv. 13, where Eliphaz has a similar vision.) The account goes on, "And he took one of his ribs," &c. i. e. so the affair appeared to Adam, whether in fact it was so or not. And, accordingly, we are told in the next verse, that "*Adam said, This is now bone of my bone. . . . Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother. . . . and they shall be one flesh.*" Adam, it should seem, had in his ecstasy witnessed this process; and hence, as soon as Eve was brought to him, he made this declaration, and for the obvious end of ratifying marriage as a rite instituted by God himself, in which the persons joined should for ever be considered as inseparably one. (Comp. Matt. xix. 5-9; Mark, x. 6-10; 1 Cor. vi. 16.) If this may be relied on, this contract, considered as a mere civil rite, is heathenish, and in direct opposition to God's revealed word.—Ephrem Syrus, speaking of the appearance of Satan here, says, ﴿אָתָּה בְּעֵדֶן כֹּל קָדְשׁוֹ הַבָּשָׂר﴾. Just as he stood at the right hand of Joshua the son of Josedeck.—Which certainly was in a *vision*. The "*sons of God*," he thinks, represented Job and his children.—Milton took the account of Eve's creation in the same way.

fulfilment, from the exertion of powers in every respect superhuman.

Another objection usually brought against the consideration of this book's being historical is, that it is not only written in measured verse, but also partakes of all that fervour and feeling which constitute real poetry.¹ With regard to the first of these objections it may be said, that hitherto no one has been able to shew that this book, or, indeed, any other in the Hebrew Bible, is written in *measured verse*. Jerome, it is true, makes the assertion that this is the case;² but then he does not confine the remark to the Book of Job; he extends it to the Psalms, Lamentations, and some other parts of the Hebrew Scriptures. Still, the assertion is worth nothing, as neither Jerome nor any other person could, or can to this very day, give proof of its truth. The whole must, therefore, stand for nothing.

¹ Warburton's Divine Legation, vol. v. p. 15. Rosenmüller's Prolegomena in Jobum. 1824, p. 6, &c. The words of Rosenmüller are: "Num tibi credibile fiat, miserum hominem, mœrore confessum, ac morbo superincumbente jam absumptum et seminecem, eum inquam, velut pro concione diceret, sermones adeo longos tanto apparatu, tanta copia, tot figurarum luminibus distinctos, quin et metri legibus adstrictos, cum familiaribus habuisse?" But, at page 900 of the very same work, we have: "Veterum autem Hebræorum metricam restituendi conatum quod attinet, meum facio Roberti Lowthi judicium. . . . Quod ad veros versuum Hebraicorum numeros, et rhythmum et modulationem attinet, id omne et penitus ignotum esse, et nulla unquam arte aut industria humana investigari posse, ex ipsa rei natura satis appareat. Manifestum est, antiquam et veram Hebræicæ pronuntiandi rationem omnino esse ignotam," &c. Although, therefore, the versification of Job is sufficient, in the Preface, to rank the book among fictitious productions; yet, when the question about Hebrew poetry comes to be mooted, it turns out that M. Rosenmüller believes in the existence of no such thing!

² "Job, exemplar patientiæ, quæ non mysteria suo sermone complectitur? Prosa incipit, versu labitur, pedestri sermone finitur."—Epist. ad Paulinum. And again, in his Preface to the Book of Job: "A principio itaque voluminis usque ad verba Job, apud Hebræos prosa oratio est. Porro a verbis Job, in quibus ait: Pereat dies . . . usque ad eum locum, ubi ante finem voluminis scriptum est: idcirco me reprehendo. . . . hexametri versus sunt dactylo spondeoque currentes, et propter linguæ idioma crebro recipientes et alios pedes, non earundem syllabarum, sed eorundem temporum, &c." . . . "Quod si cui videtur incredulum, metra scilicet esse apud Hebræos, et in morem nostri Flacci, Gracique Pindari, et Alcei, et Sapphus, vel Psalterium, vel Lamentationes Hieremiæ, vel omni ferme scripturarum cantica comprehendi, legit Philonem, Josephum, Origenem, Cesariensem Eusebium, et eorum testimonio me verum dicere comprobabit." Is it not a pity that Jerome did not give his own proof?

As to the other assertion, viz. that the style of the book is lofty and full of pathos, this cannot be adduced to prove that the whole must be fictitious, unless it can also be shewn, that representations of real life can never partake of feeling and lofty sentiment; which is absurd. But, why it should at all be supposed that bold and masterly writing must necessarily be fictitious, is to me utterly unaccountable; for, if revelation was given to raise and refine the mind of man, Why, I want to know, might it not partake of the loftiest flights which genius, co-operating with inspiration, could supply? Is it necessary that truth be dull, vapid, and insipid; while falsehood or fiction alone shall boast of the nobler properties of elegance, sublimity, and strength? I must confess I can see no necessity whatever for such a supposition as this; and when I find the Hebrew Bible exhibiting the finest specimens both of the sublime and beautiful ever witnessed, without at all affecting the truth of its narratives, or the justness of its sentiments, I am compelled to conclude that the objection alluded to is founded on ignorance and folly of the grossest sort.

+ I shall pass over the objection grounded on the seven days' silence of Job and his friends, as mentioned upon their first meeting, because the expression *seven days* seems to have been intended to signify nothing more than a considerable length of time; and the *silence*, only that no particular inquiries had yet been made on the subject; and both to have been introduced to mark the general surprise and sorrow felt by these three friends, at seeing Job in so miserable a condition.¹ But, when I am told that the conduct of these friends is inexplicable upon the supposition that this book is real history, but allowable if we suppose it to be dramatical, I am bound to ask, How can this be made to appear?

/ The answer is, that they entirely forget their errand, and, instead of mourning with him “in the bitterness of his soul, they wrangle and contradict him in every word he speaks; and this without the least softening of friendship, but with all the fierceness and acrimony of angry disputants contending for a victory.² But,” it is added, “suppose now the

¹ Rosenm. Proleg. p. 8. Warburton, lib. cit. p. 16, &c.

² This, ungrounded as it is, seems to have been thought too good by Rosenmüller not to be brought forward again, and retailed with interest. His

work to be *dramatical*, and we immediately see the reason of their behaviour. For, had they not been indulged in their strange captious humour, the author never could have produced a piece of that integrity of action which a scenic representation demanded." And again, " We shall shew, when we come to examine the *moral* of the poem, that nature is exactly followed ; for, that under these three *miserable comforters*, how true friends soever in the *fable*, certain false friends were intended to be shadowed out in the *moral*."¹

I have been the more particular in giving these objections in their author's own words, because since his times they have been repeated again and again as incontrovertible. Let us now consider them in the order in which they are given. In the first place, then, we are told that these friends seem entirely to have forgotten their errand, and to have commenced a system of wrangling and contradiction, such as to shew, that they were far more intent upon victory than upon consoling their afflicted friend. I would only ask here, Is not this a little overdone ? These friends do, indeed, dispute with Job on the cause of his calamity ; but are the terms used of so acrimonious and unfeeling a character, as to warrant the conclusion here arrived at ? I doubt this. Again, as these three friends were manifestly believers in God's sovereignty and goodness ; Was it, I would ask, incompatible with the office of true friendship, to endeavour to ascertain, and thence to remove, the causes which might have led to Job's calamities ? Their endeavour appears to me to have been a most rational one, and well timed. That they laboured under considerable mistake, is certain from the words of the Almighty himself : but then, it was a mistake to which all men are liable ; and, if we only consider the little light afforded in those early days on subjects so very abstruse as this is, we shall not wonder, perhaps, to find these men so much mistaken. Besides, although their error is pointed out and reprobated, their evil dispositions

words are : " Quis interea locus perditissimorum nebulonum, misera viri sanctissimi clade exsultantium, sannis, triumphis, contumeliis, quibus se undique, nec semel impetum queritur ?" I would merely ask, would M. Rosenmüller have so readily taken all this upon trust, had it not tended materially to advance the views of his school ?

¹ Warburton, lib. cit. pp. 18-21 ; Rosenmüller, ib. p. 8.

and conduct are never so much as once mentioned, or even hinted at. I am disposed, therefore, to view their characters in a light a little different from that mentioned above ; and to believe that, however they erred in word or deed, their intentions were good and sincere ; and, farther, that their conduct was strictly in unison with the sentiment delivered by the Psalmist : “ *Let the righteous smite me ; it shall be a kindness : and let him reprove me ; it shall be an excellent oil, which shall not break my head.*”¹ True friendship does not necessarily consist in the use of none but smooth words ; and, if it be supposed that a friend is suffering through ignorance or error, it will not, perhaps, be amiss to use a little sharpness,² for the purpose of relieving him from his sufferings. In the case before us, no such acrimony can be shewn to have been evinced, as the extract above made would imply. All that can be said is, that these friends are importunate and in earnest in framing and urging arguments, which, it appears, are not well founded.

We may now examine the remaining statements just cited. It is implied, then, that these characters are unnatural, if we suppose the work to be historical ; but natural, if we suppose it to be dramatical : that these men may be considered friends, as far as the *fable* is concerned ; but false, that is, really foes, as far as the *moral* is. I am inclined to think, that we have a little misapprehension here, which has grown out of distinctions no where really existing. We are told, that it would be unnatural *in history*

¹ Psalm cxli. 5 : compare Prov. ix. 8 ; xix. 25 ; xxv. 12 ; Eccles. vii. 5. Nothing is more common than sentiments of this sort among the Arabian moralists. Elnawabig, for example, edit. H. A. Schultens, 1772, has the following :

وَجَدْ قَرِيبًا يُنَاصِحُهُ وَظَنَ قَرِيبًا يُنَاطِحُهُ

“ *Invenit socium, qui sincere admoncat ; putavitque esse cornu, quod eum impetret.*”

And again :

مَا مَنَعَ قَوْلَ النَّاصِحِ أَنْ يَرُوكَ وَهُوَ الَّذِي يَنْصَحُ خَرْوَكَ

“ *Quid impedit dictum sincere monentis, quo minus placeat tibi ?
Quum is utique sit, qui consual laceras vestes tuas.*”

² 2 Cor. xiii. 10 ; Titus, i. 13. Mr. Good carries the matter here much farther. He tells us (p. xxvi. of his Dissertation), that “ the patriarch’s friends, stimulated unquestionably by the secret impulse of Satan, have agreed, &c. . . . and so make Job’s cup of agony brimful ! ”

to find persons pretending to be friends, who really were enemies ; but that, *in the drama*, this would be both natural, and calculated to keep up integrity in the action : which, we are to infer, constitutes a considerable part of the decorum, the $\tau\delta\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\delta$ of Aristotle, &c. Surely it might have occurred to Bishop Warburton, that nothing is more common *in real life* than the fact of pretended friendship, offered by persons who are real enemies ; and that *real history* abounds with relations of this sort. And again, that the drama, poetical fiction, and the like, are interesting and good, only in proportion as they represent the incidences of real life, or the occurrences of real history. How this very ingenious writer could have allowed himself to argue in this absurd way, or how his very learned admirers of the Neologian school of Germany, could have adopted reasoning so obviously weak and foolish, I leave it to others to determine.

Let us now see how this matter is managed under the *moral* intended. We are told, then, that “ these things are very discordant, if understood of one and the same person ; and can never be reconciled but on the supposition of an *allegorical* reference to another character : and on that,” it is added, “ all will be right.”¹ In addition, then, to the *drama*, with which we originally set out, we now have *allegory* to deal with ! and a more slippery and fugitive thing, perhaps, could not have been thought of. In this, Job, although allowed to be a real personage, is made to sustain the character of the Jewish people ; his wife, that of the heathen ; his daughters, that of the daughters of Ismael ; and his three friends, those of SANBALLAT, TOBIAH, and GESHEM.² And we are then told, that “ the marks of resemblance between the *allegorical* and *real* persons, are many and strong.”³ In order, therefore, to reconcile these characters to the decorum necessary, and to good writing, we are now, not to have recourse to the *drama* only, as taught and exhibited among the Greeks and Latins, but to

¹ Divine Legation, ib. p. 68, &c.

² Nebem. ii. 10, 19, &c.

³ Divine Legation, lib. cit. p. 85. I would ask, if these resemblances are many and strong, as here affirmed, how does it happen that the *patience* and *piety* of Job, which this book so evidently teaches, are never to be found in the history of the Jewish people at all ? One would have supposed, that the *great character* sustained by Job would have found a *strong resemblance* in

an *allegorical drama*, — a new thing in the earth, such as eye hath not seen, nor ear hitherto heard of! And all for the purpose of recommending an hypothesis, palpably at war with the text, and, indeed, with every sentiment delivered in this ancient and venerable book! It certainly would be a waste of words, to set about refuting the many and extraordinary puerilities here advanced for the support of this hypothesis; as it also would, to consider the *many and strong resemblances* said to mark respectively these real and allegorical characters. I will spare myself the pains, therefore, and my readers the mortification which they could not but experience, in being dragged through an exposure of the failings of this very able, but whimsical man.—I will only remark, that all this is perfectly accountable on the supposition (which is, indeed, the fact), that the principles of Scriptural interpretation were but ill understood during the times of this bold and highly theoretic popular writer; and, that to this circumstance must all the extraordinary positions just adverted to be ascribed.

There are, moreover, some other things, which it is thought could never have occurred in real history; such as the *round* and *doubled* numbers found in the several accounts of Job's children, his sheep, camels, oxen, his she-asses, and the years of his own life. His sons, we are told, are *seven*; his daughters *three*, which are *sacred numbers*: these cannot, therefore, be considered as real. Again, his sheep are *seven* thousand in number; his camels, *three* thousand; his oxen are *one* thousand; his she-asses are five hundred, just *the one-half* of his oxen! These, again, in the days of his last prosperity, are all *doubled*; and, what is still less likely, he is favoured with *seven* other sons, and *three* daughters, by the wife who had been mother of the first, who must now have been an old woman, and who was, at best, far from being a blessing to her husband.¹

this case at least. The truth is, however, there is nothing like a resemblance to be found. And again, if the history of the Jews was thus to be portrayed, how is it to be accounted for, that not so much as one notice, no, nor even allusion, to that people is to be found throughout the whole work? Once more, if we are to go on interpreting the Holy Scriptures by fancied resemblances such as these, Where is it likely we shall end, particularly if we can satisfy ourselves with such resemblances as those just noticed?

¹ Rosenmüller, Proleg. in Job, p. 5.

This is, indeed, a large list of objections, and seems at first sight a very formidable one. Upon a little consideration, however, we shall find that it only *seems* so ; the fact being, that this is nothing more than what is constantly found in real history. In the first place, then, as to the *round* numbers found in these several statements. It would be a work of supererogation, certainly, to prove that historians do universally use *round* numbers in their details of armies, population, and the like. But suppose we had, in these enumerations, instead of *seven* thousand sheep, seven thousand four hundred and fifty-three, of which two thousand three hundred and twenty-six were lambs, and so on of the rest ; Would the account have now appeared more truly historical, and less fictitious, than it does at present ? I think not. Besides, the objection would now have been, that all this was too precise to savour of truth ; that there was a particularity about it, which was sufficient to shew that the whole was false. In this case, therefore, we have just what might have been expected, and indeed what we always have in real history ; and, so far, we have nothing to dread from these statements.

In the next place, we are told that the numbers *seven* and *three* are *sacred*, or *mysterious* ; and, therefore, it is unlikely that the relation is strictly historical. My reply is, the number *seven* is certainly used by the Hebrews to signify *many* indefinitely, in perhaps more cases than any other. But then, this grew out of appointments over which that nation could exercise no control. The observance of weeks consisting of *seven* days, seems to be quite as ancient as the times of creation ;¹ and hence, mention is made of that period in the times of Noah. The circumstance of the clean animals being preserved in the ark by *sevens*, seems to intimate nothing more than a sufficient provision for the purposes of sacrifice ; for we read, that on Noah's leaving the ark, he took of these and sacrificed to the Lord. In after times the feast of weeks occurring after *seven* whole weeks had been numbered from the passover, with one additional day ; as well as the observance of the *seventh* month for the feast of tabernacles ; to which may be added the sabbatical years

¹ See my Sermon on the Sabbath, with the notes, second edition.

and jubilees, constituted periods which were *sacred*, indeed, but which depended not on man for their appointment. And, as we have reason to believe, that these particular periods were intended to keep up the memory of the six days' work of creation, and of the *seventh* day's rest, we need not be surprised at this number being more frequently in use than some others among the Jews, or at its being particularly marked even in the times of Job.

The use of the number *three*, however, is far more limited, and occurs, perhaps, less frequently in both Testaments than many others, which confessedly have nothing sacred about them. I deny, however, that any thing like a *superstitious* use is made of either of these numbers in the Holy Scriptures. What modern Jews may do in these cases, it concerns not me to inquire. But, were we disposed to make the inquiry, we should find, perhaps, as well among them as among the heathen (of whom they now really constitute a part), that scarcely any number has not, first or last, been applied to superstitious purposes, and may, therefore, be termed *sacred*.

But, if some of these numbers happen to fall in with those of *seven* and *three*; How does it happen, supposing the whole to be fictitious, that all the other numbers are not of this *sacred* character? How is it, that the oxen were *one thousand* in number, and the she-asses *five hundred*? Are these also sacred numbers? No; but then *five hundred* is just the half of *one thousand*. And, Is this a *sacred* fraction? or, Are any of the other numbers thus regulated? No such thing! And, after all, there is, perhaps, quite as great a variety in the numbers here given, as there is in any historical work whatsoever; and all that can be said of the objection is, that it is made merely because these numbers are not different from what they are; and may, with just as good a grace, be made to any other numbers whatsoever, and to every real history in the world!

+ Again, it is likewise incredible that these *round*, *mysterious*, &c. numbers could be *exactly doubled*, as stated in the latter times of Job's prosperity, if his work contains real history. My answer is, as *round* numbers would most naturally be used in the first instance, nothing can be more probable than that, if Job's wealth was believed to be about

double what it was at first, these *round* numbers would be *doubled*, without its being at all intended to give the *exact* numbers in either case. And again, as this book is, from first to last, manifestly extraordinary, and intended at once to exemplify the particular providence and goodness of God, and the faith and patience of Job, Where, I would ask, is the impropriety in supposing, that the whole took place just, or nearly so, as it is here related? If, indeed, there was nothing extraordinary in the history, Why was the book written? And, if the power of God, as manifested here in bringing about these wonderful events, is not to be inculcated—whatever heathens or heathenish men may think to the contrary—Why, I want to know, was any thing like a revelation ever made to man at all? If the judgment of Aristotle and Horace is to regulate our notions on these subjects, quite sure I am that every thing of this sort will soon be discarded among us.

That Job's family, health, wealth, and friends, would be restored with considerable increase, is to me extremely probable, if the book was intended to bear out the intimations given of it in the first two chapters; namely, that Almighty God allowed his servant to be tried, both to shew to the world a good instance of the triumph of faith, and of his faithfulness towards believers. That all this should be diluted and softened down to suit the decorum of heathenism, the rules of epic or dramatic poetry, and to carry with it nothing more powerful and animating than the poetic decorum of Homer, Aeschylus, &c. is to my mind as monstrous as the position, that revealed religion, with the evidences which accompany it, is both impossible and incongruous:—a conclusion at which Warburton's admirers in Germany have long ago arrived.

But as to the term *double* here used: this—so far from having appeared objectionable to the sacred writers who lived after the times of Job—seems particularly to have recommended itself to their minds. When, for example, we find the expressions, “She hath received *double* for all her sins” (Isa. xl. 2); “For your shame you shall have *double*;” “in their land they shall possess the *double*” (Isa. lxi. 7), and the like; Where are we to look for their illustration or origin, if not in the Book of Job? That a thief should restore *double*, we learn in the law; but this

can have nothing to do with these passages of Isaiah : the subject is altogether of a different sort. They were, therefore, in all probability, taken from Job's history, and intended to be considered as allusions to it ; for, on no other supposition that I know of can they be accounted for.

There is still one objection more. The aged wife of Job is made the mother of a second family : which is incredible. I only ask, — Is it anywhere said, that this aged wife was the mother of the second family ? No : this is all assumed : because, forsooth, we are never told of Job's second marriage ! Are we, then, according to the rules of good criticism, to conclude any thing we may please, whenever we are not specifically informed to the contrary ? We are not told, for example, that our first parents had any daughters. Are we, then to conclude, that it was impossible for either Cain or Abel to have had wives ; and then, in consequence, that the book of Genesis is a mere fable, or drama ? For my own part, I see no improbability whatever in supposing that Job married a second wife, and by her had this second family ; and of this, I think, we have some intimation in this book.¹

After some complaints, Job is represented as saying, in one instance ; “ Why, then, should I think upon a maid, or virgin ? ” Which, as it appears to me, can be understood on no other supposition, than that his friends had pointed out to him the probability of his being restored to his former prosperity. If so, he must now have lost his first wife, as well as his first children. Upon his restoration, therefore, both to family and friends, he must have contracted a second marriage. Nor is it probable, that a woman so impious as his first wife manifestly was, would be permitted — under circumstances regulated by the immediate superintendence of a particular Providence — to see Job's latter days of abundance and prosperity. Nothing is, indeed, said about her to this effect ; still, this may be presumed of her. Jacob's daughter, Dinah, seems to have been lost sight of much in the same way ; and, apparently, because she evinced strong inclinations to idolatry, and towards idolators.²

¹ Chap. xxxi. 1.

² Gen. xxxiv.

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Another objection to the historical character of this book has been found in the circumstances related in its thirtieth chapter. Here, Monsieur Boullier is of opinion, that much more is related than could possibly have taken place from the commencement of Job's calamities, and the period in which his friends came to visit and condole with him. This objection, too, Dr. Rosenmüller adopts without either hesitation or examination.¹ I must be allowed, however, to ask, in the first place, upon what grounds the conclusion is arrived at, that all this happened within the period alluded to? because, I can see no reason whatever for its adoption. I have read this chapter again and again; and, I must confess I can see nothing more in it, than a continuation of the twenty-ninth, in which a comparison is instituted between Job's former prosperity and his present troubles; but nothing whatever to limit it to the period mentioned. Nor do I find one word in the Scholia of Rosenmüller, on either, or both, of these chapters, so much as noticing, much less justifying, any such conclusion. I must conclude, therefore, that the whole is a mere fancy, as groundless as it is unworthy of its author, in the first place, and of its adopter, Rosenmüller, in the second.

The last objection which I shall notice under this head, is, How can it be supposed that a person so greatly afflicted as Job was, could ever have composed discourses so elegant, and so elaborate, as those which are attributed to him in this book; not to insist upon the others, put into the mouths of his friends? This seems to exceed probability, at least. I answer, — We are told, that Job lived one hundred and forty years after his restoration. If then, we allow, that his affliction exhibited a state ill suited to such composition; Is it also necessary to allow that, on his return to health, he would still remain equally ill qualified for such a task? “Oh,” said he, on one occasion, “*that my words were now written; oh, that they were printed in a book!*”² On his return to health and comfort, still retaining his integrity, and with it, in all probability, a deep sense of the goodness by which he had been restored, one can hardly suppose he would be less anxious that both his sufferings

¹ Proleg. in Job. p. 7.

² Job, xix. 23, 24.

and his joys should be recorded. And, if so, I can see no necessity, I must confess, for calling in some poet here to do the needful for him. This objection, therefore, is quite groundless. It supposes, as in other cases already noticed, what is unnecessary: and then proceeds, at once, to condemn what it has mistaken. It is, therefore, perfectly futile.

Having ascertained, then, that the objections usually advanced against the strictly historical character of this book are groundless and light; we may now proceed to inquire, in the next place, whether the place and times, in which it is either said, or implied, that this patriarch lived, may or may not be appealed to, as confirmatory of the supposition, that he was a real character.

SECTION III.

ON THE QUESTIONS — WHERE, AND AT WHAT PERIOD, JOB LIVED ?

It has been remarked already, that it is not usual with the sacred writers to speak either of the time or place in which the characters introduced into parables are supposed to have lived. It was enough for them to say,— There was a certain man, &c.; or, A certain man did this or that. In the case before us, however, we are told that Job dwelt in the land of Uz: that is, in the country which had received its appellation from a patriarch of that name. And, if so, we are provided, as formerly noticed, with a clue to the family from which Job himself was descended; if, indeed, we are at liberty to suppose (as we undoubtedly are) that this country — wherever it was — still remained in the family of its first possessor.

Having, then, found a clue to the family of our patriarch, it may be worth while to follow it; for, if we can by this means ascertain in what parts the first branches of this family settled; and, if we find them fixed in the very parts to which our history assigns them; we shall then have

pretty good reason for concluding, that we have arrived at the true facts of this case. And if, in addition to this, we find certain collateral branches of this family also fixing their habitations in, or near, the same parts, and of which our history also takes notice; our conclusion,— that the whole is real history — will be as strong and decisive as the nature of the case can require.

To begin, then, with the earliest intimations we have in the Bible of the founders of these families. In the tenth chapter of the book of Genesis, we have an account of the descendants of the three sons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.¹ With the descendants of Japheth we have now nothing to do: these, manifestly, occupied countries far removed from our scene of action. We next come to the family of Ham; and in this we find *Sheba* (mentioned with Dedan),² who was probably the ancestor of the *Sheba* (not “the Sabeans”) mentioned in the book of Job as the murderers of his servants, and the persons who carried away his oxen and asses.³

In Genesis, xxv. 3, we have further mention of this *Sheba* (and Dedan); and here he is said to have been a descendant of Abraham by Keturah. Abraham, however, was descended from Shem, not from Ham; but *Sheba*, as

¹ What parts of the earth were inhabited and named after these founders, has been ably and ingeniously shewn by the very learned Samuel Bochart, in his work entitled “Canaan,” which the student cannot too often read.

² Recited with *Uz*, *Tema*, *Buz*, &c. in Jer. xxv. 20, 23, as situated not far from each other. “Sed et ab eodem *Buz*,” says Spanheim, Hist. Jobi. p. 476, “videtur *Busum* vel *Busan* Castellum appellatum apud Ammianum, situm haud longè à Singarī Mesopotamia, et ab Euphrate fluvio.” The countries, therefore, both of *Uz* and *Buz*, as well as that of Nachor, their father, were all situated nearly together, either on the western or eastern side of the Euphrates. We find an account of this *Tema*, too, in Koehler’s *Abulseda’s Syria*, p. 14, note 65. And we also have a place named تَيْمَاء Taima, in the 74th verse of the Moallakat Poem of Amrulkeis, which the scholiast says (ed. Hengstenberg) was an ancient city of Arabia.

³ Job, i. 15. “Nec,” says Spanheim, Hist. Job. p. 100, “prædones Σαβαῖοι apud Strabonem, alii sunt quām incolae Sabæ urbis memoratæ.” Bochart was, therefore, greatly mistaken, when he made these the same people with the Sabeans of Arabia Felix; as did also our own translators. The one people appears to be termed *Seba* סְבָא or סְבָה, the other *Sheba* שֵׁבָה. Both Pliny and Strabo confound the Sheba and Seba, calling both Sabeans; which arose from the circumstance, that neither the Greeks nor Latins have a letter equal in sound to the Hebrew ו sh.

just observed, was a descendant of Ham; which could not be the fact, if his descent came through the male line of Abraham. Keturah, however, might have been descended from Ham, and Sheba here have been assigned to the house of Ham through her; for she was probably a Canaanite, and hence descended from Ham. This, I suppose then, was the case. We are told again, in another place,¹ that Abraham gave gifts to the sons of the concubines,—of which Keturah must have been one,—and sent them away *eastward* into the *east country*. *Sheba*, therefore, and *Shuah*² (also a son of Keturah, and with these only are we now concerned), must have been sent to fix their habitations in those parts.

Let us now come to the ancestry of Job. In Genesis, x. 23, we find Uz (*וָעַז*) mentioned as a descendant of Shem. And again, in chap. xxii. 21, he is said to have been a son of Nahor by his wife Milcah, and a brother of Chesed, the progenitor of the Chaldeans, or rather *Chasdim*—a party of whom is made (Job, i. 17) to sally out, and lay violent hands upon the servants and camels of Job: and, if we may rely on the supposition, that Job was a descendant of Uz, we may that he was also of Nahor the brother

¹ Genesis, xxv. 6.

² Genesis, xxv. 2, from whom we have Bildad the *Shuhite*. Strabo (lib. xvi. § 8) tells us, too, of a fortress built by Σεῦχος, in the midland of Arabia, who must have been a person of eminence in that country. It may not be amiss here to notice a few very common and very glaring errors, which have exerted considerable influence on the historical parts of this work. Mr. Good tells us (p. iii. of his Dissertation), that, as the sacred history breaks off abruptly with Ishmael, we are compelled, in order to fill up the chasm, to have recourse to the Arabian historians. He tells us in another place (p. v.), of Keturah's sons being fixed in Najd, and in another (p. vii.), that some of the tribes, the Koreish in particular, can trace their own pedigree “with unimpeachable accuracy to Adnan, and with some diversity to Ishmael himself!” I will only say, Mr. Good must either have known very little about the authority of Arabian history, or else must have had a facility of belief by no means desirable to the business of criticism. In another place (p. xiv.), Mr. Good appeals to the Koran, as having retained by tradition some true notices respecting the character of Job. But was Mr. Good not aware that the Koran is a mere spurious production—a miserable, lame, vapid imitation of the Christian Scriptures? and, upon the whole, that one syllable of real ancient history which may be depended on in a question like this, exists not in all the books now to be found in all the east? Mr. Good relied, no doubt, on Richardson, who has left us a splendid Dissertation on Eastern Literature, &c. prefixed to his Dictionary; but neither is the Dissertation, nor the Dictionary as Richardson left it, to be relied upon in any case.

of Abraham. Again, we are told, Genesis, x. 30, that the descendants of Shem, of which this Uz was one, had their dwelling “*from Mesha, as thou goest to Sephar, a mount of the east;*” which corresponds with what we are told of Job himself, where it is said, that he was richer than all the children of the east;¹ manifestly implying that he was an inhabitant of the country so called.

We have now, therefore, *Sheba, Dedan, Tema, Buz, Shuah, Chesed*, and *Uz*, all fixing their habitations in those parts which are usually termed “*the east*,” or “*the east country*,” in the Hebrew Bible.² We can consequently have no difficulty in supposing, that the family of Job, of Sheba, Shuah, Buz, and Chesed, or the Chaldeans, were sufficiently near to one another, to make it extremely easy for them to associate either for friendly or unfriendly purposes; and, as we know, from the testimony of both ancient and modern times, that these tribes were much addicted to robbery,³ the circumstances of their associating with Job, or of attacking his property, look exceedingly like historical truths.

Let us now endeavour to ascertain from other authorities where these parts lay. In the fifth book of the geography

¹ Job, i. 3.

² Numb. xxiii. 7; Isa. xli. 2; xlvi. 11; Matth. ii. 1. I would suggest here, for the consideration of those who think highly of the chronology of the Septuagint, and lowly of that of the Hebrew Bible, the following remark; viz. If Abraham actually lived nearly a thousand years after the flood, Is it likely that these countries would have first been peopled by his descendants, so as to have received their names from them? Is it not probable, that, in so long a period of time, chieftains prior to his time would have seized upon these rich and valuable countries? The same might be said of many other places, as Moab, the countries held by Amalek, &c.

³ Strabo (lib. xvi.) gives a similar account of the Scenite Arabs in the southern parts of Mesopotamia, who were probably composed of the same people. Οἱ Σκηνῖται Ἀράβες, ληπτικοὶ τινὲς καὶ πομενικοὶ, μεθιστάμενοι γὰδίος εἰς ἄλλους τόπους, ὅταν ιπτάσθων ἀν νομαῖς. κ. τ. λ. Arabes Scenitæ . . . latrociniis, et pascendo pecori dediti homines, et qui facile in alia loca demigrant, ubi præda eis et pascua deficient. A little farther on, a similar account is given of the Arabs of Ituræ and Mount Libanus, many of whom reside in caves, and frequently attack the merchants.—Pliny, Hist. Nat. lib. vi. c. xxxii. Delph. Class.: “ Nomadas indè, infestatoresque Chaldæorum, Scenitæ (ut diximus) claudunt, et ipsi vagi, sed a tabernaculis cognominati, quæ ciliciis metantur, ubi libuit.” Again, Strabo, ib. These Scenites compose small states, follow agriculture but little, and live principally on cattle. Σκηνῖται Ἀράβες δυναστίας αποτιτημένοι μικρὰς ἐν λυπροῖς χωρίοις διὰ τὰς ανυδρίας· γεωργοῦντες μὲν, οὐδὲν ἡ μικρὰ, νομᾶς δὲ ἵχοντις παντοδαπῶν θερμάτων, καὶ μάλιστα καμῆλων.

of Ptolemy, we have the Αἰσιται¹ (*Aisitæ*), who are, in all probability, the persons inhabiting the χώρα ἡ Αἰσιται; of the LXX. translators of Job. Ptolemy places these people in the neighbourhood of the Cauchabeni, and separates them from Chaldea by a ridge of mountains. In the same neighbourhood we find a town called *Sabe*;² another, *Themma*; another, *Saccæa*; the first and last of which were probably the residences of the *Sheba* already alluded to, and the descendants of *Shuah*, respectively. *Themma* might have been the settlement of *Tema*, one of the sons of Ishmael, and of which mention is also made in the Book of Job;³ and again, in those of Isaiah and Jeremiah.⁴ These, then, were all manifestly situated in those parts which are termed “*the east*,” and “*the east country*,” in the Hebrew Bible; they were, therefore, in all probability, the places in which these different tribes or families resided; and, consequently, the whole must be a representation of real places, persons, and things, and not of mere parable or allegory.

Having, then, found the parts in which Job and his friends appear to have resided, let us now endeavour to ascertain at

¹ Lib. v. cap. xix. ὑπὸ μὲν τοῖς καυχαζοῦσι, αἰσιται; which Bochart and others have thought should be read αἰσιται. We have certainly mention made of Uz, in Genesis, xxxvi. 28, and 1 Chron. i. 42; but, as he is said to have been a son of Dishan, it is quite impossible he could have been the same with the Uz, who was the progenitor of Job. He might have been the founder of another family in the land of Edom, in which he was born; and this appears very probable from a passage in the Lamentations (chap. iv. 21), in which it is said, “Rejoice and be glad, O daughter of Edom, that dwellest in the land of Uz: the cup also shall pass through unto thee, &c.” This place Mr. Good, in his Preliminary Dissertation to his Translation of Job, adopts as the place of the patriarch’s residence, but omits to tell us how this place, which he allows was south of Judea, could also be termed *the east*, as it is in the Book of Job.

² We find one *Sabos* (Σάβος) a king in these parts in the times of Strabo (Geog. lib. xvi. § 24); and in Diodorus Siculus (Lib. iii. § 46). Σάβος is the name of a metropolis. This country could not have been far westward of the Euphrates; on each side of which, according to Strabo, petty kings resided (lib. xvi.) Οἱ γὰρ παρεπαύστες ικατηγόροι τὸν ποταμὸν φυλαρχεῖσι, χωρὶς οὐκ εἰσαγότες. π. τ. λ.

We have, in the ninth book of the Prep. Evangel. of Eusebius, an account of Job from Polyhistor, which is quite of a piece with that found at the end of the Book of Job in the Septuagint. It can, therefore, lay but little claim to our attention.

³ Mentioned in Gen. xxv. 15, and 1 Chron. i. 30. In Job, vi. 19, Tema (Τέμα), and Sheba (Σέβα) are mentioned as being in the same parts.

⁴ Isa. xxi. 14; Jer. xxv. 23.

what time they lived ; for, if we can determine this point also from Holy Writ, it must become more than probable that these were real characters, and that the sacred author of their memoirs intended these to be looked upon as real histories. The three friends who came to condole with Job were, we are told, Eliphaz the Temanite, Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathite : we also find another, towards the end of the book, joining in the dispute. His name was Elihu, and he was a Buzite (*i.e.* a descendant of Buz, and therefore a relative of Job's), and of the family of Ram.¹

Of the first of these friends only can we determine any thing specific with regard to time ; and he, viz. Eliphaz, was a son of Esau, by his wife Adah,² and the progenitor of the Amalekites.³ This will determine two points ; namely, the period, in the first instance, in which Job must have lived ; and, in the second, that this must have been before the Israelites came out of Egypt ; for at that time Amalek had become a powerful people.⁴

With regard to the first, then. If this Eliphaz was the same with that mentioned in the Book of Job, under the designation of Eliphaz the Temanite—and of this there can exist no reasonable doubt ; for we are told that he was the father of duke *Teman* : besides, he resided in the land of *Teman*, and thence would very properly be termed *the Temanite*⁵—then must Job have been contemporary with him : and, as Esau was the brother of Jacob, Esau's children must have been contemporary with those of Jacob—that is, with the twelve patriarchs of Israel ; and, consequently, Job must have lived at the time in which these patriarchs did. The precise period, either of his birth or his death, it is impossible to deter-

¹ This last name has been thought to be the same with Aram, *i.e.* with the *a* (n) omitted. I must confess I can see no necessity for this conjecture, nor any thing gained by its adoption. Kemuel, not Buz, we are told (Genesis, xxii. 21), was the father of Aram. There can be little probability in supposing, therefore, that any Buzite belonged to this people.

² Gen. xxxvi. 10.

³ Ib. ver. 12.

⁴ In Numb. xxiv. 20, Amalek is said to be *בָּנֵי אַמְלָךְ*, *the first of the nations* ; which cannot be true if taken absolutely. All that is meant by it, apparently, is, that Amalek was the first of the nations that opposed God's people after their deliverance from Egypt ; and such they were. See note on chap. xl. 19.

⁵ Dr. Kennicott, unnecessarily I think, finds the Eliphaz of Job in a descendant of this son of Esau.

mine; but neither of these is necessary. We only know that he lived, after his trials had come to an end, one hundred and forty years; and, if we may suppose that the period of his age was doubled, as his wealth was, he must have been seventy years old when this circumstance took place. If so, his whole age, at the time of his death, must have amounted to *two hundred and ten years*.

Now, if we suppose Job to have been born about the time of Levi, Jacob's third son, we shall be able to ascertain nearly the time at which he died. Jacob, it is thought, was eighty-eight¹ years old when Levi was born; and he was one hundred and thirty when he stood before Pharaoh;² that is, in the year in which he came down into Egypt. Therefore, $130 - 88 = 42$, will give the age of Levi when he came into Egypt; and, if Job was born in the same year with Levi, he must have been 42 years of age, when the Israelites entered Egypt. Now, supposing the Israelites to have resided in Egypt 215 years, and Job to have been 42 years old when they arrived there, and that he lived, in the whole, to the age of 210; then, $210 - 42 = 168$, will be the sum of the years of Job's life, during the sojourning of the Israelites in Egypt. But their sojourning was 215 years;³ therefore, $215 - 168 = 47$, the number of years during which Job must have been dead, before the Israelites left Egypt.

This computation is made upon the supposition, that the sojourning of the Israelites in Egypt was 215 years, as

¹ See the Chronology of Capellus, prefixed to the Prolegomena of Walton's Polyglott.

² Gen. xlvi. 9.

³ Some, indeed, hold, that the 430 years, mentioned as the time of the sojourning in Egypt, is not to be divided between the sojourning in Canaan and Egypt, as usually done; but that all is to be given to the sojourning in Egypt. If this be allowed, Job must have died upwards of 260 years before the egress. I make no account whatever of this difference, sometimes had recourse to in reasoning on this subject, nor of the still more famous difference found to exist between the text of the Septuagint and of the Hebrew Bible. I doubt whether the Septuagint can be relied on in any case; its corruptions being almost endless. Nor is the Hebrew Bible free from error in its numbers, as every one knows who has considered its chronology at all: nor is it, in any case, of any importance, as far as I can see, whether we are quite correct in our chronology or not. If Divine Providence had thought otherwise, no doubt we should have had abundant means of setting ourselves right on this question.

usually taken by the chronologers—to which I have not yet seen any good reason to object—and that Job might have been born about the time of Jacob's *third* son, Levi. All that is here intended, is an approximation to the truth: it is impossible to get at any thing like absolute certainty; and this is unnecessary. If, then, we may take this as an approximation, Job will have died about fifty years before the Israelites left Egypt under the leading of Moses: and during this whole time must the family of Amalek have grown—as the Israelites did—into a great nation; for we find them opposing the Israelites soon after their egress.¹

From what we have advanced, we may perhaps generally conclude, that if Job is indeed a fictitious character, the particulars thus determinable respecting him are such as belong to no fictitious character in all the writings, and in all the accounts heard of or known, from his day to the present. That the time, the place, the circumstances of his life, of the lives of his friends, of the people living in his neighbourhood and times, should be deducible from various parts of Holy Writ; that he should be cited by name, and his book be appealed to by inspired authority,² for the purpose of inculcating certain doctrines—are considerations so extraordinary—if we are to suppose the whole to be nothing more than a parable or allegory—that, whatever others may choose to do, I am compelled to believe that the thing is altogether incredible. But, as it has been assumed that, although Job himself might have been a real character, still the book bearing his name might be nothing more than a sort of drama, parable, or allegory; let us now consider, from the history and contents of the book, how far this assumption will hold.

¹ Exod. xvii. 8; Numb. xiv. 45, &c.

² Instances will hereafter be adduced to shew, that no book has, perhaps, been more frequently cited, or referred to, in Holy Scripture than this.

SECTION IV.

ON THE QUESTION — AS TO WHO COMMITTED THIS BOOK TO WRITING ?

WITH regard, then, to the history of this book, it has apparently gone through the hands of more authors than one. The first two and the last chapters did not, in all probability, come from the writer of the remaining intermediate ones, as, indeed, it has been reasonably enough thought by many. My reasons for this opinion are these : first, not only is the style at variance with that found in the rest of the book, but the language itself is materially different. In these portions we have, as far as we can now judge, language of the purest Hebrew composition ; while, in the body of the work, there is a very visible inclination to the forms and significations peculiar to the Chaldee.¹ This, I conceive, is undeniable ; and the probability is, that both came not from the same author.

In the next place, the author of these portions must, from the character of the terms used, have lived after the times of Job, and in a country some distance, at least, from the land of Uz ; which cannot be affirmed of the middle portion of the work. We are told, for example, that there *was* a man in the land of *Uz*, in the first case, and that he *was* greater than all *the children of the east* ; plainly intimating that he who wrote this, both lived after the times of Job, and was *not* one of the people so called. And, in the second, that Job *died* old and full of days ; which must imply, that he who committed this to writing lived after the times of Job. I am inclined to believe, therefore, that some Hebrew wrote the first and last portions of this work ; because, the language used in them is that which was vernacular to him, and the terms just adverted to, those proper to such a writer.

¹ Examples will presently be given.

Besides, in the land of Uz, and at the times in which these portions were apparently written, an account of Job's losses, place of residence, of his return to prosperity, and of his death, could be scarcely necessary : they must all have been well known. But, if we suppose the body of the work to have been carried into parts more western, in which none of these circumstances could have been generally heard of, and in which, moreover, no extensive confidence could be placed, either in the genuineness of the book, or the piety of Job, without some further and more authoritative information — and, indeed, instruction as to its contents — being given ; we shall see at once why these portions were added : and that they must have been supplied by some person high in authority among the Hebrews.

That the Book of Job had been committed to writing, and was considered as authoritative, before the times of David and Solomon, we shall shew hereafter, when we come to consider the citations made from it, and found in their writings. We shall, at present, take for granted that this was the fact. These parts of the book could not, therefore, have been written by any one in their times, but must by some one who lived before them. Joshua might, indeed, have supplied them, were there any circumstances in his history pointing this out as probable ; but there are none. We are, therefore, brought back to Moses, as the person most likely to have written these supplementary and necessary portions. Let us now consider how far the circumstances of the case will make this probable.

We have already shewn, that Job must have died about fifty years before the Israelites left Egypt. We learn from the Book of Exodus that, a considerable time prior to this event, Moses became acquainted, and indeed connected by marriage, with Jethro, the priest of Midian. That Jethro was a believer in Divine revelation, there is very good reason for believing ; and that he was a good and religious man, there certainly can be no doubt.¹ We are told, that he

¹ Witness the authority he had with Moses, and the manner in which his advice was treated both by him and the heads of the tribes of Israel, Exodus, xviii. where it is remarkable, that Jethro appears to have offered up sacrifices to God even in the Israelitish camp, and that Aaron, and the elders of Israel, feasted with him upon it.

was the Priest of Midian ; that is, the chief, or hierarch, presiding over the whole of the district so called. He held an office, therefore, of the very highest dignity and importance in that country : and we know that he must have been a descendant of Abraham, either through Esau, or by his wife Keturah.¹ Job too, we have seen, was descended from Nahor the brother of Abraham. Job, therefore, and Jethro, must have been distantly related to each other ; and, as Midian, over which Jethro presided, was conterminous with the land of Uz, in which Job dwelt, and, as they must have been contemporary, or nearly so, from what has already been shewn ; it becomes highly probable, that Jethro knew Job personally, and that he was familiar with, and greatly interested in, the circumstances of his whole life.

If, then, we can suppose the principal part of the book of Job to have been, at this time, committed to writing, (and this we shall presently shew was most probable) no doubt can be entertained that Jethro would possess a copy

¹ Gen. xxv. 1, 2. As Jethro was Priest or Patriarch of Midian, I think it extremely probable that he was a descendant of Midian, the son of Keturah ; otherwise it would be difficult to conceive how he became possessed of such authority in that extensive country. It is true, Job's father-in-law is, in one place (Numb. x. 29.) called Hobab, the son of " Raguel" (^{רָגֵל}), and in another (Exod. ii. 18.) " Reuel" (^{רְאוּל}). — Why our authorised version has so variously written the same name, it is, perhaps, not easy to say). In the last case, however, it is probable that Jethro's, i. e. Hobab's, father (^{רָגֵל}) is only meant. Now, it is certain that Esau had a son of this name (Gen. xxxvi. 4, 10.) ; and, as Eliphaz was also a son of Esau, these must have been brothers. If, then, we suppose this Reuel to have been the father of Hobab, he must have been contemporary with Job. Still, I can find nothing connecting him with the land of Midian : it is probable, therefore, that, as in other cases, the same name was given to different persons. Although, therefore, this Reuel might have had authority in Idumea, it will be difficult to discover how he could have become chief priest in Midian, which was far greater in extent than Idumea. Jethro was, therefore, most probably descended from Abraham, by Keturah, and not through Esau ; and, therefore, distantly related to Job, and with him professing the true religion, as known to the patriarchs. As to the extent of the land of Midian, it is evident from Exod. ii. 16, Numb. xxii. 4, xxxi. that it reached from the confines of Egypt, beyond the plains of Moab eastward. They had five kings in the times of Moses, and very great wealth in cattle. In his days, too, great numbers of them were killed ; and yet, not many years after, they were sufficiently powerful to harass the whole kingdom of Israel (Judges, vi.). In this case, also, their wealth, as well as that of the children of the east, is found to be immense. The Arabian geographers, moreover, ascribe a great extent to the land of Midian. — *Travels of Ibn. Batuta*, p. 21.

of it, as he could not but have considered it a most interesting and valuable document : and if so, as he was not niggardly in his advice to Moses for the religious good of Israel, it is most likely that he would also recommend it to his son-in-law, Moses, particularly as both Moses and the Israelites — over whom Providence had placed him as a leader — stood greatly in need of such a work. Besides, the Holy Scriptures must, in those days, even if we suppose the Book of Genesis to be patriarchal, have been confined within a very narrow compass. Very little of a doctrinal character was to be found in them : and less, perhaps, suitable to the Jews, circumstanced as they then were.

In this book, however, we have faith in God, and patience under tribulations, recommended and exemplified in the most interesting and striking manner : the doctrine of the fall of man, connected with that of his redemption by a Saviour, most plainly and pointedly set forth and inculcated : the power, the wisdom, and the goodness of God, so generally and beautifully contrasted with the feebleness, the ignorance, and the sinfulness of man — as will be presently shewn — that where the other portions of Holy Scripture have failed, this never has, to call forth the admiration of all who have carefully perused it. In addition to this, we have the doctrines of the resurrection of the body, and of a particular, though mysterious, Providence, so strongly and clearly inculcated, that it has never been in the power of the most ingenious infidel or luke-warm writers, to obscure them to any considerable extent. If, then, I say, we can suppose Jethro to have been in possession of such a document as this, we cannot suppose it possible he could withhold it from his son-in-law Moses, situated as he then was. And, if we can further suppose this document to have come thus into the hands of Moses ; as surely we must, that the good Providence, which had conducted the matter so far, would take care that it should be delivered to the Jews, with such marks of its authority and genuineness, as would stamp it for ever as canonical with that people.

The language and style of the first two chapters, and of the last, is, as we have already intimated, such as to suit the times, style, and language of Moses : the circumstances of the case, too, are such as were most likely to bring the

body of this work into his hands ; and the necessities under which the Israelites then laboured, were also such as to make it next to certain, that the necessary supplementary parts would be written under divine authority, by him ; and the whole then be put into the hands of the Jewish nation, for their instruction, guidance, and encouragement. My own opinion is, therefore, that this was the case ; and that to this circumstance we are to ascribe the authority, with which this book has ever been treated by that people : and hence probably it is, that the whole book has, by them, been ascribed to him.

It is also well-worth remarking, that the passages speaking of the sons of God appearing before Jehovah, and of Satan's appearing among them (the objections to which have already been noticed), are those which would, in the estimation of a Jew, give canonical authority to this book ; particularly if we suppose them to have come from Moses. For it is in the writings of Moses that we find the *book of the covenant* sanctioned for the first time as a revelation, by an appearance of the Almighty, in some respects similar to this.¹ After this, similar visions were vouchsafed, as in the mission given to Isaiah (chap. vi.) ; to Ezekiel (chap. i. &c.) ; to several of the minor prophets, and to St. John, in the Revelation, in particular. This part of the Book of Job, therefore — however inexplicable or strange it may have appeared to those, whose endeavour has been to interpret the Bible, generally, by the rules laid down by Aristotle and Horace — is, in fact, that which indissolubly connects it with the Jewish Scriptures, and which must have secured to it a complete canonical authority with that people : and, as we cannot reasonably ascribe this portion of the book in question to any writer but Moses, in whatever light we view it, we are compelled to conclude that he was its author.

Let us now consider the general character of the middle portion or body of this book, and endeavour to ascertain who its author was. We have already suggested that Job probably wrote it after his restoration. We now propose to examine that question a little more closely. If, then, in the first place, this book was committed to writing prior to the times

¹ Exod. xxiv. 3–15, as noticed also above.

of Moses, and of the egress from Egypt, and in a country bordering upon Chaldea; we should naturally expect, that it would contain nothing whatever alluding either to the person of Moses, or to the wonderful events which took place under him at the egress; and also, that its language would be such as to suit a country so situated.

Now, it is the fact, that no mention whatever, either of the person of Moses, or of the events of the egress; no, nor even the slightest allusion to these, is any where to be found in this Book. The earlier part of the Book of Genesis is alluded to, and even cited again and again,—as will be shewn in the notes;—but not so much as one syllable can fairly be referred to the events of the Exodus.¹ Again, we

¹ Bishop Warburton, indeed, fancied he saw some such allusions, which he terms *slight indecorums*, and of which the following appear to be the only ones deserving of notice:—“God layeth up iniquity for his children” (chap. xxi. 19); “They spend their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave” (ib. 13); “His eyes shall see his destruction,” &c. (ib. vv. 20, 21), and so on; in which we find sentiments not unlike those found in the later books. But, can we rely on such principles of criticism as these? If, for example, we find a sentiment in a confessedly modern work, and again, something nearly corresponding to this in another, the date of which is not very well known, Are we to come to the conclusion at once, that such modern author is manifestly the more ancient of the two? Would not the contrary supposition be the more probable? So much for resemblances of this sort. A little farther on (p. 32) we are told, that “*the secret of God*” (ch. xxix. 4) must be taken from the Shekinah, which is said to have rested upon the ark. I will only ask, What possible resemblance can be found here between this *secret* and the *Shekinah*? I can discover none. “That mine adversary had written a book,” must, in the next place, be an allusion to the *phylacteries* of the Jews. I ask, What resemblance has a book to a phylactery? Or, can any one shew that phylacteries were in use, even fifty years before the times of our Lord? I more than doubt it. “The kings and counsellors, which built desolate places for themselves,” affords another instance. *These desolate places* are, first, made to mean *magnificent buildings*, i. e. the Pyramids; and then, these kings, &c., are converted into the governors of Egypt. Can any thing like this be relied upon? Again, “God divideth the sea with his power,” &c. (p. 36, ch. xxvi. 12). This, we are told, “evidently refers to the destruction of Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea.” But all the evidence, so visible here, rests on a manifestly erroneous translation of the passage. The principal word concerned in this mistake is θύρα, which our authorised version renders by *divideth*: a sense which has evidently been given to it, both here and Isa. li. 15, for the purpose of making it refer to the passage of the Red Sea. And so, the word is first made to allude to this event, and then the passage is cited to prove the allusion! The authors of the Septuagint, however, have escaped this artifice, and truly rendered the place by κατίπαν τὴν θάλασσαν. Surely the bishop ought to have noticed this! It will be unnecessary to notice these objections further. I will merely remark, that the principle here set up, by which *resemblances* are to be

are told by Moses, that the name Jehovah had not been revealed during the times of the patriarchs;¹ and, accordingly, we find this name very rarely occurring in the middle portion of this book: but *El*, or *Shaddai*,—the names revealed to the patriarchs,—are in the most frequent use. The few instances in which *Jehovah* does occur, may probably have undergone an emendation by Moses, just as it appears to have been the case in the Book of Genesis.² But, if the whole had been committed to writing by Moses, no good reason can be assigned why this name should not have constantly occurred, just as it does in those portions which have been justly ascribed to him. The language, moreover, or rather, the dialect, in which this middle portion of the book is written, inclines manifestly to the Chaldaic, as already remarked; a circumstance utterly at variance with the language of the first and last portions—and, indeed, of all the books usually ascribed to Moses.

Both the matter and the language of this portion is, therefore, what we might have expected it would have been, had it been written before the times of Moses, and in a country bordering on Chaldea. But, if it had been written after the egress, and by a Jew, this would have been next to impossible. No Jew, nor indeed any believer in revelation generally, could, when dwelling on the wonderful works of God, have passed over such events, in silence, as those which took place at the egress: much less would he have given himself the trouble to write in a dialect not vernacular to himself, or to those for whom he wrote, or to use a name of God which had long been obsolete in his nation.³

treated as *realities*, is a most ruinous one; and that Jewish interpretations, on which many of the objections are founded, must be given up. See my Sermons and Dissertations, Diss. i., &c.

¹ Exod. vi. 2, 3. See also my Prolegomena to Bagster's Polyglott Bible, prol. i. sect. iii.

² See my Prolegomena to Bagster's Polyglott Bible, Prol. i. § iii.

³ "There can be no doubt," says Mr. Good, "that the writer of the poem was a Hebrew; but a Hebrew who, from a long intercourse with Arabia . . . had introduced a considerable proportion of the Arabian dialect into his native tongue," &c. I remark, the fact is, not so much as one instance can be adduced, out of the whole of this book, to shew that the Arabian dialect has been used. Words and phrases, preserved still in the Arabic, are to be found; and so there may in any dialect, as derived from some common mother-tongue. If there is any inclination to dialect in this book, it is to that of the Chaldeans or Syrians,

It has been supposed, I know, that all this might have been feigned, in order to give the whole an air of antiquity, or for the purpose of placing the scene of action in some foreign country.¹ It should not be forgotten, however, that, how easy soever it might be to make such a supposition as this, particularly if we happen to be disposed to give the whole the appearance of fable; it will, nevertheless, be no easy matter to shew that any writer of this age, country, or character, ever had recourse to any such expedient. Nor of this kind is any thing to be found, even in the parables of Scripture; nor yet, as far as my information goes, in any author of tales among the Arabs,² Persians, Syrians, Samaritans, Chaldeans, Ethiopians, or Jews. Aristophanes and the tragedians do, it may be allowed, in some of their pieces, introduce people speaking the dialects of parts of Greece different from that in which they were brought up;³ but in no case has he, or, perhaps, any Greek or Latin author, composed a whole work in a dialect different from that of his

as will be shewn hereafter, and not to that of the Arabians. Mr. Good, therefore, is totally wrong here. As to his "no doubt," &c. on the other question, I answer, I think I see strong reasons to doubt: for Why, I would ask, should a Hebrew by birth have mixed his own language with idioms, &c., taken from another, and all in order to edify men of his own nation? The thing is altogether improbable, and what, I believe, has never been done.

¹ So Rosenmüller, after Bishop Warburton, "Verum quæ ad eam sententiam vindicandam qui eam defendunt, potissimum urgent, nullam in universo libro legum Mosaïcarum mentionem fieri rituum . . . hæc inquam, nequaquam quod illi volunt, probant. Ne enim historiae Hebraïæ aut Israeliticarum quicquam immisceretur, vetabat *fabule scena*; quæ non intra Israeliticæ terræ fines esset eodem pertinet, quod nullum cultus Levitici vestigium in hoc libro deprehenditur," &c. Proleg. § vi. And again, on chap. i. 6:—"Nam quum historia tempus antiquissima etati assignatum, *scena* autem extra terram Israeliticam collocata esset, poscebat τὸ πείτον ut in sermonibus personarum, quæ loquentes inducuntur, nominis τις usus sollicite evitaretur . . . Verum ubi *poeta* ipse loquitur, narratoris personam sustinens, nihil vetat, quo minus nomen illud, Israelitis inde a Mose peculiare, usurpet." That is, if an hypothesis can be formed (no matter how incongruous it is with the habits of the people whom it may concern), which bids fair for turning the whole of the Bible into a tissue of fiction, reason and rationalism require that it be adopted.

² It may be said, indeed, that Hariri, with other writers of the Makāmat generally, has adopted the antiquated phraseology of Arabia. True: but this has not been done for the purpose either of throwing those compositions back into a higher antiquity than the times of their writers, nor of placing the scene of action in any other country; but to shew the richness of the Arabic language, and to indulge in their love of the ancient style and phraseology, as will be presently shewn.

¹ As in several of the comedies, and in the choruses of the tragedies.

own particular country or times, for the mere purpose of giving the whole an air of antiquity, or any other such thing. The supposition itself, therefore, is not only foreign to the character of writers of the oriental nations generally, but to that of every other nation under heaven; and, therefore, cannot be reasonably entertained.

If, then, we can find no one among the Jews who could have written this middle and main portion of the Book of Job, Where are we to look for its author, if not among the persons concerned in the events about which it is conversant? Some, indeed, have fixed upon Elihu as its author; but, as far as I can see, with very little reason. For, How are we, in this case, to account for the matter and language found in the two first, and the last, chapters? These are altogether unsuitable to the character of Elihu. Nor does he ever evince knowledge enough of the matter in debate, to make it at all probable, that he understood the scope and intention of the work generally. This is evident from his speeches, which are rather lengthy, and of much too general a character to entitle him to the authorship of any other portion of the book. The person, however, who wrote the first two chapters, and apparently the last, of Job, was very differently circumstanced. He manifestly saw through the whole affair; and this he has very shortly, and very explicitly, stated. Elihu, on the contrary,—although he says many very good things,—was certainly as much in the dark, as to the true cause and reason of Job's afflictions, and thence of the scope and intent of this book, as any of his companions were. I cannot, therefore, bring myself to believe that he was the author of any part of this work; and, for the same reasons, no other person, concerned in the debate with Job, could be author of the book generally.

There is, consequently, no other person, either Jew, or of the country or times of Job, upon whom we can fix as the probable author of this part of the book before us, except Job himself. Let us now see what reasons there are for supposing that he was its author.

That the writing, as well as publishing, of books was known in the times of Job, we have the most direct and positive testimony from this portion of the book itself:¹ of

¹ Job, xix. 23, 24; xxxi. 35.

this, therefore, we can have no doubt; and, consequently, that this book might have been so written and published by our patriarch.¹ Is this work, in the next place, such as to make it probable that it would be so written and published? The testimony of the first two and the last chapters is, that the Almighty himself was particularly concerned in the events which are said to have taken place; which, as already shewn, is, in all probability, the inspired testimony of Moses. In some of the latter chapters of the middle portion of the book, too, Jehovah himself is said to have taken a part in the debate. According to these testimonies, therefore, the work itself is, from first to last, of divine authority.

The doctrines, moreover, contained in this book, are those which are absolutely necessary to the cultivation of a saving faith; and are in strict accordance, as already remarked, with those inculcated in the New Testament.² Some of these, indeed, are to be found in the Book of Genesis; yet in no other book of Scripture, if we except the New Testament, are these doctrines so fully, so plainly, so practically, so forcibly, and so independently, set forth. If, therefore, it was the will of God, that these doctrines should thus be made known and exemplified, it could scarcely have required less than that they should also be preserved and perpetuated. We may conclude therefore on this head, that if the Divine Being ever thought it necessary to provide, that His word should be made known and preserved, it is highly probable He would do so on this occasion, on which, we are assured, He himself took so important a part.

In the next place, Where could a person be found so proper for committing this to writing, as was Job himself? During the period of his sufferings he must have deeply felt the ignorance of his friends, and as deeply deplored the cause of it—in other words, the want of some document which

¹ Ephrem Syrus tells us, that “*Jobi Librum, Moyses scripsit, verisimile tamen est, ipsum legisse habitam ab eodem cum Amicis de sua tentatione disputationem, quam ab ipsomet Job literis mandatam velut patientia sua monumentum, conjectare licet ex illis verbis: Quis mihi det, ut scribantur sermones mei?*” &c. In Lib. Job. explanatio. Rome, 1746, tom. ii.

² The very frequent citations of this book, both in the Old and New Testaments, are alone sufficient to determine the question that the book is of inspired authority, and, therefore, binding on Christians. This question, however, will presently be more especially inquired into.

would have taught them better. In one place, indeed, his language amounts to this : “ Oh,” says he, “ that my words were now written ! oh, that they were printed in a book ! that they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever ! ” In this place, too, we find that, like the writer of the first two chapters, he was well aware of the real cause of his sufferings: “ for,” said he, “ *the hand of God hath touched me.*”¹ Upon this occasion, too, he gives the remarkable testimony that his Redeemer lived ; that he should, in the latter day, stand upon the earth ; and that he himself should, in his flesh, yet see God. When, therefore, we consider the depth of Job’s piety, the strength of his faith, and the remarkable exhibition of his patience, supported as it must have been by the Divine aid, together with the ignorance which prevailed among his friends,—not omitting the most intelligent of them, Elihu,—and the desirableness that believers should henceforward be better taught; it certainly does seem probable, that Job himself could not but have felt the propriety of committing this part of his own history to writing.

Another consideration, too, which makes this probable is this; namely, the care taken in detailing his own instances of impatience, such as that of cursing his day, and of regretting the occasion that gave him birth.² In like manner, Moses informs us of his own failings, and of those of his brother Aaron,³ as does Saint Paul of the thorn in his flesh, and of some other things, such as his having been a persecutor of the church.⁴ It has, moreover, been customary with the sacred writers, for the principal character concerned to write the book bearing his name. Hence, Moses committed the last four books of the Pentateuch to writing ; Joshua, the book bearing his name ; and so on, probably, of the rest. Again, the language of the Book of Job is not the

¹ Job, xix. 21–24.

² Ch. iii. 1, &c.

³ Numb. xx. 12 ; Exod. xxxii. 2, &c.

⁴ 2 Cor. xii. 7 ; Acts, xv. 39. I remark these instances, because I believe they are peculiar to the sacred writers. Men, great on account of their piety, worth, abilities, &c., were likely to become objects of adoration, as it had been the case among the heathen ; and hence, I believe, they have seldom failed to leave behind them strong marks of their own frailty. This, indeed, has often been made an objection to the sacred books : it is, however, the surest possible mark of the ignorance of the objectors.

language of Moses, of Palestine at any period, or of any Jew.¹ The middle path which it holds between the Hebrew and the Chaldee is, on the contrary, just what we might have expected, supposing the book to have been written in some country between Palestine and Chaldea. In such country, as it has been shewn, Job actually resided. Every consideration, therefore, strengthens the probability that Job was the author of the middle portion of this book.²

It has been objected, however, that a work so exquisitely written could never have come from a man exercised with affliction as he was. Sickness, it is said, and sorrow, can find time and dispositions for no such writing. This may be granted, without affecting our conclusion in the least. We do not think it at all necessary to confine the writing of this book to that particular period; nor to suppose that every word, particle, &c., occurs in the work exactly as it was first uttered. This last would be to suppose what is never found in the sacred Scriptures themselves.³ It is enough for us to suppose that, the work was committed to writing, under the Divine aid after Job's restoration: for, we are told, as already remarked, that he lived one hundred and forty years after this event had taken place.

¹ This will be proved at length, presently.

² Mr. Good has laboured much to shew that Moses was the writer of the whole of this book. His proofs are curious. First, Moses was capable of both the simple and sublime. In Job, the first two and the last chapters are of the simple; the rest is of the sublime style of writing: *ergo*, Moses must have written them! The writer must have been acquainted with philosophy; Moses was learned in all the wisdom of Egypt: *ergo*, Moses wrote the book! It was written before the exody; Moses resided forty years with Jethro before that period: he was, *therefore*, skilled in the Arabic by that residence, and had time enough to write this book! Mr. Good then gives us instances in which the diction of Moses found in the Pentateuch, and that in the Book of Job, is similar. He does not seem to have been aware that the Book of Genesis was cited by Job; and, in the next place, that Moses, in all probability, imitated both the sentiments and diction of Job, as that of a prior revelation; which many other sacred writers did, as will presently be shewn. All the parallel passages cited by him, therefore, in his Dissertation, are of little use to his purpose. His particular criticisms I pass over, as unworthy of remark.

³ I mean, in those parts of them which are manifestly the same; such as certain psalms occurring in the historical books, and again in the Book of Psalms; in the same relations, occurring both in the books of the Kings and the Chronicles; in those passages cited from the Old, in the New Testament; and again, in those parts of the different gospels which appear to treat of the same events or doctrines: in no case of which does identity of expression appear to have been studied.

If then this was the fact, What employment can we suppose could have been so delightful to the mind of this good man, as that of recording the sufferings and mercies which, under the Divine guidance, he had experienced? And then, Can we suppose any choice of words, or modulation of sentences, could be esteemed too good to recommend the faith, enforce the patience, and to exalt the mercies, which had formed the ground-work of his experience, and now afforded that of his happiness and exultation? Nor, if we believe the whole to be inspired (as we do), is it at all necessary to suppose, that this must have affected every particular word, particle, or sentence recited. Inspiration, we should remember, does not necessarily descend to the choice of syllables: it is enough if it regulate the matter; and so conduct the language, that, upon the whole, a piece, "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness," be produced, in order "that the man of God may be perfect," and "throughly furnished unto all good works."¹ And for this, confessedly, is no book which the world has hitherto seen better adapted than the Book of Job. My own conviction is, therefore, that Job committed the middle portion of this book to writing, and for the purposes just mentioned.

SECTION V.

ON THE LANGUAGE, USAGES, AND GENERAL CONTENTS, OF THE BOOK OF JOB.

It will immediately be seen that, if any reliance can be placed on the conclusions arrived at above, other questions requiring consideration will necessarily result from them; namely, whether the language, usages, contents, and doctrines of this book; the allusions made in it to former revelations; and the citations made from it, or allusions to it, by subsequent writers, are such as to fall in with these conclusions. It is my intention now to shew, that the language, usages, and general contents of this book, are precisely of

¹ 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17.

this sort; and, in the next section, that such also are the doctrines found in it: the allusions and citations made in it by its author, or to it by other writers, are likewise such as to justify the conclusions hitherto arrived at.

As to the language and usages, then, of this book, it will require, I think, no very great penetration, or even experience in the oriental languages, to discover that the language of the first two chapters, and that of the last, are altogether unlike that which prevails in the body of the book. It is clearly the language of plain narrative, notwithstanding the symbolical descriptions found in the first two; and, as to the nature of the language itself found in these, it is pure Hebrew, as already remarked,¹ while the body of the work occasionally indulges in the Chaldee.

There are, moreover, in these parts of the book, terms and phrases, not only not found in its middle portion, but peculiar to the usage of Moses, and found in his writings, or in those of which he may be supposed to have been the editor. The term *Jehovah*, for example, as remarked above, which could not have occurred in the usage of the patriarchs, and which very rarely occurs in the body of the work, is used exclusively here. The being *Satan*, too, about which so much has been said, is, after all, sanctioned by the usage of Moses, if not in the very same word, signifying, nevertheless, the same thing; viz. *an adversary*. It has been shewn too, above, that the part of the narrative, in which this agent is concerned, contains a species of symbolical description not unusual with Moses. We have nothing,

¹ There are, moreover, certain expressions, or intimations, in these portions, which, unless I am greatly mistaken, are peculiar to Moses; as Chap. i. 3, and Gen. xxvi. 14, עבדה רבבה ;—Chap. i. 6, בני הָאֲלֹהִים, and Gen. vi. 2; Chap. i. 16, אֱשָׁלֹה, alluding to the destruction of Sodom, Gen. xix. 24;—Chap. ii. 4, עִיר בְּעֵדֶנְיָה, compare Exod. xxi. 24; ib. עַמְּדוּ בְשָׂרוּ, compare Gen. ii. 23;—ib. 12, השְׁמִימָה יְרֵא קִילָּם רַבְבָּת, compare Gen. xxvii. 38;—ib. עַזְּרָה שְׁבֻעָה פְּרִים וּמִבְּעָד אֲלִים . . . , compare Exod. ix. 10;—Chap. xlvi. 8, שְׁבֻעָה לְפָנֵי יְהוָה, compare Numb. xxiii. 1, a rite peculiar, perhaps, to the children of the East, as they are called:—ib. 11, קְשֻׁמָּה, compare Gen. xxxiii. 19, Josh. xxiv. 32, a sort of barter not in use, it should seem, much after the times of the patriarchs:—ib. זְהַב, compare Gen. xxiv. 22, copied afterwards into the Proverbs, xi. 22; xxv. 12: Solomon evidently imitating the style, and borrowing the terms, of Job:—ib. 15, יְרֵא לְפָנֵי אֲבָרָהָם, &c., compare Numb. xxvii. 7: mentioned here in Job as a rare thing; that is, rare among the Israelites, and very likely, therefore, to have been so worded by Moses.

therefore, as far as things are concerned, militating in any way against the conclusions arrived at above.

In the next place, as to other usages : It has been objected, that those parts of the writings of Moses which are of a poetical cast, differ greatly from those written by him in plain prose ; and approach, in some degree, to the style found to prevail in the middle portion of this book : which may be readily granted. The song of Miriam (Exod. xiv.), and of Moses (Deut. xxxii.), are certainly of this sort. So far it is clear, that the Mosaic style of narrative and of song differs very considerably : but this affects not our question. There are still other differences, which, I contend, can be accounted for on no other supposition, than that these different elevated sorts of composition must have come from different authors. They are these : The term (שָׁדָא) *Shaddai*, nowhere occurs in the songs of Moses ; while the name *Jehovah* rarely occurs in the writings of Job : and, in the few instances in which it does, it might have been inserted by Moses, as it must also have been in the Book of Genesis.¹ In the songs of Moses too, no marked *Chaldaisms* occur ; while these are numerous in the Book of Job.² On these accounts, therefore, the elevated style of Moses and of Job respectively, present essential differences ; while we have nothing of the lower style of narrative occurring at all in

¹ This is certain from Exod. vi. 3, that the term *Shaddai* (שָׁדָא) was familiar with the patriarchs. (See my Prolegomena to Mr. Bagster's Polyglot Bible, Prol. i. § iii. par. 2.) And, if the Book of Genesis is really patriarchal — which I contend is the case — the name *Jehovah* must have been inserted therein by some person of authority, and this person was, in all probability, Moses ; who inserted it, perhaps, as shewn (*loco citato*), for the purpose of impressing upon his followers, that neither a metaphysical deity, nor yet any idol, was meant, which *Elohim* (אֱלֹהִים), and perhaps *Shaddai*, might have signified in his days.

² On this subject, Professor Bernstein has, as it appears from Rosenmüller, and elsewhere, written a Treatise ; but, as this has never come to my hands, I shall here set down the passages which have occurred to me, presenting the reader with pure Chaldaisms. They are, Chap. iii. 4, שְׁדָה ; iv. 12, מַנְצֵחַ ; v. 2, לְאֵילָן ; ib. 8, שְׁמָךְ, occur in the Chaldaic or Syriac, not the Hebrew sense ; viii. 2, תְּבִלָּה ; ib. 7, שְׁמָעָה ; xi. 20, מַנְצֵחַ ; xii. 2, שְׁמָעָה ; ib. 11, גְּלִילָה ; ib. 23, גְּלִילָה ; xiii. 17, אֲתִירָה : מַלְכָה ; xv. 17, אֲדָמָה ; ib. הָהָר for אֶשְׁתָּה, which inclines to one of the Arabic dialects. (See Heb. Gram. Art. 177, 3, note ; as also Chap. xxxvi. 1) ; ib. 31, שְׁלֹחָה ; xvi. 15, גְּדוּרָה ; ib. 16, שְׁלֹמְרָה ; xviii. 2 ; vi. 11, שְׁמָעָה ; xx. 10, יְגַעַל...עַבְדָּה ; xxiv. 22, בְּרוּרָה ; xxxi. 33, בְּחוּרָה ; xxxii. 10, 18, שְׁמָעָה ; xxxiii. 24, פְּדֻעָה ; ib. 33, אֲנָלְגָעָה ; xxxvi. 2, כְּתָרָה ; ib. 21, בְּחוּרָה ; xxxviii. 3, בְּגָדָה ; xl. 12, מְדוּרָה ; most of which occur several times, and to which many more might be added.

the middle part of the Book of Job. If then, our author lived before the times of Moses, the patriarchal name for God¹ must necessarily have been used by him; and again, if he resided on the confines of Chaldea, as shewn above, nothing could be more likely than that terms and phrases in use in those parts would be found in his writings. If then, we allow that the *style* of the middle portion of this book is not unlike that generally found in the songs of Moses, which I believe is the fact—which may, perhaps, be accounted for, from the circumstance that Moses lived near the times of Job, and was probably a great admirer of his style—yet there are differences so great observable between the writings in question, that it is highly improbable they ever could have come from the same author.

There is still another consideration which ought not to be omitted here. It is this: The allusions to customs, manners, times, persons, and places, occurring in the middle portion of the Book of Job, are such as could not have been familiar to the mind of Moses. Of the patriarchal life he could have known no more than what occurred to him, during the short time he kept the flocks of his father-in-law Jethro. The perils incident to travellers in the eastern parts of the desert,² must have been next to unknown to him, as must the circumstances incident to persons residing near the banks of the Euphrates,³ and witnessing the miseries common to the poor and wretched of those parts;⁴ as well as the funereal pomp, and other circumstances, happening to the rich.⁵ Yet our author dwells on these with the greatest minuteness, familiarity, and ease; and, as we have shewn above, that it is quite unusual among eastern writers of this family to describe foreign scenes, to use language, or to appeal to customs, which are not peculiarly their own; the author of the middle portion of this book could not have been Moses, but must have been some person who actually resided in those parts; and here no one can be found so suitable, in all respects, for this undertaking as was Job himself.

Add to this the consideration, that the scope and drift of

¹ See Numb. xxiv. 4, 16.

⁴ Chap. xxx. 4.

² Chap. vi. 18, &c.

⁵ Chap. xxi. 33.

³ Chap. xxviii. 4.

the writings of these two persons, respectively, are altogether different. Moses was manifestly raised up to be the leader and founder of the Jewish nation,—a work sufficiently large to occupy all the powers of any one man, however gifted. It will be found, too, I think, by all who take upon themselves the trouble to inquire, that those writings which originated with Moses never proceed beyond the necessities, the circumstances, or, as far as prophecy is concerned, the fate of the Jews. The religion inculcated by Moses is that of the theocracy only; it never extends itself beyond the boundaries of Jewry: and, if it occasionally found its way to foreigners, this was under the character of proselytes. It provided, indeed, for the cessation of the theocracy, and foretold times in which the Gentiles should rejoice with God's people; as it also did for the rejection of the unbelieving Jews:—for predictions of this sort necessarily reached beyond the times of the theocracy. But, as far as the legislation and religious observances peculiarly belonging to Moses were concerned, they were strictly exclusive and limited.

With Job, however, the case is totally different. This patriarch, indeed, retains the sacrificial rites of his predecessors; and, as a prophet, conducts his readers to those times—that *latter day*—in which a redeemer should appear upon the earth; and even to that period in which he himself should in his flesh see God. So far he may be said to have concurred with the great legislator of the Jews; but here the concurrence ends. Job, unfettered by the exclusive system of the theocracy, deals boldly and fully in doctrines which are universal in their scope, and eternal in their nature. He enters intrepidly into the most abstruse considerations respecting the divine mind; he descants on its moral attributes, its metaphysical existence, ubiquity, incomprehensibility, and eternity. He dwells on its justice, mercy, long-suffering, and goodness; and, with a freedom and light worthy of Christian times, determines that it is its unalienable property to dispense at once both riches and poverty, good and evil; and, by the operation of a particular providence, to follow with blessings or cursings, respectively, the good and the evil, whatever their stations in life might otherwise be.

But it is not with religious considerations of the sublimest character only that our author is conversant; the range of his inquiries is not limited with the word, and abstract properties, of the Deity; he ventures likewise upon his works, and shews—by deductions, evincing a mind as extensively informed, as it was alive to every thing great and noble—not only that the greatness and goodness of God may be seen in these; but also, that the contemplation of them cannot but instruct, humble, elevate, strengthen, and adorn the mind of man. At one moment he is conversant with the storms, and seems familiar with the poisings of the thunder-cloud, and stroke of the thunder-bolt; at another, he is present with the planetary system, or still vaster firmament of sun and fixed stars; at another, he conducts us through the mazes of the great deep, surveying its wonders, and expatiating on its riches or its terrors; at another, he conducts us through the bowels of the earth, and describes with accuracy the mines of silver, gold, copper, or iron; at another, he dwells with delight on the powers or beauties of the feathered tribes, the courage of the war-horse, the horrors of war, the terrors of the inhospitable desert, or the woes of starving poverty, under the merciless influences of stormy or freezing skies; or harrows up our souls with the thrilling description of the last receptacle of sin and misery, the grave, and with the everlasting infamy resting on the name and posterity of the wicked.

This, I think I may say, is what Moses has never done, and what the system which he had to establish would scarcely bear, if, indeed, he was qualified to fill so great a range of inquiry, or was endued with the feelings and experience duly to apply it—which may be doubted. The character of Moses was evidently that of a legislator and prophet; and, although it may be granted that he was skilled in all the learning of Egypt, and might have been a very eminent philosopher, as he certainly was a theologian and statesman; yet, in none of his writings does any thing like the religious philosopher appear, as it does in those which are here ascribed to Job. He confines himself closely and exclusively to the objects of his mission; and in these he is at once great, simple, and assiduous; while Job engages in the *whole range* of doctrines purely religious, including

the sublimest considerations connected with the character of God ; and, at the same time, develops those connected with his works in a manner the most affecting, instructive, and comprehensive. Properties, I say, which never did, and never could have united themselves in the same individual, even under inspiration itself ; which is never found to change, or entirely to alter, the style and character of the minds on which it acts. I think, therefore, I am justified in concluding, that the same person was not the author of the Jewish law generally, and of the middle portion of this book ; and further, that in this last case, Moses was not, and could not here have been concerned.

It may be suggested, perhaps, that, as Job must have led a pastoral life, and have resided in a desert far removed from political considerations, the haunts of philosophy, the elegancies of art, and the general profusion of wealth, necessary for the high philosophical flights just noticed ; it could hardly be expected that such a book could have come from him : while Moses, nurtured in a court, instructed in the philosophy and politics of Egypt, and accustomed to the wealth and elegancies of a rich and flourishing people, would have been the most likely, if not the only person, who could produce such a work at such a period. I answer : It is evident from the Book of Job itself, that Job was a prince of great wealth and influence in his day.¹ He resided in a country, moreover, remarkable for its merchandise and wealth : its proximity to the Euphrates and Tigris procured it eminent advantages in this respect.² Many large cities had been built on the banks of these rivers, as Nineveh, Babylon, and others of wealth and note ;³ to which the writers of Greece bear the amplest testimony. In Babylon, science was culti-

¹ Chap. i. 3.

² So Diodorus Siculus, lib. ii. § xi.—'Η δὲ Σεμίραμις ἔκποιει καὶ ἄλλας πόλεις ταχὺ τὸν στόλον τὸν τε Εὐφράτου καὶ τὸν Τίγρην, ἵνα διεισπορειαν κατσεκίνει τοῖς φορτίοις διαχωμάτουσιν ἐκ τῆς Μηδίας καὶ Παραταξηνής, καὶ πάσους τῆς σύνεγγυς χώρας. Cæterum Semiramis alias etiam urbes ad Euphratem et Tigrem condidit, ubi emporia illis constituit, qui merces, e Media et Paracene, totaque vicinia important.

³ So Strabo :—Απὸ δὲ τοῦ στόλου τοῦ Εὐφράτου μέχρι Βαβυλῶνος τὸν ἀνάτλουν εἶναι διὰ τῆς οἰκουμένης καλῶς σταδίων πλειόνων ἡ τρισχιλίων. “Ab ore Euphratis Babylonen usque navigationem esse per loca bene habitata, supra tria millia stadiorum.”—Lib. xv. Ruins of large cities, too, are at this day found in these parts.

vated, perhaps, full as early, and to as great an extent, as it was in Egypt. This city was, moreover, remarkable for its wealth, its arts, its luxury, its prowess in war, and political influence in peace. In its neighbourhood, and by its forces, many a battle had been fought, and many a victory won. The kingdom of Assyria, of which it formed a considerable city, and for a long period the metropolis, abounded in cavalry.¹ The deserts of Arabia abounded with animals, the largest, most various, and most formidable; and particularly with the ostrich, of which Job speaks at considerable length. Arabia, also, had its mines of gold;² and, by its merchandise,

¹ 2 Kings, xviii. 23; Isa. xxvii. 8, &c.

² Diod. Sic. lib. ii. § L.—Μεταλλεύται δὲ καὶ κατὰ Αραβίαν καὶ ὁ προσαγορισθέμενος ἄπνυρος χρυσός, οὐχ ὥσπερ παρὰ τοῖς ἀλλοῖς ἐν φυγμάτων καθάψαμένος, ἀλλ᾽ εἰδὼς ὅρυτόμενος εὔρισκεται, κ. τ. λ. Effoditur in Arabia aurum, quod Apyrum (ignis expers) nominatur. Non enim ex ramentis per ignem excoquitur, ut alibi; sed inter eruendum statim purum invenitur, &c. And a little lower down:—Καὶ γὰρ λιοντας καὶ παράλιοις ἐν αὐτῷ πολλῷ πλειόνας καὶ μεῖζους, καὶ ταῖς ἀλκαῖς διαφόρους πιεικένας, ἔπειτα ἐν τῇ Λεύκῃ, συμβέβηκε, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις, οἱ καλούμενοι Βακελώνοι τίρχεις φίσεις δέ καὶ ἡνῶν διφυῆ καὶ μιμιγμένα ταῖς ἴδεσι, ἀνά οὐδὲν ὄνομαζόμεναι στρουθοκάμποι περιπλήκτοι τοῖς τύποις μίγματα χρυσᾶν καὶ καυκήλων, ἀκολούθως τῇ προσηγορίᾳ. Nam leones hic et pardales, numero ac magnitudine, viribusque Africanos longè vincent: quibus tygres Babyloniae adnumerentur. Fert et geminæ naturæ, mixtaque formæ bestias. Inter quas struthocameli, qui nominantur, confusam ex volatilibus et camelis formam habent, ut nomen sonat. Comp. lib. iii. § xlvi. The gold above mentioned is, not improbably, the same as that mentioned in Gen. ii. 11, which is said to have been found in the land of Havilah, and to have been good (ἄπνυρος?). This place also produced precious stones (ver. 12). Now, this Havilah must have been situate somewhere in Arabia: comp. Gen. x. 7, 29; xxv. 18; 1 Sam. xv. 7; and 1 Chron. i. 9. Pliny, lib. vi. 32:—“Sahænos ditissimos sylvarum fertilitate oderisera, auri metallis (comp. Ps. lxxii. 15), agrorum regnis: mellis cereæque proventu . . . mirumque dictu, ex innumeris populis pars æqua in commerciis, aut latrociniis degit: in universum gentes ditissimæ, ut apud quas maximæ opes Romanorum Parthorumque subsistant, vendentibus quæ e mari aut sylvis capiunt,” &c. A little before:—“Scenite Sabæi. Insulae multæ. Emporium eorum Acala, ex quo in Indianum navigatur.” Ib.—“Littus Hammæum, ubi auri metalla.” Ib.—“Thimaneos . . . Areni: oppidum in quo omnis negotiatio convenit.” Much the same is said by Strabo, lib. xvi.:—Πεῦ δὲ ποταμὸς δ' αὐτῶν φῆγμα χρυσῶν καταφίξων, κ. τ. λ. Compare 2 Chron. ix.; Ezek. xxvii. 21, 22; and Diod. Sic., lib. ii. § liv. Τὴν δ' (i. e. Αραβίαν) ἵδοτίσω κειμένην νίμεται πλῆθος Αραβῶν νομάδων καὶ σκηνήτων βίον ἡγεμίνων. Οὗτοι δὲ θρηματοτροφῶντες ἀγέλας μεγάλας βοσκημάτων, ἵναντιζονται ποδίοις ἀμπτερότοις. “Interiora Arabes (Scenitæ) tenent, qui pastores sunt, vitam in magalibus degendam amplexi. Hi magnos pecorum greges alunt, et in vastissimis campis diversantur.” Again, in § lii. ib. we have an account of the precious stones which this country produces. Comp. 2 Chron. ix. 1; and 1 Kings, x. 1, 2. See, also, the extracts from Strabo and Pliny above.

had iron and brass in abundance.¹ The philosophers too of Chaldea, in whose neighbourhood Job resided, could supply such a mind as our patriarch manifestly possessed with information on astronomy, natural history, and the like : and it is sufficiently evident from Job himself, that book-writing was no new thing in his times. Every advantage, therefore, possessed by Moses, as it regards information of this sort, was possessed also by Job ; with this difference, that Job was a prince in his own right, and was possessed with wealth and leisure sufficient to enable him to inquire for himself, as far as his inclination might have led him. Moses, during his residence in the court of Egypt, was entirely dependent : he had neither wealth nor liberty to inquire for himself. The time, too, during which he resided at court, must have been limited ; and, after he left it, he had neither wealth nor opportunity to pursue any such inquiries : and, from the nature of his mission, the apparent inclination of his mind, and the nature of his writings, he never pursued such inquiries to any great extent. Job, however, unrestrained as he was with any thing like the theocracy ; qualified as he was with a most discursive and capacious mind ; independent as he was with regard to wealth and personal liberty ; surrounded as he was with opportunity ; exercised as he had been, apparently for the instruction and good of mankind of all succeeding ages ; and, above all, blessed with a long life, and with plenty,—if not actually stimulated by the Divine mind so to enrich his work that it might be the wonder and admiration of all ages,—was, as it appears to me, infinitely better qualified for the task of writing the middle portion of this book than Moses was : not to insist now on the Chaldaisms, and other considerations formerly urged. And my conclusion is, from these considerations also, that Job was the author of this part of the work in question.

¹ Diodorus Sicul., lib. iii. § xliv.; and *Ib.* § xlvi. The Sabeans, our Σαβαῖοι, are said to have had gold and silver in abundance.

SECTION VI.

ON THE DOCTRINES FOUND IN THE BOOK OF JOB.

IT has been stated in the preceding section, that the doctrines delivered in this book are of a general and universal character, and, in this respect, quite unlike those peculiar to the theocracy. We now come to inquire more particularly what these are.

The first great question necessary to be determined in every case of this sort is, that which treats on the abstract nature of God ; because, just as this shall be fully, correctly, and faithfully, or otherwise, stated ; in the same proportion will the religion taught be profitable, or not, to man : on the principle that, such as the source of any thing is, whether pure or impure, good or bad ; such also will the thing itself necessarily be.

In this book, therefore, God is declared to be *Almighty*, Chh. v. 9 ; vi. 4, 14 ; ix. 5, &c. *Mighty in operation*, Chh. ix ; x. 4-10, 12 ; xxxvii. 5, &c. *Omniscient*, Chh. xi. 11 ; xxi. 22 ; xxiii. 10. *Wise*, Chh. xii. 13, 16 ; xxiv. 1, &c. *Inscrutable*, Chh. xi. 7-9 ; xxiii. 8, 9 ; xxxvi. 26 ; xxxvii. 23, &c. *Invisible*, Chh. ix. 11, &c. *A just and holy judge*, Chh. iv. 17 ; v. 8 ; viii. 3, 20 ; ix. 2, 28-32. *Supreme governor of the world, and regulator of all its concerns*, Chh. v. 10-13 ; viii. 4, &c. ; ix. 13, 17, 18, &c. *Creator of all things*, Chh. iv. 17 ; x. 8 ; xxxv. 10 ; xxxviii. 4-12, &c. *Independent of any other power*, Chh. xv. 15 ; xxii. 2-4 ; xxiii. 13, 14, &c. *Immortal and eternal*, Chh. x. 5 ; xxvii. 2, &c. *A spiritual Being*, Chh. ix. 11 ; x. 4 ; xxvii. 3 ; xxxiii. 4, &c. *Is all-pure*, Chh. xv. 15 ; xxv. 5, &c. *Is the King of kings*, Chh. xii. 18, 19 ; xxxiv. 19, &c. *Is all-bountiful*, Chh. xii. 6 ; xxii. 23-26 ; xxix. 3-5, &c. *The only effectual Teacher of true wisdom*, Chh. xxviii. 28 ; xxxv. 11 ; xxxvi. 10, 22, &c. *Gives understanding*, Chh. xxxiii. 16 ; xxxvi. 10.—*By chastisement as a father*, Chh. v. 17 ; xxxiii. 19-22, &c. *He deprives of understanding*, Chh. xii. 20, &c. *Is gracious*,

both to find a ransom or *redemption*, and to forgive sin, Chh. xxii. 21-23 ; xxxiii. 24, 26, 27, 28. *Renews and justifies* returning sinners, Chh. xxxiii. 25, 26, 28, 30. *Hears prayer*, ib. 26 ; Chh. xii. 4 ; xv. 4 ; xxii. 27 ; xxvii. 10 : but not of the wicked, Chh. xxvii. 9 ; xxxv. 13, &c. *Makes men and nations either great or small*, Chh. viii. 7 ; xii. 23 ; xxxiv. 11, 20, 21, 24, 29, &c. *Is the author and dispenser of both life and death*, Chh. iv. 9 ; x. 12 ; xii. 10 ; xiii. 16 ; xxxiii. 4, &c.—The doctrine of *angels*, too, is clearly taught in this book. See Chh. iv. 18 ; v. 1 ; xv. 15 ; xxxiii. 23.

MAN is, in the next place, declared to be in a state of sin and impurity, Chh. iv. 17 ; vii. 20 ; ix. 20 ; xiv. 1. Comp. Chh. v. 6, 7 ; ib. 4 ; xv. 14, 16. This is traced to Adam's fall, Chh. xxi. 33. Comp. Ch. xiii. 20-23 (manifestly alluding to Adam's hiding himself and God's calling to him, as in Gen. Ch. iii. 8-10). *Ib.*, i. e. Ch. xiii. 24, 25, is an allusion to Cain's judgment, Gen. Ch. iv. 11-14. Comp. also, Job, Ch. xv. 18-23. Again, Ch. xxxi. 38, contains an allusion to the crying out of Abel's blood mentioned in Gen. Ch. iv. 10 ; as also does Job, Ch. xvi. 18. In Job, Ch. xxxi. 40, *sterility of the earth*, the other part of the denunciation, is also alluded to as denounced, Gen. Ch. iii. 18 ; and Ch. vi. 12, &c. In Ch. i. 21, where the words of Job are given, reference is certainly made to the penalty of death imposed upon Adam, in “*Naked shall I return thither*” (אֵשֶׁב שָׁמָה) ; alluding to the words, “*To dust shalt thou return*” (אֶל־עָדָם שָׁבָת) : Job passing from the consideration of his birth, abruptly to that of his death ; and perhaps pointing at the same time with his finger to the earth. So Ch. x. 9, “*Thou wilt bring me to the dust again*”—אל-עָדָם תִּשְׁבֹּת—*the very same phraseology!* Compare, also, Ch. xxx. 23. From all which it is evident, not only that man was considered as in a sinful state, but also as in that fallen state which Christianity now teaches us he inherited from Adam.

I shall, perhaps, be thought fanciful in attempting to carry this matter further ; but, if the text of my author will bear me out, it can signify but little what may be thought of my proceedings. I now affirm, that the text of Job will bear me out in going much further ; and that Job also

speaks of the Tempter, in terms not much unlike those used in Genesis,—which I hold to be a prior revelation, as will presently be shewn;—and that much in the same language is this Being spoken of also by other sacred writers. I now allude to Ch. xxvi. 13, where we have this passage:—*By His Spirit have the heavens been beautified; His hand hath wounded the fugitive serpent.* No one will doubt, I think, that, in the first part of this verse, the declaration given in Gen. i. 2, is had in view; and that what was at that time generally effected, was intended to be presented to the mind of the reader. Now, we are told in the sequel of that narrative, that by the devices of the Serpent the most goodly work of creation was marred; and sin, sorrow, labour, vexation, and death, were consequently entailed upon man. Our author here seems to say, that not only were the heavens permanently adorned by the power of God's Spirit; but, by an exertion of his mercy no less astonishing and effectual, even this deplorable loss should be made up, this lamentable state be effectually provided against. In Gen. iii. 15, this is declared in the promise, that some one to be born of the woman should crush the *Serpent's head*; while it should succeed in bruising His heel. Here, in Job, we are told, that *His hand hath wounded*, i. e. shall wound (see note on the place) *the fugitive serpent*. In Ps. cx. 6, we have a parallel to the latter part of the preceding verse (Job, xxvi. 12), which certainly relates to Christ: and, as St. John manifestly refers the whole work of creation to Him (Ch. i. 3), as also does Solomon, under the title Wisdom (Prov. viii. 14–36),—the person also had in view by Job (Ch. xxviii. 12, &c., see the notes); and as Job, moreover (Ch. xix. 25), also refers to Him in the sense of *avenging Redeemer* (לֹאֵנָה),—relating certainly to the passage in Genesis; it is scarcely possible that *the serpent*, as the *tempter*, should not be referred to also in this place, particularly as the term *fugitive* is applicable to *him* alone (in James, iv. 7): the Book of the Revelation, moreover (xii. 9), fastening the title of *Old Serpent* and *Devil* upon him, evidently with reference to man's temptation. (See my Exposition of that place). In Isaiah, too (Ch. xxvii. 1, as shewn in the notes), we have a passage perfectly parallel to this of Job, and which I cannot help believing was intended to be considered as a repetition

of it; and in which the coming of the Redeemer is manifestly foretold. We have here, therefore, not only *the fall of man*, but the efficient cause of it. The Tempter himself is referred to, and his destruction clearly foretold. So far, then, we have man's sinful and corrupt state; that also which led to this, his fall in Adam, and the agent who succeeded in bringing it about—the Devil; with some intimations of a deliverance from it.

We have, I think, in the next place, a most clear and positive enouncement of man's restoration through a Redeemer in Ch. xxxiii. 23, &c. We have here a mediator interposed between God and man; one who is to announce to man *his uprightness, rectitude, righteousness*: *i. e.* to teach him how his salvation is to be effected. In the next verse, favour, or grace, is promised; and then, redemption from falling into destruction, by means of an atonement. The entire renewal, or regeneration, of the man then follows; the efficacy of prayer in this state; man's acceptability; and his delight, or peace of conscience, in a justification from all things. Verse 28 contains a repetition of this, for the purpose, apparently, of supplying a complete confirmation to the whole. Comp. Ps. ciii. 4, 5.

To this Redeemer (or avenger) Job evidently appeals, in Ch. xix. 25, where he also gives a prediction of His appearing in the last, or latter days (see the notes); and here, as a consequence of the victory to be obtained by Him, the doctrine of the resurrection is fully and boldly insisted upon. The patriarch tells us, that, notwithstanding the effects of death having passed upon him—his flesh and body having been consumed, or dissolved—yet, from that very flesh, and with those very eyes, he should for himself look upon, and view, the God of his salvation. I know very well, as remarked in the notes, what efforts have been made and are still making, for the purpose of obscuring this most plain and specific passage; and I also know, as elsewhere observed of prophetical interpretation generally, that nothing but darkness, both visible and tangible, has been the result: both have originated in the application of the principles of heathenism, to the interpretation of authors of a totally different character.

Our author, therefore, teaches that man is a fallen crea-

ture ; that he has been brought into this state by the suggestions of an enemy ; and that a restoration from it has been provided. What means, in the next place, does he propose, as best suited to bring about this desirable end ? They are many and various. In some places, he speaks of his own “ *integrity* ” (Chh. ii. 3, 9 ; xxvii. 5 ; xxxi. 6) ; in others, of his “ *confidence* ” (Chh. iv. 6 ; xxxi. 24) ; in others, of “ *trust* ” (Chh. xiii. 15 ; xxxv. 14) : in all which he must necessarily mean “ *integrity* ,” “ *confidence* ,” and “ *trust* ,” in something, which he had the means of knowing was acceptable to God. And this he could entertain of nothing except by an express *revelation* from Him : for, we should bear in mind, we have nothing like heathenism here. Job is manifestly quite ignorant of the expedients had recourse to by Deists : his language is of a description altogether different from theirs. Philosopher indeed he is ; but his philosophy is based on other principles than those of Deists : his reasonings take a different course, and terminate in a totally different result. And hence, as it will presently be shewn, he has been recognised as a divine teacher, by perhaps every writer of both Testaments.

What, in the next place, are the grounds so taken by our author as authoritative and good, and in the adoption of which he differs so essentially both from heathen and deistical writers ? I answer, A DIVINE REVELATION, given prior to the times in which he lived. We have just seen that certain events and doctrines, stated in the Book of Genesis, are referred to in this book, and cited apparently as involving principles of religious belief. I now say, that, in those instances, the very text of that book, as we now have it, is cited. Not only because I find an *identity* in the thing inculcated, and that thing such as must have been matter of revelation,—for, otherwise, it could not have been known,—but also an *identity* in the terms used : not indeed in exact citation always, as is the case among us ; but, while we sometimes have a slight variation in the mode of enouncement, the most important, *i. e.* the *theological terms* used, remain still precisely the same (see the passages cited above). It is worthy of remark, that the Redeemer mentioned by Job is not the *purchasing* Redeemer (נָשֵׁב), as used with reference to the deliverance from Egypt, but the *avenging*

Redeemer רָשָׁע), used with reference to the wounding and bruising of the Tempter, as mentioned in Gen. xlvi. 16; and Isa. lix. 20.

But we are not confined in this question to coincidences of this sort; we have either indirect or direct appeals to a prior revelation; also to the circumstances and times under which this was made, and which are manifestly those of the patriarchs, as given in the early histories of the Book of Genesis. In the first place, the name given to the land of *Uz* (עֻזָּה) plainly identifies itself with the patriarchal history; as do also the names and countries of Job's friends: these being deducible, as already shewn, from the genealogies found in the Book of Genesis.

In the next place, the circumstances of some of the patriarchs are evidently alluded to. It is, I think, scarcely possible to read Ch. viii. 5-10, without seeing that Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, were in the mind of the writer when this portion was committed to writing (comp. ver. 5 with Gen. xxii. 3; and ver. 7 with Gen. xxiii. 17; also with Gen. xxv. 21; xxvi. 3-6, 12-14; and with Chh. xxviii. 14, 18; xxxi. 11-14, 24; xxxii. 10, 11, 28, &c.);—and that, on the facts there related of them, the subsequent reasoning was founded.

Again, in Ch. x. 8, 9, 21, the creation of man (comp. ch. xiv. 15), and the denunciation of his death, as recorded in the Book of Genesis, are dwelt upon; and, as analogous to the former, is the formation of the foetus in the womb mentioned. *Ib.*, ver. 22, the darkness of the tomb is compared with that of the chaotic state of nature, as also mentioned in Genesis. Again, Ch. xx. 4, we have a manifest allusion to man's (מְאֹד) creation; and, in the next verse, to the arts of the hypocrites, as being of a more recent date. In Ch. xxvi. 8, 10, too, we have allusions to the firmament, as mentioned in Gen. i. 6; and the gathering together of the waters, *ib.* vv. 9, 10; and Ch. xv. 34, to the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrha: to the peculiar sins of which, the next verse (35) seems pointedly to allude, as also noticed on Ch. i. 16. And again, Ch. xxxiv. 15, we evidently have an allusion to the flood, and so we have, יִגְנַע קָל־קְשָׁר—all flesh expires, the very words used, Gen. vii. 21, when speaking of that event! Not to insist on the terms following: viz., עַל־עָפָר יִשְׁיב—all return to dust, noticed above as common

to the Book of Genesis. And again, Ch. xxxviii. 27, allusion is also made to the springing of the grass, as first mentioned in Gen. i. 11, and in the same terms; a thing nowhere else done throughout the Bible.

Again, we have, I think, other intimations of a prior revelation. Examine Ch. xv. 18, 19, where relations received from the wise of ancient times are referred to; and in such a manner, as to shew that these must have been the patriarchs. The context following, as I have already stated, appears to allude to the curse and expulsion of Cain, and the overthrow of the cities of the plain, Sodom, Gomorrah, &c. And again, in Ch. xxiii. 11, 12, positive and well-known commandments of God are mentioned; which could not have been done, had no prior revelation existed: the last verse here has, moreover, been cited in substance by our Lord himself, John, iv. 34. In Ch. xxviii. 27, 28, we have similar declarations. In Ch. iv. 12, 13, and xxxiii. 14, 15, we are told in what way revelations were occasionally made: namely, by vision; as it was the case in Jacob's vision at Bethel (Gen. xxviii. 12); the vision afforded to Abimelech, king of Gerar (Gen. xx. 3); and in many other instances during the times of the theocracy.

From what has been here said, it must I think be evident, that a revelation, considered as God's word, existed in the times of our patriarch; and that this was—in substance, at least—that which we now have in the Book of Genesis. That book must, consequently, have been in existence in the times of Job, either as a written document, or as retained in the memory, and detailed by way of oral tradition. This last supposition, however, I consider impossible; and, at the same time, quite unnecessary. It was impossible, because the particulars, recorded in the genealogies generally, are of much too minute and uninteresting a description to have been retained in the memory; and, if we have recourse to inspiration in the case of each succeeding patriarch, for the purpose of retaining these; then, I say, we suppose too much: it being much more rational to suppose inspiration to have suggested in some early patriarch the art of writing, which would have made all safe at once. But we need not even suppose this; for it is quite clear, that in the times of Job, as already remarked, the art of writing was well known: to

suppose oral tradition, therefore, to have been had recourse to, in this particular, is likewise unnecessary.

If, then, any reliance can be placed on the foregoing statements, a divine revelation must have existed prior to the times of Job, and have contained the doctrines and history so often referred to by him and his friends; and further, this revelation must have agreed in essentials with that which we now have in the Book of Genesis. It is but reasonable, therefore, to conclude, that revealed religion, as professed before and in the times of Job, was the same in essentials as it now is. If this be the case, then, it is also likely that other doctrines, to be found in our author, will not greatly differ from those now held among ourselves: and this, also, appears to be the fact; *e.g.*—

Faith and *trust* in God, as directed by His word, are therefore demanded of man. This is, of necessity, implied in the terms *integrity*, *confidence*, *trust*, &c., already referred to. So also, *Hope*, Chh. iv. 6; v. 16; vi. 10, 13; vii. 6; xi. 18, &c. *Assurance*, Chh. v. 24, 25; xi. 16, 19. *Self-abasement*, Chh. ix. 20, 21, 28, 31; xl. 4, 5, &c. *Obedience*, Chh. xxxvi. 11, 12, &c. *Holiness of life*; *innocence*, Chh. iv. 7; xi. 15, &c. *Repentance*, Ch. viii. 5, &c. *Prayer*, Chh. xxii. 23, 27. *Delight in God*, Chh. xxii. 26; xxvii. 10; xxxiii. 26, &c. *Forgiveness of sins*, Chh. vii. 21; xxxiii. 24, 28, &c. *A particular Providence*, Chh. v. 9–16; xxxvi. 7–9. *Defence from enemies and dangers*, Chh. i. 10; v. 19; xi. 18. *Punishment*, or correction, when necessary and right, Chh. viii. 4, 13; x. 15; xi. 20; xv. 33, &c. From all which, these things must be evident: first, that the belief inculcated, the holiness of life required, and an eternal state of blessedness beyond the grave, were taught in Job's days,—if not throughout all preceding antiquity,—just as they are now with us: secondly, that this involved principles, and insured practices, unknown and never realised among heathens: and lastly, not only is the theology generally identical, but the theological terms used, and the facts appealed to out of which they originated, are universally the same.

SECTION VII.

ON THE QUOTATIONS, ALLUSIONS, ETC., FOUND IN THE BOOK OF JOB, EITHER AS MADE FROM FORMER REVELATIONS, OR POINTING TO THEM RESPECTIVELY; AND ALSO ON THOSE FOUND IN THE SCRIPTURES, REVEALED SUBSEQUENT TO HIS TIMES, EITHER AS TAKEN FROM THIS BOOK, OR REFERRING TO IT.

If it is the property of truth to be at unity with itself, and if it was customary—as we have seen it was with our author—with the sacred writers perpetually to cite, or to refer to, one another; nothing can be more probable than that we shall find the Book of Job so intimately connected, and indeed interwoven, both with the Scriptures that preceded and followed it, that the whole will exhibit one consistent and harmonious whole, not unlike the garment of Christ which would not admit of dilaceration, but required either to be taken wholly or wholly rejected. From what has already been shewn, it will not be necessary to dwell particularly on the first of these questions: we shall now, therefore, proceed to investigate the second, and to inquire whether, and in what way, the sacred writers have generally cited, or referred to, the Book of Job. And if it shall appear that they have actually so cited it, or referred to it; it will follow as a matter of course that they lived at periods subsequent to that in which he lived; and also, that they considered his book as possessing divine authority.

A question will here arise, however, which ought not to be evaded, which may be thus stated:—Suppose it is granted that passages occur in most of the books of Scripture, agreeing both in sentiment and phraseology with others found in the Book of Job; How are we to know in which of these we have the original enouncement, and in which the imitation, citation, or allusion? We have, for example, passages said to have been cited in Job from the Book of Genesis: How are we to know that these were not cited from our patriarch,

and inserted in that book? And so of others, hereafter to be adduced. I answer: We are not to imagine that, from the mere comparison of such passages alone, either priority or posteriority of composition can be proved in any case; because, unless we can bring some other considerations to bear on the subject, such comparisons may be cited to prove either the one thing or the other. We must therefore take into the consideration here, one or more of those other particulars already adverted to: namely, the period at which Job appears to have lived; the remarkable fact, that no mention of the theocracy, the deliverance from Egypt, the passage through the Red Sea, &c., occurs in our author: whence it should seem, that his work must have been written before any of these events took place.

Again, from the consideration of Job's country being termed *Uz* (*וָעַז*); his friends, Eliphaz the Temanite, Bildad the Shuhite, and Elihu the Buzite, being found (as to family, at least) in the genealogies of Holy Writ, and therefore determinable in some degree, as to the period in which they must have lived; the time in which our author wrote cannot possibly be carried quite so far back as that of Abraham. It is posterior therefore to the subversion of Sodom, and much more so to many of the events recorded in the early part of the Book of Genesis. But, if this were not the case, still it would be highly improbable, that any attempt would be made at any time, to enrich this part of the Book of Genesis from any thing found in the Book of Job: and, further, it would have been next to impossible to do any such thing. In Job, for example, we have no specific historical account, either of the creation of the world, or of man — nothing especially said about the fall, the flood, the dispersion at Babel, or the like: we have, certainly, nothing more than *allusions* made to these events,—such as to leave no doubt on the mind of any reflecting person, that some real history of them must have existed prior to the time of our author, and that this history was generally well known. From these considerations — to which some others might be added — it must be sufficiently clear, that no citation could have been made from the Book of Job in the Book of Genesis; no, nor yet any allusion whatever: while the contrary is possible, highly probable, and, in fact, certain.

With regard, in the next place, to such citations or allusions as may be found in the other sacred writers, taken from, or referring to, the Book of Job; we should bear in mind, that we know sufficiently well at what periods many of these lived to be certain, that they could not have written prior to the Egress: while we have seen that Job must have died prior to that event. It is not possible, therefore, that Job could, in such a case, have either made citations from them, or have alluded to them in any way: the converse of which is not only possible, but extremely likely. Ezekiel, as we have already seen, has both mentioned Job by name, and alluded to his character, as developed in the book named after him. Job must, therefore, have lived prior to the times of Ezekiel; and if allusion is really made to his book (which is most likely the case), it must also have been in existence before the times of that prophet. And, in like manner, should it appear that David, Solomon, the prophets generally, and even Moses himself, have cited, or alluded to, this book, it should follow that it was in existence, and recognised as of canonical authority, prior to the times of them all; and, moreover, that it was looked upon as a sort of treasury of divinity, and worthy of all acceptance at all times, ever since its first publication.

This mode of comparison, therefore, ought not to be considered as an independent witness on the question, as to when Job lived; but, as tending to shew that this book was throughout the times of the theocracy recognised and appealed to as authoritative, from other and more particular considerations,—which cannot be well misunderstood or misapplied,—determining at what period our author did live; and hence, that the manner in which these citations and allusions are made, is such as entirely to fall in with, and confirm, that view of the question; but is quite unaccountable and unintelligible on any other.

We ought to bear in mind, moreover, in all inquiries of this sort, that where the matter to be investigated is either highly authoritative, or, in any other point of view, excellent, the first writer (if he can be discovered) is legitimately and fairly declared to be the original author. Hence it is, that many of the sentiments of Shakespeare, Milton, and others of our own poets, are traced up to Homer, or some other ancient

writer, as the true and original author. In like manner, sentiments, and even many forms of expression, in use among the Latins, are also traced up to the Greeks,—to Homer,¹ Æschylus, Menander, Pindar, and others: and hence the sarcasm of Horace, styling his countrymen *an imitating servile herd*.² In such cases, indeed, when the imitation is frequent, plagiarism is the name usually given to it as a stigma; and this it justly deserves.

In Holy Scripture, however, the case is wholly different. The writer here seeks no fame, and commits nothing to writing which is not strictly revealed truth. Here divine revelation necessarily forms the ground-work; and, as a revelation once made must have been intended for perpetuity, this would always be treated as authoritative by subsequent writers, and, at the same time, as necessary to give effect to their several messages. It is almost necessary to the character of a revelation, that it should not deliver again and again the same doctrines; and also, that those employed in making such revelation known, should be perfectly unanimous. Now, in the Book of Job we have almost a complete body of divinity. Doctrines the most sublime both as to God and man, as already shewn, are clearly and pointedly dwelt upon. If, then, a revelation

¹ Clarke's Iliad and Odessey will supply examples of this sort in abundance, as will the variorum notes on the Greek and Latin poets. I will notice only one or two. Il. i. 3: "Αἰδὶ πεῖσαψιν. Eurip.: Ψυχὰς δὲ πολλὰς κάγατὰς ἀτωλίας. Virg.: . . . demiserit orco — juvenum tot miserit orco — multa virum demillit corpora morti. Odess. i. i.: "Ἄρδα μοι ἴννεται, τ. τ. λ. Virg.: Arma, virumque cano. Hor.: Dic mihi, Musa, virum, capta post mœnia Trojae. Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes. Æschyl. Fragm.: Συγῆν Σ' ὅπου δῆ καὶ λίγων τὰ καίρια. Eurip.: Συγῆν Σ' ὅπου δῆ καὶ λίγων τὸ τ' ἀσφαλές. We have too, in the variorum notes of Butler's Æschylus, a considerable portion of one of Pindar's odes, cited as an imitation of Æschylus, vol. i. p. 97, ed. quart. The diction, phraseology, tropes, &c., are in these cases continually imitated and borrowed from the primitive writers.

² "Imitatores, servum pecus."—Epist. i. 19, 23. So, in our own language, should we meet with such expressions—either in books or conversation—as "one fell swoop," "the dogs of war," "thereby hangs a tale," &c., no one would doubt that the words were Shakespeare's; if "fairest of stars," "silver lining," "that forbidden fruit," &c., that they were borrowed from Milton; and so of others. So here, had writers on Hebrew literature been half as familiar with the Book of Job as they were with their own authors, these citations and allusions would have been pointed out long ago. I am aware that identity of sentiment has been noticed, but this falls very far short of our question.

could not with propriety deal these out again and again, as just remarked, the proper line to be taken by subsequent writers would be, not to profess to reveal these afresh, but only to cite them, or else allude to them, as already revealed. And this, as we shall presently see, they have done.

In like manner, when any thing peculiarly Mosaic, or referring to the theocracy, is brought up by these writers, they either cite or allude to the revelation and law as already published by Moses; and in no case are any new commandments given. Prophets, historians, and preachers—and this last character Solomon appears to have sustained in the Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, and David partly in the Psalms—had nothing more to do than to urge, illustrate, and enforce the doctrines or precepts already revealed, and to apply these to such new circumstances as the times in which they happened to live made necessary. If plagiarism, therefore, is a fault in poets, in the writers of a divine revelation it is an excellence. In this we naturally look for unanimity, and reasonably for nothing like a repetition of miracle, when no important object could be obtained by it. We might therefore have expected *a priori* that, if this Book of Job was considered as of canonical authority in ancient times, such references to it, as have been here mentioned, would be made in very many places of the subsequent Scriptures, as would leave no doubt on the mind of the reader, that its authority was intended to be uphelden.

There is one consideration more which ought to have its weight in this question. It is this: It has been customary among the tribes of Arabia,—I believe, from time immemorial, and perhaps originating in the very particulars just now alluded to,—for writers universally to imitate the oldest examples of composition; and this particularly among the poets. It is scarcely possible, I think, for any one to glance over the Arabian poets, without perceiving that the words and phraseology employed, as well as the usages and customs alluded to, are, for the most part, those of the most ancient times. Indeed this is the case with every thing among them: the old usages and fashions are considered the best. And to such an extent has this been carried, that even the Persians, ever since they embraced Mohammedanism, have looked up to the Arabic language, particularly

that of the Koran, as the most perfect possible : and, although their own is as unlike this as can well be imagined, they have, nevertheless, so managed matters, that even their grammar is learned from that of Arabia, their style made to resemble that of the Arabs, and a very large number of Arabic words and phrases has been so incorporated with their language, that, to attempt generally to make out a Persian author without a previous extensive stock of Arabian learning, is a completely hopeless task.

The most elaborate Arabian author of this sort that has come to my knowledge, is the celebrated Abu Mohammed Kāsim Hariri, of Basra;¹ the author of fifty stories, or tales, all written in such a style as to shew, that their author was perfectly versed in the archaisms of Arabia. Many other similar compositions are extant, both in the Arabic and Persic languages ; not to insist on the fact, that scarcely a book, or even a letter, is written in these countries, or, indeed, in Hindustan, in which marks of this style are not visible.

This will perhaps conduct us one step farther, as to the style and character of a considerable portion of the text of the Old Testament. It has already been remarked, that there is a manifest difference of style and manner visible in the several parts of the Old Testament. All those portions, for example, which assume the form of song, or are otherwise elevated in sentiment, differ likewise both in style and manner, and also in the words and phrases used, from mere narrative : that is, the language used in expressing elevation of sentiment, is very widely different from that used in mere narrative,—a difference visible enough in Greek poetry, and never departed from, I believe, either in the Arabic or Persic. Now, I suspect that we owe this, in the Hebrew, entirely to the existence of the Book of Job.

If, indeed, this book came through the hands of Jethro

¹ Two valuable editions of this author's works have been published, one in Calcutta, 1814, with a Glossary ; another in Paris, 1822, by the celebrated Baron de Sacy, with Scholia and Indexes. It is a great drawback to this latter edition, that some of these Scholia were composed by M. de Sacy himself ; and the consequence is, a learner not in possession of the original writers used by him, will seldom know which is the real oriental comment—which that composed in Paris. In other respects, M. de Sacy generally followed the Calcutta edition.

to Moses, as stated above, and was by the latter augmented by adding the two first and the last chapters, and then recommended to the Israelities, as a sort of storehouse of divinity ; nothing can be more likely than that—like the ancient songs of the Arabs, the Koran, &c.—it would become the great pattern of composition to all future writers, when engaged in composition of the more lofty sort. I say, this is likely ; and if it shall appear—as I think it will—that in many cases it has manifestly been imitated, even in the terms and phraseology used, it will be sufficiently certain that this must have been the fact.

I shall now endeavour to point out some instances of this sort ; and in doing this, I shall give the passages in the original Hebrew, in order that the coincidences, imitations, citations, allusions, &c. adverted to above, may the more readily be seen.

Tabular View of parts of the first five Chapters of the Book of Job, compared either with some parts of the Book of Genesis, or with others of the subsequent sacred writers.

Job, i. 10.

את שכת בעדו ובعد בירתו ובعد
כל אשר לו מסביב וגּוֹ
Ch. iii. 23.
לבר אשר דרכו נסתרה ויסך
אלוחה בעדר :

Ch. xix. 8.

ארחיו גדר ולא עבור וגּוֹ

Ch. i. 21.

ערם יצרי מבطن אמי וערם אשוב
שםה

Ch. iii. 10.

לא סנור דלתי בטני ויסתר עמל
מעיני

Ch. iii. 11.

למה לא מרחים אמות וגוֹ
Comp. v. 20.

Lam. iii. 7.

גדר בעדי ולא יצא

Ps. xxxiv. 8.

חנה מלאך יהוה סביב ליראו

ויהלצם

Comp. 2 Kings, vi. 17.

Ecl. v. 14.

ישא מבטן אמו ערום ישוב וגּוֹ

Lam. iii. 8, 9.

שחט תפלתי : גדר דרכי בנזות

נתקתי עזה :

Comp. Ps. xl ix. 18; 1 Tim. vi. 7.

Jer. xx. 18.

למה זה מרחים יצאי לראות עמל
ונגוֹ

(See, too, the preceding verse.)

¹ It is impossible not to see, I think, that this is a direct allusion to, and an imitation of, the passage in Job placed against it.

<p>Job, x. 18.</p> <p>למה מרחם הוציאתני אנווע ועין לא תראני :</p> <p>Ch. iii. 16.</p> <p>כָּמוּ ... נַפְלָא אֲשֶׁר בְּלִיחוּ שְׁמֵשׁ : כְּנַפְלָטְמָן לֹא אֲהִיא כְּעַלְלִים לֹא רָאוּ אָוָר :</p> <p>Ch. iii. 21.</p> <p>וַיַּחֲפַרְהוּ מִתְמֻנוּנִים</p> <p>Ch. iv. 3, 4.</p> <p>ידים רפואת תחזק : כושל יקיטוּן מליך וברכים כרעות ראמץ :</p> <p>Ch. iv. 6.</p> <p>יראתך כסלהך תקווד ותס דרכיך :</p> <p>So ch. v. 16. ותהי לדל תקווה vii. 6. יכול באפס תקווה xi. 18. כי יש תקווה xiv. 7. כי יש לעצם תקווה Comp. ch. vi. 8 ; viii. 13 ; xi. 20 ; xiv. 19 ; xvii. 15 ; xix. 10.</p> <p>Ch. iv. 7.</p> <p>זכר נא מי הוא נקי אבד ואיפה ישרים נכחרו :</p> <p>Ch. iv. 8.</p> <p>כאשר ראיינו חרשיו און וזרעי עליל יקצרחו :</p> <p>Ch. xxxi. 8.</p>	<p>Eccl. iv. 4.</p> <p>ראייתי אני את כל עמל ונוּ Comp. vv. 2, 3.</p> <p>Ps. lviii. 9.</p> <p>כָּמוּ ... נַפְלָא אֲשֶׁר בְּלִיחוּ שְׁמֵשׁ :</p> <p>Prov. ii. 4.</p> <p>וכמתמנים תחשפנה :</p> <p>Isa. xxxv. 3.</p> <p>חזקו ידים רפאות וברכים כשלות אנציו : Comp. Heb. xii. 12.</p> <p>Ezek. vii. 17 ; xxi. 12.</p> <p>כל הידים תרפינה וכל ברכיהם תלכנה מם : Comp. Isa. xiii. 7.</p> <p>Prov. iii. 26.</p> <p>יהיה יהיה בכסלך ושמר רגלו מלך : Ps. cxv. 14.</p> <p>Ruth, i. 12.</p> <p>כי...וַיַּשְׁלַח לְיִהְוָה</p> <p>Prov. x. 28 ; xi. 7.</p> <p>האבד תקווה</p> <p>Ch. xix. 18.</p> <p>כי יש תקווה</p> <p>Comp. xxiii. 18 ; xxiv. 14 ; xxvi. 12 ; xxix. 20. Jer. xxix. 11 ; xxxi. 17. Lam. iii. 29. Hos. ii. 17. Ps. ix. 19 ; lxii. 6 ; lxi. 5. Ezek. xix. 5 ; xxxvii. 11. Zech. ix. 12.</p> <p>Prov. xxxvii. 25.</p> <p>גער היית נם זקנתי ולא ראיינו צדיק נזוב וזרעו מבקש לחם :</p> <p>Prov. xxiii. 8.</p> <p>זרע צולחה יקנזר אוּן ונוּ Hos. x. 12, 13.</p> <p>Ch. viii. 7.</p> <p>זרעו לכם לצדקה קנזרו לפי חסד ... חרשתם רשות עלתה קצרתם</p> <p>Ch. viii. 7.</p> <p>כי רוח יזרעו וספתחו יקנזרו כמה אין לו צמח בלי יעשה קמץ אלוי יעשה זרים יבלעהו : Compare Galat. vi. 7, 8. Ps. cxxxvi. 5. Mich. vi. 15. Jer. xii. 13. 2 Cor. ix. 6.</p>
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Job, iv. 9.

מנשמת אלהו יאבדו ומרוח אפו
יכלו :

Ch. xviii. 15-21. זורה על
נvhו גפריות
Ch. xx. 23; xxxvii. 6.

Isa. xxx. 33.

כוי עירוך מאחמול — נשמת' יהוה
בנהל גפרית בערה בה :

Alluding, perhaps, in each case, to the destruction of Sodom, Gomorrah, &c., Gen. xix. 24.

ויהוה המטיר על סדם ...
גפרית ואש ונו'

2 Sam. xxii. 9, 13, 15, 16.

ואש מפיו תאכל נחלים בערו
מןנו

מננה גנדו בערו נחלי אש
וישלח חצים וופיצם ברק ויהם :

בערגת יהוה מנשמת רוח אפו

Comp. Ps. xviii. 9; cv. 32; and Exod. xv. 7, 8, 10. Ps. xi. 6. Ezek. xxxviii. 22. Hos. x. 12. 2 Thess. ii. 8.

Ch. iv. 10.

ושני כפורים נתעו

Ps. lviii. 7, 8.

אלחים הרם שנימו בפיימו
מלתעות כפורים נתוץ' יהוה :
ידך חזו כמו יתמללו

Comp. Ezek. xix. 1-9; xxxii. 1-16. Jer. ii. 15. Ps. xci. 13; which is manifestly referred to by our Lord in Luke x. 19.

Ch. iv. 11.

לייש אבד מבלוי טרפּ
v. 7, *supra*, איפה ישרים
נכחדו :

Ps. xxxiv. 11.

כפורים רשו ורعبו ודרכיו יהוה
לא יחסרו כל טוב

Nahum, ii. 14.

כפיריך תאכל חרב והכרתי
מארץ טרפּך

(In Isa. xxx. 6, the *לייש* is said to be a beast belonging to the south, i. e. the Arabian deserts south of Judea.)

¹ Isaiah manifestly refers here to something revealed prior to his times; and, as his expressions are a little more expanded than those in Job,—the sentiments still remaining the same,—I cannot help thinking he must have had this passage in his mind. The same seems to have been the case with David, in 2 Sam. xxii. 9, &c.; Ps. xi. 6; xviii. 9, &c.; with Ezek. xxxviii. 22; and, perhaps, with Moses, Exod. xv. 7, &c. In Job, xviii. 15-21, the fate of Sodom seems particularly to be pointed out as an example; as it also is in Jude, 7. It may be remarked too, that, as in 2 Sam. above, passages seem occasionally to exhibit lengthened comments, on sentiments delivered in a few words only by our author; and that in some instances, as ver. 16, different parts of the original passage are combined closely together.

² Here the verb, used by Job in the Chaldee form, is taken by David in the Hebrew form; and in the next verse, the lightning, as in the original place in Job, is referred to. The text of David, moreover, greatly expands that of Job.

Job, iv. 12.

וְאֵלִי דָבָר יַגְנֵב

Ch. iv. 13.

בְּנֶפֶל הַرְדֵמָה עַל אֲנָשִׁים
Ib. xxxiii. 15.

Ch. iv. 14.

פְּחֹד קָרָא נִי וּרְעָדָה²

Ch. iv. 15.

וּרוּחַ עַל פָנֵי יְחִילָה וּגְנוּ
Ib. xxxiv. 14.

Ch. iv. 16.

וְלֹא אֱכֹיד מְרָאָהוּ

Comp. Numb. xxii. 20; xxiii. 5, 16.
Jer. i. 4. Mich. i. 1. Joel, i. 1, &c.

Gen. ii. 21.

יַפְלֵל ... הַרְדֵמָה עַל הָאָדָם
Ib. xv. 12. Prov. xix. 15. Isa. xxix. 10.Gen. xv. 12. Exod. iv. 10; xix. 16.
Comp. Heb. xii. 21. Isa. vi. 4, 5.
Jer. i. 6. Ezek. i. 28; ii. 2. Dan.
x. 15-18. Jonah, i. 3, &c.

Gen. ii. 7.

נְשָׂמַת חַיִם

Ch. vi. 17.

רוּחַ חַיִם

Ch. vii. 22.

נְשָׂמַת רֹוחַ חַיִם
Ib. xli. 38. Eccl. xii. 7. 1 Kings, xxii.
21. 2 Chron. xviii. 20. Comp. Exod.
xxviii. 3. Numb. xxvii. 18, &c. See
Concord., under the terms **רֹוחַ**, or
Spirit.

Dan. viii. 15; x. 18.

¹ This seems to be the first place in which this term (**רֹוחַ**) occurs in the sense of a *divine revelation*; or, it may be, of one bringing such revelation: for it is worthy of remark, that both the verb, and pronoun following, may be construed as applying to intellectual agents (Gram. Art., 216, 7, 9). Hence, perhaps, this term is so frequently taken as signifying an agent by the Targumists, and interpreted by *מִלְּמָרָא דָה*, *the word of God*. See, too, Rev. xix. 13.

² It was in visions, seen in a sort of ecstasy (Comp. Acts, x. 10—Ἐπίτισις, ἡ ἀντὸν ἐκστασις. Griesb., the very Hebrew phraseology, *ib.* xi. 5; xxii. 17), that revelations were perhaps most frequently made under both Testaments. The first we have any notice of is that in Gen. ii. 21, as formerly noticed; the second, *ib.* xv. 12. In Job, xxxiii. 15-27, we have a very remarkable revelation of this sort; and in this, not only are the doctrines of redemption, renewal, &c., but also of a Redeemer, particularly dwelt upon. I am inclined to believe, therefore, that the **מֶלֶךְ** mentioned here, is the person who appears to be styled **רֹוחַ**, or *word*, as just now noticed on ch. iv. 12. It is also evident from the context in each place, that **הַרְדֵמָה**, in Prov. xix. 15, and Isa. xxix. 10, signifies either a revelation, or the means of obtaining it.

³ In Gen. xv. 12, we have the first mention, I think, of that extreme terror experienced when revelations were received from above, felt, as it should seem, from a deep sense of unworthiness in the receiver.

⁴ This is, certainly, the earliest passage of the Old Testament in which any mention is made of an unembodied spirit; and to such spirit reference is made in ch. xxxiv. 14; and to an embodied spirit, ch. xxxii. 9. The parallel passages referred to will shew, that the latter was familiar in the earliest times of the patriarchs. We need not, therefore, as the Neologian critics tell us, go to Babylon and the times of the captivity for this notion. In Eccl. xii. 7, the existence of unembodied spirits is manifestly taught.

Job, iv. 17.	Ps. cxliii. 2.
הָאָנוֹשׁ מְאֻלָּה יִצְדָּקָן <i>Ib.</i> ix. 2; xv. 14; xxv. 4, 6; xxxii. 2; xxxiii. 26, 32; xl. 3, &c.	לֹא יִצְדָּק לְפָנֵיךְ כָּל חַי Isa. xlvi. 25. בִּיהוּה יִצְדָּק וְנוּ (Comp. Gen. vii. 1; xv. 6. Jer. xxiii. 6. Ezek. xvi. 51, 52. 2 Sam. xv. 4. Deut. xxv. 1. Prov. xvii. 15. Isa. xxvi. 7; l. 8. Dan. xii. 3, &c.)
Ch. iv. 17.	Gen. i. 26, 31; ii. 1, 3, 4, 18. Ps. xcvi. 5; c.3; civ. 19. Is. xliv. 24, &c.
Ch. iv. 18.	Gen. xvi. 7, 9, 10, &c.; xix. 1, &c.; xxi. 17; xxii. 11, 15; xxiv. 7, 40; xxxi. 11; xlvi. 16. Exod. iii. 2; xiv. 19, &c.
Ch. iv. 19.	Ps. xc. 3.
וְדֹכָאָוּם לְפָנֵי עַשׁ <i>Ib.</i> v. 4; vi. 9; xix. 2; xxii. 9.	תַּשְׁבַּ אָנוֹשׁ עַד דָּכָא <i>Ib.</i> 5, 6. Comp. Ps. xxxiv. 19; lxxxix. 11; xciv. 5; cxlii. 3. Isa. iii. 15; liii. 5, 10; lvii. 15. Lam. iii. 34. Prov. xxii. 22, &c.
Ch. iv. 20.	Ps. xc. 7.
מַבְקָר לְעַרְבִּ יָמָולֶל וַיִּבְשֶׁ <i>Ib.</i>	בַּבְקָר יִצְחַץ וּחְלָף לְעַרְבִּ יָמָולֶל וַיִּבְשֶׁ Exod. xviii. 13, 14. מן בַּקָּר עַד עַרְבִּ Ps. xxxix. 12; xl ix. 15, 17.
Ch. iv. 21.	וְהַמִּס כַּעַש חַמּוֹר Prov. x. 21. Ezek. xxxiii. 8.
הַלֹּא נִסְעַ יְהָרָם בְּם יִמְוֹהוּ וְלֹא בְּחַכְמָה: <i>Ib.</i> xxxvi. 12.	בְּחַסְרָ לְבִ יִמְוֹתָו Ps. lxxxiii. 25; cxxiii. 2.
Ch. v. 1.	מֵי לִי בְּשָׁמִים וּמַעַמֵּךְ לֹא חֲפֵצָתִי וְאֵל מֵי מִקְדָּשִׁים תִּפְנַהְנָה: בָּאָרֶץ:

¹ The doctrine of justification is certainly first taught in the Book of Genesis, as shewn by St. Paul; but no where in the Old Testament is it so fully entered into as in the Book of Job.

² It is quite evident from these passages, that the doctrine of angels was taught before the times of Job, as well as in his and subsequent times. We need not, therefore, as some will have us, go to the captivity in Babylon for this doctrine.

³ This term, *דָּכָא*, is used in none but the elevated style: it occurs no where in this sense and usage in the Pentateuch, but often in Job; from whom (ch. v. 4) it is imitated in the same phrase, Prov. xxii. 22. The word seems, therefore, to have been peculiar to the usage of Job, and from him to have been adopted by subsequent writers.

⁴ The more usual expression inverts this order, because the evening is considered as preceding the morning naturally. Jethro, Moses, and Job, have here taken the reverse.

⁵ This sentiment, which is rather an unusual one, is here manifestly the same in each place: the psalmist has rendered it rather more specific. The allusion,

Job, v. 2.

**כִּי לְאוֹיֵל יָהָרֶן כַּעַשׂ וּפְתַחַת
תָּמִית קְנָהָה :**

Deut. xxix. 17, 19.

לְבָבוֹ פָּנָה ... מַעַם יְהוָה ...
יַעֲשֵׂן אֲפִיָּה וּקְנָהָתוֹ בְּאִישׁ
הַחֹוא ... וּמִחָּה יְהוָה אֲחָת
שְׁבוֹ מִתְחַת הַשָּׁמִים

Prov. i. 32.

מִשּׁוּבֶת פְּתִים תְּהִרְגִּם וְשָׁלוֹת
כְּסִילִים תְּאַכְּדִם

Ch. xiv. 30. Ezek. xxxv. 11.

וּרְקָבּ עַצְמֹות קְנָהָה :
Ps. xxxvii. 35, 36.

רָאִירִי רְשֻׁעַ עֲרֵץ וּמְהֻרְבָּה
כָּאוֹרֶחֶת רָעֵן : וּיְעֵבֶר וּהַנְּהָה
אַיְכָנוּ
Ps. cix. 13, 17, 18 ; cxix. 158 ; cxxix. 6.

Prov. iii. 33.

מְאֹרֶת יְהוָה בְּבֵית רְשֻׁעַ וּנוֹהַ
צִדְקִים יִבְרָךְ :

Ps. lxxiii. 3, 19.

שְׁלָוִם רְשֻׁעִים אֲרָאָה :
כִּינְעַסְפּוּ תְּמוּ מִן בְּלָחוֹת :

Zech. v. 3, 4.

זֹאת הַאֱלֹהִי הַיּוֹצָאת עַל פָּנָי
כָּלִי הָאָרֶץ ... וּלְנָהָתָה בְּתוֹךְ בֵּיתוֹ
וּבוֹ

Jer. xii. 1, 2.

מִדּוֹעַ דַּרְךָ רְשֻׁעִים צְלָחָה שָׁלוֹן
כָּל בְּנֵדִי בְּנֵד : גַּם שָׁרְשׁוֹ וּנוֹ
(Comp. ib. xvii. 5, 6.)

Ps. cxix. 155.

רְחוֹק מְרַשְׁעִים יִשְׁועָה

Ps. cix. 6.

שָׁטָן יִעַמֵּד עַל יְמִינוֹ :

Ch. v. 4.

**יְרַחְמוּ בְּנֵיו מִישָׁעַ² וַיַּדְכָּאוּ בְשַׁעַר
וְאֵין מִצְלָה :**

perhaps, is to the heathen custom of considering remarkable men as endued with a greater portion of the *anima mundi*, alias, *spirit of God*, in their phrase, while living, and when dead, as elevated into deities; and to this the next verse seems strongly to allude. Compare the context of the passages cited from Deuteronomy and the Proverbs, and no doubt can remain on the subject.

¹ The following verse, viz. 37 (*כִּי חַטָּאת שְׁגָגָה*), contains a manifest allusion to Job's retaining his integrity, and the consequent prosperity enjoyed in his last days. And, on a careful perusal of all the passages cited, it can scarcely be doubted that the text of Job has supplied their ground-work.

² The term *ישָׁעָה*, or *שְׁמִיעָה*, occurs, for the first time in the Bible, in these passages. It is found frequently afterwards, and always I believe in the elevated style: it is remarkable from the circumstance of its giving birth to the proper name JESUS: because the thing meant, viz. salvation, is in every sense intimately connected with him.

Ps. cix. 7, 9, 10.

בְּהַשְׁפֹּטו יִצָּא רְשֻׁעַ

יְהוָה בְּנֵיו וְתּוֹמִים

וְנוּעַ יְנוּעַ בְּנֵין

Comp. Ps. lxiii. 2, 3, 8. Gen. xl ix.

Exod. xv. 2. 2 Sam. x. 11. Prov. xi.

14; xxiv. 6. Isa. xl v. 8. Hab. iii. 12.

Job, xiii. 16; xxx. 15.

נִסְתָּוֶה לְיִשְׁוּעָה

Isa. lix. 11.

לִשְׁוּעָה רְחִקָּה מִמְּנָה

Ch. lvi. 1.

קָרוּבָה יִשְׁוּעָתִי לְבָא

Deut. xxxii. 39.

וְאוֹן ... מִצְּרֵי

Judg. xviii. 28, &c.,—occurs for the first time in Job.

Ps. cxxix. 6, 7.

שְׁלָף יִבְשָׁ : שְׁלָף מְלָא כְּפֹר קָוִץ

Comp. Joel, i. 10–12. Isa. xvi. 9; xxvii. 11. Jer. vi. 17; viii. 20.

Ch. v. 5.

אֲשֶׁר קָצִירָה רָעַב יִאָכֵל

ib. xviii. 16; xxiv. 6, 10.

Ch. v. 6.

**לֹא יִצְאֶה מַעֲפָר אָנוֹ וּמְאַדְמָה
לֹא יִצְמַח עַמְלִי**

Comp. ch. iv. 8; xv. 35.

Amos, iii. 3–7.

כִּי לֹא יִשְׁחַת אֱדֹני יְהוָה דָּבָר

כִּי אִם גָּלַח סּוֹדוֹ אֶל עַבְדָּיו

הַנְּבָיאִים :

Isa. xl v. 7.

יִזְרֵר אֹור וּבָרוֹא חַשְׁךְ עַשְׂה

שְׁלָום וּבָרוֹא רָע אֲנִי יְהוָה

עַשְׂה כָּל אֱלֹהָה :

Eccles. *passim*.

Ch. v. 7.

כִּי אָרָם לְעַמְלֵי יוֹלֵד

Gen. iii. 16, 17, 19.

בְּעַצְבֵּן הַלְּדוּי בְּנִים ...

בְּעַצְבֵּן תְּאַכְּלָנָה כָּל יְמִי חִידָּךְ :

בִּזְעַת אֲפִיךְ תְּאַכְּל לְחֵם וּנוּ

Ps. li. 7, 12.

חַזְבְּעָזָן חֹלְלָתִי וּבְחַתָּא יְהָמָתִי

אָמֵי :

לְבָטָהָר בְּרָא לְיִאָלָהִים וּרוּחָה

נְכֹונָה חָדְשָׁ בְּקָרְבֵּי :

¹ The origin of moral evil was no secret to the author of this book, nor indeed to any sacred writer either before or after his times. The first revelation made by God to man had stated the fact, and the cause of it; hence we discover no difference of opinion in the Scriptures on this otherwise inscrutable mystery. This, I think, is the drift of the passage cited from Amos. He has broadly stated, that nothing of this sort can occur, the cause and grounds of which have not been made known to God's prophets; *i.e.* the publishers of his word and will. The Book of Ecclesiastes generally discusses this question.

Job, v. 8.

אָדָרֶשׁ אֱלֹהִים וְאֱלֹהִים
אֲשֶׁר־דָּבָרָתִי:

Ch. v. 9.

עַשֵּׂה נְדֻלּוֹת... נְפָלוֹת עַד אַיִן²
מִסְפָּר:

Ib. ch. xxxvii. 5, 14; xlvi. 3.

Ch. v. 10.

הַנְּתָנוּ מְטָר עַל פְּנֵי אָרֶץ וְשָׁלָחָם
מִסְמָךְ עַל פְּנֵי חֻזּוֹת:

Ib. ch. xxviii. 26; xxix. 23; xxxvi. 27;
xxxvii. 6; xxxviii. 28.

Comp. Job, xxxviii. 22.

Ch. v. 11.

לְשׁוֹם שָׁפְלִים לִמְרוּם וּקְדוּרִים
שְׁבָבוֹ יְשֻׁעָה:

Ib. ch. xx. 6-11; xxxvi. 15, 31.

Comp. Deut. xxxii. throughout. Ps.
cxxix, &c. &c. דברת Eccles. iii. 18;
vii. 14; viii. 2. Ps. cx. 4.

Gen. xviii. 14, &c. Ps. xl. 6; lxxii. 18;
lxxxvi. 10; cxlv. 3, 5, 6; civ. gener-
ally. Exod. xxxiv. 10. Josh. iii. 5.
Judg. vi. 13. Jer. xxxii. 17, 27, &c.

Ps. lxv. 10, 11, 12, 13.

פְּקָרֶת הָאָרֶץ וְתַשְׁקָה רְבָת
תְּעִשְׂרָנָה פָּלָן אֱלֹהִים מֶלֶא מִים
Ib. Ps. civ. 13-16; cxlvii. 8. Acts,
xiv. 17.

Jer. v. 24.

הַנְּתָנוּ נֶשֶׁם וּוֹרָה וּמֶלְקוּשׁ בְּעַתָּה
וּבוּ

Ch. x. 13; and li. 16.
לְקוּל תְּהֻנוּ הַמּוֹן מִים בְּשָׁמִים
וַיַּעֲלֵה נְשָׁאִים מִקְצָה אָרֶץ
בְּדִיקָם לְמַטָּר עַשָּׂה וַיּוֹצֵא רֹוח
מִאַצְרוֹתָיו

Ch. xiv. 22.

הַיִשׁ בְּהַבֵּל הַגְּנוּים מִנְכַּמְפָּט וְאֶם
הַשְׁמִים יְתַנוּ רְבִיבִים וְנוּ

I Sam. ii. 6, 7.

יְהֹוָה מִמְּתִת וּמְחִיאָה מוֹרֵיד שָׁאָל
וַיַּעַל:

יְהֹוָה מוֹרֵישׁ וּמַעֲשֵׂיר מַשְׁפִּיל אֲפָּר
מִרְוָבִים וְנוּ

Ps. cxiii. 7, 8.

מִקְוָיִם מַעֲפָר דָּל מַאֲשָׁפָת יְרִים
אָבִיוֹן: לְהֹשִׁיבִי עַם נְדִיבִים
עַם נְדִיבִי עַמוֹּ:

Ezek. xvii. 24.

אָנָּי יְהֹוָה הַשְׁפָלָתִי עַז נְבָה
הַנְּבָהָתִי עַז שָׁפָל וְנוּ

Ps. lxxii. 12; lxxv. 6, 8; cvii. 41.
Hab. ii. 9.

¹ The particular providence of God is admirably taught in the remaining part of this chapter; a subject, I need not perhaps say, never taught in this way except under divine revelation: and, it is proper to remark here, although the wonderful works of God are particularly appealed to, as they also are in many of the subsequent chapters which treat on the same subject, not so much as one of the miracles performed under the guidance or appointments of Moses, appears to be referred to, as formerly remarked.

² The miraculous mode of giving divine revelations Eliphaz has already noticed, chap. iv. 12, &c. The following wonders recounted are those visible to the eye of faith only, but as obvious to it as any open miracle can be, and quite as convincing. This is sufficient to shew, that religious knowledge was by no means low in those days.

Job, v. 12.

יהוה חפיר עצח נוים הניא מפר מחשבות ערוםם ולא
מחשבות עמים :

Ps. xxxiii. 10.

אשׁתוללו אבורי לב ולא מצאו
כל אנשי חיל ידיהם :

Isa. viii. 10.

עצז עצח ותפר דברו דבר ולא
יקום וננו

Ch. xliv. 25.

מפר אהות בדים וקסמים יהולל
משיב הרים אחר וודעתם
יסכל :

Prov. viii. 14, 15.

לי עשה וחושה אני בינה לי
גבורה : כי מלכים ימלכו
ורזנים יתקקו צדק : וננו
(Comp. Ps. xciv. 11.)

Ch. v. 13.

לכד חכמים בערמות ועצת
נפתלים נמהרה:

Ps. ix. 16, 17.

טבעו נוים בשחת עשו בראשת
זו טמננו נלכדה רגלים :
בפועל כפוי נוקש רשע

Ps. xxxv. 8.

ורשותו אשר טמן תלכדו

Isa. xix. 3, 14.

ועצחו אבלע ...
יהוה מסך בקרבה רוח עווים
וחתעו את מצרים וננו
(Comp. 1 Cor. iii. 19.)

Ch. v. 14.

יומם יפנשו חזק וכלייה ימשטו
בצחרים :

Deut. xxviii. 29.

והייח ממשש בצהרים כאשר
ימשש העור באפללה וננו

Isa. lix. 10.

ננשחה כעורים קויר וכאין עוניים
ננשחה כשלנו בצהרים ננשח
וננו

Prov. iv. 19.

דרך רשעיםCAFLLAH לא ידע
במה יכשלו :
Comp. Jer. xiii. 16; xviii. 15; l. 32,
&c.

Job, v. 15.

וַיְשַׁע מָחָר בְּמִפְהָם וּמִיד חֹק
אֲבִיוֹן :

Ch. v. 16.

וְתֵהַי לְדָל תָּקוֹה וְעַלְתָּה קֶפֶץ
פִּיה :¹

Ps. xvi. 13.

פָּלָטָה נְפָשִׁי מְרַשֵּׁע חַרְבָּך :

Ps. xxxv. 10.

מְצִיל עַנִּי מְחֻזָּק מִמְנוּ וְעַנִּי
וְאֲבִיוֹן מִגְּזָלוֹ :

Comp. Ps. lxxii. 4, 13, 14; cvii. 41;
cix. 31; cxl. 13, &c.

See ch. iv. 6 on the first member; on
the second,

וְכָל עַזְלָה קֶפֶץ פִּיה :

Ps. cvii. 42, Isa. lxi. 15,

יַקְפִּזוּ מֶלֶכִים פִּיחָס וּכְזָבָד

Iam. iii. 30, יְהַן בְּעֶפֶר פִּיהוּ אָוְלִי

יְשׁ תָּקוֹה :

¹ It is certain that we have a direct citation here; for, although there is a slight difference in the wording of the two passages, they are in sense perfectly identical. In Job, for example, we have קָצֵב, for קָצֵבְתָּה; that is, a derivative from the root פָּלָל, with the ה or ה of unity—as the Arabs term it—added, making the sense intensi*ve*. In the Psalm we have קָלַע, which I take to be perfectly identical in signification with the passage just noticed, and a good interpretation of it. The phrase is singular, and occurs only once more in the Old Testament, as marked in the table. The passage from the Lamentations seems also to evince that its author had the context of Job in his eye. Let it be observed, too, the former member of this verse in the Psalm will be found, with a very slight difference, in Job, xxii. 19, קָרְאָה שְׂדֵרוֹת וְשְׂדֵדוֹת; while we have in the Psalm, קָרְאָה צְדָקָת וְשְׂדֵדוֹת, which is, perhaps, sufficiently near to shew that the original author was the same person in each case. It is still more remarkable—and can be explained on no other principle, than that the writer of the Book of Psalms had the Book of Job before him when he wrote—that this very Psalm (viz. cvii.) also cites two other passages verbatim from Job; for, we have at ver. 40, שְׁמַךְ בְּנֵי עַלְמָרִיבָתָם נְקַבֵּת קְדוּשָׁה לְאַבְדָּן; which stands thus in Job, xii. 21, שְׁמַעַת בְּנֵי עַלְמָרִיבָתָם; and then a little lower down at ver. 24, we have the remaining member; viz.: בְּנֵי עַלְמָרִיבָתָם. No one will, I am sure, suppose here that the Psalmist is the original writer; it being quite obvious, first, that the context in Job is more of a piece, and possesses infinitely more the character of a primitive, simple abstract, and unfettered discussion, than it does in the Psalm, which introduces a portion of the history of the Israelites—a thing never done by our patriarch;—and here divides and dislocates this passage, in order to make it the more suitable to his combined consideration of both doctrine and experience. Again, if I am not mistaken, we have at ver. 16 of this Psalm an allusion to another part of the Book of Job, viz. chap. vi. 7. The former appears to me both to be an allusion, and at the same time an excellent comment on the latter. We have I think one instance more, at least, of manifest allusion to the Book of Job in this Psalm. In ver. 27, it is said, תְּהַזֵּן וְנִזְבַּח בְּשָׁבֵת, *They turn about, and are agitated like the drunkard.* In Job, xii. 25, we have נְקַבֵּת שְׂדֵדוֹת, and he makes them stray (or wander) like the drunkard. The Psalm, it should be observed, enlarges upon the original text, explaining, as it is customary in citing the language of others, in order to give it an application in the new case the more pointed.

Job, v. 17.

מוסר יהוה בני אל תמאס ואל אשרי אנווש וכיהנו אלה ומוכר תקץ בתוכחתו : שדי אל תמאס : כי את אשר יאהב יהוה יוכיח וכואב את בן ירצה : אשרי אדם וגּוֹן

(Comp. Heb. xiii. 5, 6, 10. Jam. i. 12. Rev. iii. 19.)

Ps. xciv. 12.

אשרי הנבר אשר חיטנו יה

Ps. cxix. 67, 68, 71.

טרם עננה אני שנג ועתה אמרתך שמרתיכי : טוב אתה ומטיב למدني חוקיך : טוב לי כי עניות למען אלמד חוקיך : (Comp. Lam. iii. 33. Mic. iv. 6. 2 Cor. i. 6, 7, &c.)

Ch. v. 18.

כִּי הוּא יַכְאֵב וַיְחַבֵּשׁ יָמֶחֶץ וַיְדֹו
תרפינה :

Deut. xxxii. 39.

אני אמת ואחריה מהצתי ואני ארפא (Comp. 1 Sam. ii. 6, 7.)

Ps. cxlvii. 3.

הרופא לשבוֹרֵי לב ומחבש לעצבורם :

Isa. xix. 22.

ונכְנַף יְהוָה ... נְנַפֵּת וּרְפָא וּשְׁבוּ ...
ירפאים :

Ch. xxx. 26.

בַּיּוֹם חָבֵשׁ יְהוָה אֶת שְׁבָר עַמוֹּ
וּמָחֶץ מִכְתּוֹ יַרְפָּא : (Comp. lvii. 17–19. Jer. xvii. 14:
xxx. 17; xxxiii. 9. Lam. ii. 13. Exod. xv. 26. Num. xii. 13. Ps. vi. 3, &c. Prov. iv. 22, &c. in places almost innumerable.)

Ch. v. 19.

בְּשֶׁשׁ צְרוֹת יִשְׁילֵךְ וּבְשֶׁבַע לֹא
ינַע בְּךָ רֵע :

Ps. xxxiv. 5, 7, 8.

ומכל מנגורותיו הצלני :
ומכל צורתו הושיעו

Ps. xxxiv. 19, 20.

ומכל צורחם הצלים :

(*Jb. liv. 9 (7); xci. 3-8; cxix. 2. Prov. ii. 12, 16; xxiv. 16. Exod. vi. 6. 2 Sam. xii. 7. 2 Kings, xviii. 32, 33, &c. 2 Chron. xxxii. 17. Isa. xix. 20; xxxvi. 18, &c. 2 Cor. i. 10. 2 Pet. ii. 7, 9. Rev. iii. 10, &c. &c.*)

Job, v. 20.

Ps. xxxiii. 19, 20.

להציל ממוות נפשם ולחיוותם ברעב :
מידי חרב :

Ib. vi. 23; xxxiii. 24, 28.

עזרנו וממננו הוא :

Ps. xxxvii. 19, 20.

**לא יבשו בעת רעה ובימי רענון
ישבעו :**

Ps. lv. 19.

בדה בשלום נפשי מקרוב לי וננו

Prov. x. 3.

לא ירעיב יהוה נפש צדיק וננו
(*Comp. 2 Sam. iv. 9. 1 Kings, i. 29. Ps. xxvii. 3; xxxiv. 23, &c. Isa. xxxv. 10; li. 11. Jer. xv. 21. Hos. vii. 13. Zech. x. 8, &c. &c.*)

Ch. v. 21.

Ps. lxxviii. 9.

**בשוט לשון תחבא ולא תירא
משוד כי יבוא :**

לשונך ההלך בארץ :

Ps. xxxi. 19.

**תאלמנה שפתוי שקר הדברים
על צדיק עתק וננו**

Ps. l. 19, 20.

**לשונך הצמיך מרמה :
באחד דבר בן אמק תן
דפי :**

(*Comp. Ps. v. 10; x. 7; xii. 4, 5; xv. 3. Prov. vi. 17, 24; x. 31; xii. 19; xvii. 4, 20, &c. Eccl. x. 11. Isa. iii. 8, &c. as to the second member.)*

Deut. vii. 18.

**לא תירא מהם
(Comp. v. 17.)**

Deut. xx. 1.

**וראית סוס ורכב עם רב ממד
לא תירא מהם**

(Comp. xxxi. 8.)

Isa. xiii. 6.

כָּשֵׁד מְשִׁדי יְבוֹא

Joel, i. 15, id.

Ps. xii. 6.

מְשֵׁד עֲנִים מְאַנְקָת אֶבְיוֹנִים עַתָּה
אֱקוֹם יֹאמֶר יְהוָה אֲשִׁית בִּישָׁע
יְפִיחַ לָוּ :

(Vers. 4, 5, contain allusions to the former member : this to the latter.)

Ps. xci. 5, 6.

לֹא תִּירָא ... מִקְטָב יְשׁוֹר צְהָרִים :

Prov. iii. 25.

אֵל תִּירָא מִפְחָד וּמִשְׁאָר
רְשָׁעִים כִּי תָּבָא :

(The places are almost innumerable in which the sentiment is found.)

Job, v. 22.

לְשָׁד וְלִכְפֹּן תְּשַׁחַק וּמְחִיתַת הָרָץ
אֵל תִּירָא :

Prov. xxxi. 25.

וְתְשַׁחַק לִיּוֹם אַחֲרוֹן :

Ps. lii. 8.

יְרָאו צְדִיקִים וַיְרָאו וְעַלְיוֹ
יְשַׁחַקְוּ :

Ps. xci. 5, 6.

לֹא תִּירָא ... מִדְבָּר בְּאָפֶל יְהָלֵךְ
מִקְטָב יְשׁוֹר צְהָרִים :
(As in ver. 21.)

¹ It is hardly possible, I think, to avoid the conclusion—upon considering these and similar passages—that much of the language which is *doctrinally* true, and is as such applied in this Book of Job, is afterwards also applied to the purposes of *particular prophecy* in the Old Testament. If, for example, the doctrinal truth contained in this place in Job was familiar to the Jews—when the language in which it is couched was applied to prophecy, as it seems to have been in Isa. xi. xlivi. &c. and certainly in Psalm xci. 13—it could not but have had great force with them; just as is the case when the language of Scripture, or of some eminent poet, is applied among ourselves to some subject suitable to its terms. This would properly be termed *accommodation*; and, certainly a few such instances are to be found in the New Testament, but they are very few. In such cases as these, the language of doctrine would, like that of particular prophecy, receive a sort of fulfilment: in other words, the language of what I term *general prophecy*, would take the place of that which belongs to particular prophecy.—(See my Sermons and Dissertations on Prophecy, p. 216.)

Job, v. 23.

Ps. xci. 13.

על שחל ופתח תדרכ תרמס כי עם אبني השדה בריתך וחיה
השדה השלמה לך¹ כפיר ותני:

Ezek. xxxiv. 25.

וכרתי להם ברית שלום והשבתי
חיה רעה מן הארץ וננו

Hos. ii. 20.

וכרתי להם ברית בים ההוא
עם חיות השדה וננו

(Comp. Gen. ix. 5. Lev. xxvi. 6, 22.
Deut. xxviii. 26; xxxii. 24. Isa.
xi. 6, &c.; xxxv. 9; xlvi. 20; lxi. 25.
&c. Jer. iv. 7; v. 6; xii. 8, 9, &c.
&c. Parallels more or less direct are
almost innumerable.)

Prov. xvi. 7.

ברצות יהוה דרכו איש נם איבוי
ישלם אתה:

(Several of the passages above cited on
ver. 22, seem allied to this.)

Ch. v. 24.

ידעת כי שלום אהליך ופקודת נוך
ולא החטא:²

Comp. xxii. 26-29.

Prov. ii. 5, 9, 10.

או הבין יראת יהוה ודעתי
אלhim תמצא:
או הבין נזק ומשפט ומישרים
כל מעניל טוב:
כי התבוא חכמה לבך ודעתי
לנפשך יنعم:

¹ The first member of this passage must necessarily be figurative, and the term *stones* might have been intended to signify foundation-stone (see Note on the place); if so, the allusion might be here to the covenant made with Noah (Gen. ix. 9, &c.), in which express mention is made of the beasts of the field. Whence it should seem to have been understood generally, that, as the beasts were originally (Gen. i. 28) placed under the dominion of man; so, in covenant with God, he should at least be safe from their violence. And hence, perhaps, the numerous instances, as in Gen. ix. 5; Lev. xxvi. 6, &c.; Deut. xxviii. 26, &c. in which destructive beasts are threatened as destroyers, and actually sent as such, whenever God's covenant was disregarded: and hence too, perhaps, destructive men, particularly the enemies of religion, are termed *beasts*, and designated as *lions*, *wolves*, *bears*, &c. in Holy Writ.

² The doctrine of *assurance*, i.e. of the believer's feeling sure, and having no doubt, that all God's word is true, and shall be realised with him if he persevere, is certainly inculcated here, and in the adjoining context. It is a doctrine at which many Christians never do arrive; but is, at the same time, a doctrine without which revealed religion can be of but little service to man. Compare Acts, xvii. 31. Col. ii. 2. 1 Thess. i. 5. Heb. vi. 11; x. 22.

Prov. ii. 12.

לְחַצֵּילָךְ מִדֶּרֶךְ רֹעַ וָנוּ

(Comp. John, vii. 17; viii. 28; xiv. 20.
1 John, ii. 20; v. 10, 12, &c. Prov.
xxviii. 5. Isa. xxxii. 4, 17; iii. 6;
lx. 16. Dan. xii. 10. Ezek. xxxiv. 30.
Jer. xxiv. 7; xxxi. 34.)

Job, v. 25.

וַיַּדְעֶת כִּי רַב זָרָעַ וְצָאצָאֵיךְ
כְּעַשְׁבָּה הָאָרֶץ:¹

Gen. i. 11.

עֲשֵׂב מִזְרַיעַ זָרָעַ וָנוּ

Ch. xv. 5.

כִּי יְהִי זָרָעַ :

Ch. xxii. 17.

הַרְבָּה אֶרְבָּה אֶת זָרָעַ כִּכְוֹכָבִי²
הַשְׁמִים וָנוּ

Ps. lxxii. 16.

יַצִּיצוּ מַעֲירָה כְּעַשְׁבָּה הָאָרֶץ:

Ps. cxii. 2.

בָּבוּר בָּאָרֶץ יְהִי זָרָעַ וָנוּ

Isa. xxii. 24.

כָּבוֹד בֵּית אָבִיו הַצָּאצָאים
וְהַצְפּוּת

(Comp. xliv. 3; xlvi. 19; lxi. 9;
lxv. 23.)

Ch. v. 26.

תָּבוֹא בְּכָלָחָ אֵלִי קָבֵר כְּעֻלוֹת
נְדוּשָׁ בָּעֵרוֹ:

Gen. xv. 15.

הָבוֹא אֶל אֶבְרִיךְ בְּשָׁלוֹם תְּקֵבָר
בְּשִׁיבָה טֹבָה:

Ch. xxv. 8.

וַיָּמָת אֶבְרָהָם בְּשִׁיבָה טֹבָה זָקָן
וְשָׁבָע וָנוּ

Deut. xxx. 20.

כִּי הוּא חַיִּיךְ וְאֶרְךְ יָמִיךְ וָנוּ

Ps. xc. 5, 7.

זְרַמְתָּם שָׁנָה יְהִי ...

כִּי כָּלַיְנוּ בְּאֶפְךְ וָנוּ

¹ The cases of Noah and Abraham, and of the latter particularly, seem to be had in view in this place and context.

Ps. xci. 16.

ארך ימים אשביעהו ואראהו
בישועתי:
(Comp. Prov. iii. 2, 16; ix. 11; x. 27.
Eph. vi. 2, 3. 1 Cor. xi. 30, &c.)

Job, v. 27.

הנה זאת קרנוה כן היא
שמענה ואתה דעתך:
Comp. viii. 8; xxviii. 27.

Ps. cxi. 2, 3.

בדולים מעשי יהוה דרושים לכל
חפזחים
הוד והדר פעליו וצדקתו עמרא
לעד: ונג

It would be almost endless to pursue this inquiry throughout the whole of the Book of Job, and it would be unnecessary to my purpose. The more remarkable parallels which have occurred to me, will be found in their places in the margin of the translation; and these the reader may, with the help of the Concordance and of his memory, carry to any extent he may choose.¹ And his conviction must be, unless his mind be constituted very differently from mine, that this mass of undesigned coincidence could never have existed, had there not been some substantial cause for it. That is, either the language and sentiments of this book must have been accessible to the sacred writers ever since the times of Moses, or else the Book of Job must have been written subsequent to them all, and so have borrowed in all this abundance from them: an opinion which the wildest of theorists would scarcely adopt.

Upon the whole, I think it must be evident to every considerate person, that the allusions, noticed above and elsewhere, made to the creation, to the fall of man, and to other circumstances manifestly belonging to the patriarchal times, could not have been made in the writings of Job had he not

¹ It could be wished that some good Hebrew scholar, who has leisure and judgment sufficient for the task, would thoroughly investigate this question. My engagements — were I otherwise qualified — will not allow of this. The inquiry might further be extended from the Law of Moses to the subsequent sacred writers, and even from one historian to another, with the view of thus also ascertaining the priority, or the contrary, of each respectively. Such a work would confer an immense benefit on the study of the Old Testament.

been familiar with them : and, from the manner in which these allusions are made,—occasionally citing the *very words* of the Book of Genesis,—it does seem unavoidable that that book was in existence in the times of Job. Other considerations leading to the same result I have proposed elsewhere ; and my opinion is, that the Book of Genesis does undoubtedly present us with a collection of the patriarchal scriptures. And, if such book was then in existence, nothing can be more likely than that it would be cited, and often alluded to, both by Job and his friends. Again, if such a book as this of Job existed in the early times of the Jewish polity, when no other Scriptures were known to the Jews, except the fragments contained in the Book of Genesis ; nothing can be more probable than that—circumstanced as Moses was—it would become a standard and sort of class-book with that nation ; especially as it contained the doctrines necessary to salvation, recognised the preceding revelation, and actually looked forward even to the hope of Israel, the Redeemer who had been promised in the line, and from the very loins, of Abraham. And if this too was the fact, then nothing could be more probable—nay, more certain—than that this book would constantly be referred to, and even cited, by all subsequent sacred writers : which has certainly been done,—if any reliance whatever can be placed on the citations and parallel places adduced above,—just as it was the case with the writers of the New Testament. And the conclusion is: This book is so indissolubly connected in matter, doctrine, style, history, &c.—is so interwoven with every thing that is important in both Testaments—that it must now, as it ever has done, constitute an important part and parcel of God's word, as revealed for the instruction, consolation, and final salvation, of man.

There is still one consideration which ought to be noticed ; it is, The style and manner in which doctrines are proposed in this book. It is all-important in the proposal of doctrines, that the terms be few and clear, and the manner interesting. Now in this book, the whole has taken the form of friendly controversy:¹ a form the most likely to afford interest to the reader, and at the same time to guard

¹ According to Strabo, the kings of Arabia frequently argued causes publicly, and were extremely popular and hospitable. His words, near the end of his

against his mistaking the meaning of his author. Mere dialogue is apt to become dull and vapid, especially on subjects not very inviting in themselves;—which unhappily is found to be the case with revealed religion. It is, when feeling is mixed up with the question—when some one party is suffering under imputed wrong, and another is silenced by the force of argument,—that truth carries with it its greatest interest. And such is the case with this book.

Debate too allows of an extensive range of inquiry, of illustration, of proof, and the like; into which mere dialogue, or narrative, can never enter. In this point of view, the Book of Job is certainly one of the most interesting ever presented to the world. It is the most comprehensive as to its range of inquiry, illustration, and proof; and, what is still of more importance here, it is the most full on the subjects of doctrine and experience ever yet known. It should seem almost incredible that, within the space of nine-and-thirty not very long chapters, it should dwell with such minuteness and accuracy on the character of God, of angels, of man; on the creation, the fall, redemption, death, the resurrection of the body, the immortality of the soul, the renewal or regeneration of man; on past history, and events to happen in futurity; on the mysteries too of nature, and subjects of natural philosophy; the depths of the ocean, the heights of the heavens; the wealth and treasures of the bowels of the earth; the wonders of the starry firmament, the poisonings of the clouds, the stroke of the thunderbolt; the beauties of the feathered tribe, the courage of the war-horse, the horrors of the tempest, of the day of battle, of starving poverty, and wretchedness; the conquests of virtue; and, above all, the inscrutable glories,—necessarily incomunicable to man, but shrouded in clouds and thick darkness,—visible only in the immediate presence of the Deity. I say it is almost incredible, that matters so incomparably good, so intense in interest, so extensive, so varied, and so greatly dilated upon, should be comprehended in this short book. And yet,

sixteenth book, are:—"Οὐτω δ' ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔστι δημοσικὸς, οὐτε πρὸς τῷ αυτοδικέννῳ,
καὶ τὸ ἀντίδικον τοῖς ἄλλοις αὐτὸν γίνονται πολλάκις δὲ καὶ οὐ τῷ δῆμῳ δίδωσιν
ιδίωνας· ἵστ' ὅτι δὲ καὶ ἐξτάζεται τὰ πιστὰ τὸν βίον. Ad eo rex popularis est, ut ad
id, quod ipse sibi ministrat, etiam aliis ministret. Sapè etiam apud populum
causam dicit: nonnunquam in ejus vitam inquiritur. Which seems to me to
be almost a literal account of Job.

nothing seems crowded, unnaturally contracted, or short : every discussion grows naturally out of the preceding one ; and — while the whole affects nothing, attempts neither to astonish nor confound — we are insensibly and delightfully conducted into matter the most profound, awful, and instructive. Heavenly wisdom and earthly knowledge are so intimately connected, united, and discussed, that the natural inlets to the one, sense, reason, and reflection, are without any effort on our parts, made also the channels through which the mind is enlightened, refreshed, raised, refined, and delighted, by the other. And it must, I think, be confessed, that no mode of conveying instruction could have been fixed upon, better calculated to insure the ends had here in view, than the controversial character in which this book has been given.

It may also be remarked, that this is the only book of this sort with which antiquity has presented us. Nor do I know of any eastern book whatever written in this form and manner. The tales of Abou Zaid of Surooj, commonly known under the name of the *Makamāt of Hariri of Basra*, are often appealed to, by the modern school of Germany, as affording examples of this sort ; but, in truth, they present us with no such thing. These tales are there recited by a sort of wandering preacher, who, while he declaims most loudly against the vices of others, is himself represented as any thing but the contrary. Generally speaking, we have no dialogue at all ; and in no case have we the friendly religious controversy of the Book of Job. This attempt, therefore, of these our neighbours to bring down this venerable book to the level of a book of Arabian tales, is as groundless and weak, as the other similar efforts already alluded to.

SECTION VIII.

ON THE TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION OF SCRIPTURE
GENERALLY, AND OF THE BOOK OF JOB IN PARTICULAR,
AS ADOPTED IN THIS WORK.

RELIGION, to be binding on man, must necessarily be grounded on Divine revelation; and, on the contrary, were there no such thing as a divine revelation in the world, religion, if such thing haply existed, could not possibly rise higher than a system of moral philosophy, and hence could claim the faith of none. The Scriptures, however, which we possess, contain a Divine revelation: they are such as to admit of the best possible proof that this is the fact; and this proof has been satisfactorily made out times innumerable.

If, then, this is the case, if we really are in possession of a revelation from above; no pains taken to make out its declarations correctly can be too great, no toil superfluous, no inquiry, however lengthened or painful, too much, when we consider the character of the document on which they are to be bestowed. Because, to mistake here would eventually amount to the same thing as making the word of God of none effect, and divesting man of his best inheritance; while it would also thwart, and make null and void, the most gracious of purposes which the Creator has afforded, for the guidance and final happiness of his rational creatures.

If, in the next place, it was the intention of the Creator to make a divine revelation to man, this must have been done in some such way, or ways, as would make it available to him: that is, as would make it intelligible to his mind, whether this was by *words*, or by *signs*, or by some *secret and unseen influence*, singly operating upon his senses, or by several of these conjointly. More means of access than these to the mind of man do not exist; and fewer do not appear to have been had recourse to, as we shall presently see. No available means, therefore, of thus benefiting

man, seem to have been left unemployed by his gracious Creator ; and it is for him to take care that the due use be made of them.

As to the first of these means, viz. *words*, or, which is the same thing, *language*, it is necessarily subject to much imperfection ; and, therefore, ought to be treated with the greatest possible delicacy and care. *Words*, as every one must see, are mere arbitrary sounds allowed generally to pass, for the purpose of representing to the mind the names either of certain things, properties, or actions. When these stand for the names of things, and when such language is living and vernacular, there will be a very general agreement on their precise import ; but, when these are metaphorically, or otherwise figuratively, applied, or when the language in which they are used has long ceased to be vernacular or living, the case immediately becomes different : and, should both these accidents concur, the probabilities of mistake would be greatly multiplied : and, the more figurative such language is, and the farther we are removed from the countries and times in which it was in use ; the greater will these probabilities of mistake necessarily be. This I think must be applicable, in a greater or less degree, to all written language, even when vernacular.

Again, as to the language of *signs*, or *symbols*. It is felt by every one, I think, that a certain word, or words, accompanied by one sort of sign, action, grimace, &c., adopted at the same time by the speaker, may mean one thing ; while the same word, or words, accompanied by another sort of sign or action, will signify another : and here, the tone, or what is sometimes termed the emphasis, may be considered as partly, or wholly, constituting such sign. Words, then, joined with such signs, or symbols, will be qualified to a certain extent ; and when we know what such signs or symbols imply, we very properly avail ourselves of them : a thing often had recourse to, as far as it can, in interpreting, the law of Moses, and the prophecies of the Old Testament, as well the Revelation of St. John in the New. When, therefore, we can be sure both of the meaning of the word or words used, together with that of the sign or symbol had recourse to, we are also sure, to a certain extent, that we can ascertain the intention of our author.

Another consideration, intimately connected with the foregoing, is this, viz. Words and signs, or symbols, must have had particular regard to opinions, notions, customs, laws, expectations ; the state of knowledge, whether geographical, chronological, astronomical, &c. ; of the arts, of agriculture, of commerce, of political economy, of war, of mineralogy, geology, natural and other history ; and, above all, of theology. Language, I say, connected with what may be termed the manner or tone of its enunciation, *i.e.* with certain symbolical actions, grimace, attitude of the body, or expression of the countenance—circumstances attending all living languages when spoken, more or less—is not in much danger, generally, of being misunderstood. When, however, all these accompanying indications of meaning are removed, as in the case of our Scriptures, and men are also far removed from the times and countries in which our documents were first committed to writing, the probabilities of mistake must be fearfully great ; and, consequently, the care taken to prevent these ought to be great likewise. Now, I think, it must be evident that, to make out any ancient author well, must greatly depend first on the knowledge of every thing connected with him and his language ; and then, secondly, on the skill with which this shall be applied. In other words, whether we consider our author *grammatically* or *exegetically* ; that is, with reference either to his language or his matter severally, these considerations must be allowed — each and severally, or in the aggregate, and combinedly, as the case may require—to have their due force and influence : because it is a well-known fact, that the opinions, &c. of any people, do necessarily and extensively influence their language ; and that, generally speaking, language can never be well understood, translated, or interpreted, so long as *the opinions*, &c. held by the people speaking it remain unknown. Whether, therefore, the grammar¹ of a language, its lexicography, or its rhetoric, are exclusively made

¹ I have dwelt the more particularly on this subject, because the plausibility of what is termed “ grammatical interpretation ” has, of late years, been made greatly to impose on the unlearned and unwary. It was from this, principally, that Germany has been inundated with infidel principles. Translators and commentators are often little aware, that, when they give up the theological interpretations obvious in the writings of the apostles, they positively adopt the notions of heathenism.

the subjects of our inquiry ; or, whether the theology, laws, customs, expectations, &c., of any people are ; no result can in either case be relied on, because, considerations of the greatest weight and import will have been neglected.

It is true, indeed, the provinces of the grammarian and preacher, considered severally, will differ to some extent. The former is more conversant with the subtleties and nice distinctions of language, certain usages, opinions, &c., with which the latter may have but little to do. His main business is, to dwell on the great principles of revealed truth, and to trace these in their bearings and effects, through the various circumstances and relations of life. Still, both are indissolubly connected in many cases : and occasions will arise, in which the preacher will stand in need of all the aid with which the nicest distinctions of the grammarian can supply him ; and, on the contrary, in which the grammarian will stand in need of similar assistance from the theologian. The truly learned divine will, therefore, combine both to the greatest extent possible. He ought, in order to possess a real right and title to the character of a master in Israel, to possess both in an eminent degree ; because, without these, he cannot possibly be an able minister of the New Testament. I do not mean to say, that every village-preacher ought to be thus qualified ; this would be to call for something at once unnecessary and impossible : but I do, that the *able* minister of the New Testament must. And further, that, to secure the respect necessary to support a national establishment of religion in any country, the leading members of the clerical body must be thus qualified.¹

We can now see, that the distinction so often and so successfully made, between the *grammatical* and *theological* interpretation of Scripture, is at once groundless, and a mere imposition. We may be told, as we occasionally are, when speaking of the times of the Reformation, that the grammarians and theologians were mutually opposed to each other : one party taking one side ; another, another. But this must take for granted, either that the grammarians had

¹ I fear it may be said, with too much truth, that the want of respect evinced for a considerable length of time towards the clergy of this country has, in a great degree, grown out of a marked neglect of theological learning in every class of its ministers.

thrown off all considerations connected with theology, were ignorant of them, or some such thing ; or else, that the theologians were similarly situated with regard to the grammar. We can also see, that those translators and interpreters of Scripture, who attach themselves to some one of these parties, in opposition to the other, are acting a part which a more extended view of the subject would shew them to be erroneous ; and not only so but the best calculated to conduct them to a most awful wresting of the Scriptures of Truth from their true and legitimate objects. In Germany, it need not be dissembled, the first of these partial modes of proceeding has succeeded in making a large portion of that once highly favoured nation little less than infidel.¹ Let us, therefore, spare no pains duly to appreciate and duly to apply the more extended, and juster views, which have so long and so happily prevailed among us ; and which have made our church, as they have our nation, the wonder and envy of the world. It may be thought, perhaps, a matter of little importance to the general conduct of society, as to how questions of this sort are determined, or acted upon ; but the truth is, the moral and social character of men is influenced in a most wonderful degree by the consideration : the difference really is, that of true religion on the one hand, or mere heathenism on the other ; and the effects, necessarily, those resulting from rectitude of principle and honesty of conduct, or the entire abjuration of real religious principle, and the adoption of such notions on morality, and thence of such conduct, as the variety of circumstances may suggest for the moment.

This consideration I deem of the utmost possible importance in the interpretation of Holy Scripture : because, just as the disposition of mind of the interpreter may be, such will also be his interpretation in the main. In many places, such as those of mere narrative, indeed, it cannot signify much what the notions of the translator are ; but in others, innumerable : those in which doctrines, allusions to ancient opinions, customs, and the like, are involved, it will

¹ I have just been informed by a letter from Halle, that the veil of rationalism is now thrown off by many of the former leaders of this delusion ; and that Pantheism is openly professed by them ; and that others have betaken themselves to what is termed an evangelical profession of the Gospel.

be every thing; because here, what the context does not happen to put it out of his power to misunderstand, and then to misinterpret, the bias of his own mind — if his views are partial — effectually will. And this, be it remembered, will not be confined to the faulty and partial system just noticed. It will also indulge in all the varieties of opinion and doctrine, in all the foolish and superstitious notions, of either ancient or modern times. And which of these extremes is most to be feared; viz., that by which the mere grammarian makes the sacred writers talk like heathens, or that by which they are made to sanction every superstitious piece of nonsense which the world has ever heard of or witnessed, it is hard to say. My own opinion is, that not only is each equally bad in itself, but often leads to equally bad, and not seldom to the very same, results. I mean, to heathenism and positive infidelity.

The duly attempering, therefore, of these two most important ingredients in the person of a translator, or interpreter, of Holy Scripture, is every thing. I mean a rigid adherence, on the one hand, to the requirements of the idioms and usages of the language from which we translate, or which we interpret; and, on the other, the paying every possible regard to the theology, laws, customs, antiquities, and the like, which are known to have prevailed in the countries and times in which our authors lived and wrote. To illustrate, then, these positions, with particular reference to the book before us. The language of the Book of Job is, as we have seen, that of the best Hebrew times, inclining occasionally to the forms and significations peculiar to the Chaldee. Of both these dialects — for such they may be termed — we have a considerable stock of materials; but of the Arabic, which may also be termed a branch derived from the same parent-stock, our materials are almost inexhaustible: not to insist on the fact, that the ancient versions, particularly the Chaldaic and Syriac, supply us with large stores of very considerable value in this respect; although it will be any thing but prudent, as every one who has studied them must know, to trust to any one or more of these implicitly in translating, or interpreting, the sacred records.¹

¹ I once thought of giving a section to the consideration of each of the ancient versions of the Book of Job; but as this would have swelled my work,

As to language, therefore, our stores are ample, our fields of inquiry valuable and extensive; and of these a sacred duty is imposed on us to make the most prudent use.

and taken up my time, perhaps, to a greater extent than the inquiry would have justified; I have confined myself to this note, and such other notices as will be found elsewhere in these sheets. I shall notice here only a few important passages; for it is in these only that aid from ancient sources can be of much value. In Job, xix. 25, then, the LXX. give this translation:—Οὐδὲ γὰρ ὅτι αἰνάος ιστιν ὁ ἑκάπτων με μίλλων, ἵππος ἀναστῆσαι τὸ δέρμα μου τὸ ἀνατλῶν ταῦτα· παρὰ γὰρ κυρίου ταῦτά μου συντηρίσθω, οὐδὲ γάρ τι συντηρίσταμαι, οὐδὲ ὄφελός μου οὐδεὶς, καὶ οὐδὲ ἄλλος, τάπτε δι μοι συντηρίσταται, οὐ κόλπων. Which is thus given in the Latin of Nобилиус in the Polyglott:—“ Scio enim quia aeternus est, qui me resoluturus est super terram, ad resuscitandam cutem meam, quæ perpetuitur hæc. A Domino enim hæc mihi consummata sunt. Quorum ego mihi conscient sum, quæ oculus meus vidit, et non aliis: et omnia mihi consummata sunt in sinu:” Which no one will say is correct; although he justly may, that it is a more correct translation of the Greek, than the Greek is of the Hebrew. I will not attempt here to reconcile the Greek with the Hebrew, because I believe—making every allowance for variety of reading, errors of copyists, and the like—the passage evinces gross ignorance on the part of the original translator; who was, doubtless, some Alexandrine Jew, and lived before the times of Philo Judæus, for he has cited him (Ilody on the LXX. &c., p. 196). He was a reader of the poets, too, as Broughton has justly remarked (*ib.* p. 203); and, by introducing words and phrases peculiar to them, he seems to have intended to express, in some degree, the style and manner of Job: but he has miserably failed. Still, the fathers were able to extract the doctrine of the resurrection from the passage as it stands in the LXX., which was important. Jerome, with the assistance of a Jew, has succeeded better; although he is still far from accurate. His version is:—“ Scio enim quod redemptor meus vivit, et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum. Et rursum circundabor pelle mea, et in carne mea videbo Deum. Quem risurus sum ego ipse, et oculi mei conspecturi sunt, et non aliis. Deposita est hæc spes in sinu meo.” Theodotion seems to have rendered the first verse accurately and well: it is remarkable that Jerome should, with this rendering before him, have so greatly failed. It is thus given in the Polyglott, torn. vi. Flam. Nобилиus in Vers. Græc., p. 82:—Οὐ ἀγχιστεύεις μου ἔτι, καὶ τοχεῖτον ἵππος ἀναστῆσαι: which is a perfectly literal rendering of the Hebrew, with the omission of the terms טַעַד וְשָׂבֵע, which might have been wanting in his copy. This will shew, however, that the Hebrew text was, in the times of Jerome, exactly what it is now in this place, and that he is inexcusable in having rendered it as he has done.

The version which claims our next regard is that which is termed the Syriac Peschito, or *simplex*. That this version was made before the times of Jerome is beyond doubt, for we have a commentary on it by Ephrem Syrus, who flourished before him. This passage, again, is very far from correct in this version; although it is not so faulty as to have entirely lost sight of the doctrines intended to be inculcated by it. It stands thus:—

One consideration has occurred to me, as of great importance here ; it is this : The duty of ascertaining what is, and was, *the precise oriental force and intention of words*,

thus translates : “*Ego quidem scio quod Salvator meus vivens sit, et in consummatione super terra appariturus. Et pellem meam angustarunt haec, et carnem meam. Si viderint oculi mei Deum, videbunt lumen. Renes mei penitus perierunt de loco meo,*” &c. The Arabic translator, mistaking the sense of the Syriac here, has, nevertheless, given us a translation which will at once shew both, that he translated from the Syriac, and from the Syriac text as we

now have it. His translation is this : وانا فاني اعلم ان مخلصي هي

وعلى الغناء على الارض يظهر وعلى جلدي ضاقت هذه علي

بشيء قاتل ابصرت الله عيني فقد رأت النور كلاماً هلاكاً

على الغناء من موقعي. It is evident, I think, that the Arabic upon *wasting, disappearing, &c.* will give any thing but the sense of the Syriac **لِمَدْعُوك** *in the end, limit, &c.* or, as the Latin gives it “*in consummatione,*” which well enough expresses the *συντίλεια τοῦ αἰώνος* of the New Testament,—the thing no doubt meant, but which the Arabic cannot be made to signify. The rest of the passage, in both the Syriac and Arabic, omits, or rather loses sight of, every thing like the resurrection ; which, however, both the LXX. and Jerome—and certainly Theodotion—saw clearly enough here. Now, we have a commentary by Ephrem Syrus on this very place, which will serve to prove two things : first, that the Syriac text is the text which was used by him in his day ; and, secondly, that it gives the sense just mentioned. The comment is this : “*Hic beatus Job Emanuelis in carne manifestationem in fine temporum futurum vaticinatur.*” He adds, on the next member, “*Viderunt lucem renes mei. Id est lux ejus exorietur renibus meis :*” which may, perhaps, be thought to allude to Job’s resurrection ; still it falls very far short of the passage in the Hebrew.

The Chaldee Targum, as printed in the Polyglott, may be ranked next in antiquity and importance ; but which, in this place, is perhaps less perfect than either of the preceding versions. It gives our passage thus : וְאֵנָה דְּעִיתִת : וְכֹן בְּתַרְכִּין צִוְנִירָה לְעֶדֶרֶת רִיקָם : מִין בְּתַרְכִּין יִשְׁבְּצָרְתָה רָא וּבְסִבְרָה אֲחִמִּי וְבָם אַלְמָא : דְּאֵנָה אֲחִמִּי לְזַיְנִיר הַמִּזְבְּחָה שְׁלִירָה בְּגַדְרָה בְּעַבְרָה ; Which is thus rendered : “*Et ego scio quia redemptor meus vivet, et post haec redemptio ejus consurget super pulvorem. Et postquam inflata fuerit pellis mea, erit hoc : et de carne mea video iterum Deum. Quem ego visurus sum mihi, et oculi mei videbunt, et non aliis : consumpti sunt renes mei in sinu meo.*” One hardly knows which to admire most here, the ability for better things, or the ingenious obscurity with which the Targumist has managed so successfully to involve himself. It brings forcibly to my mind the cloud which moved along with *Aeneas*, and effectually shielded him from mortal view : a circumstance not unfrequently happening to Hebrew commentators, and Chaldee Targumists. I cannot help thinking, moreover, that the text of the Targum has been tampered with here. The term *redemptio ejus*, seems to have been thrust in in no very workmanlike way. One would hardly have expected the masculine form of the verb (*קִים*) after this ; which would have suited extremely well after *redemptor meus*, and, in that case, the Chaldee would have

phrases, and sentences. Translators have often thought—particularly those unacquainted with the languages and writers of the East—that, if they could extract a tolerably easy and consistent sense from any passage, they must necessarily have arrived at that of their author; and, as to single words or phrases, if they could find a word or phrase which would suit the one to be translated in most, or all, of the places in which it occurred, they could not be far from the truth. This was manifestly the principle adopted by the Jewish translators and commentators generally: and these were followed by all our early writers with a servility which was truly pitiable. Now this, I will affirm, whatever it may promise, cannot be safely relied upon; because, although a plausible sense or interpretation may thus be arrived at, it may be, nevertheless, as it often has been, any thing but the true one. The same may be said of single words and phrases. My practice has been—as far as my information and abilities would allow me to carry it—to compare ancient and modern oriental usage with Biblical diction and sentiment—availing myself, of

agreed with the Hebrew: it would have afforded a good sense, which it does not now. The commentators, too, as published by Buxtorf, take no notice whatever of this word. I think, therefore, it is an interpolation, inserted, perhaps, for the purpose of opposing the interpretation which Christians have generally given to the place. How the following, *וְזֹן בְּדַרְךָ דִּבְרֵי נָשָׁר וְאֶת*
Et postquam inflata fuerit pellis mea erit hoc, could have been offered, either as a translation or a comment here, I am quite unable to conceive. Again, *שְׁלֵמִים כְּלֵרֶת בְּשֻׁבְּרִי* *consumpti sunt renes mei in sinu meo*, may be said, perhaps, to be a literal translation of the Hebrew. In the Hebrew, however, there is a manifest ellipsis, which one would have expected a translator, so wordy as this Targumist generally is, to have supplied. This, however, he has not done; and great obscurity is the consequence. The *בְּהַר iterum*, occurring in ver. 26, also looks very like an interpolation, both as it is unnecessary to the sense of the place, and also introduces a sentiment quite unaccountable from any part of the context. I would now only direct the reader to Chap. xxxiii. 23, &c.; and, I think I may say, that when he has carefully examined these versions, and compared them with the original, he will be disposed to conclude with me, that in these cases, at least, not much reliance can be placed on them. It will certainly be too much to say the same thing in all such passages; for there are cases in which one of them, or more, will supply a remarkably good and correct rendering. But, before a translator or commentator can adopt any of these, he must have acquired skill enough to enable him to choose the good, and refuse the evil; which goes to prove, that no general dependence ought to be placed on any one or more of these versions, although they may fairly be appealed to, for the purpose of confirming a rendering previously obtained from some other independent source: and, in this way, I have used them.

course, of all the aid I could derive from my predecessors in this way—and then to give the result accordingly. How far I may have succeeded or failed, I leave it to others to say.

As to the grammar generally, I must refer the reader to the second edition of the work on that subject, published by myself; which will enable him to judge of my principles and practices in this respect. As to the lexicography, or *precise sense*, to be attached to single words, I have made considerable use of a suggestion thrown out by the very learned Hebrew grammarian, David Kimchi, noticed in my Grammar at p. 234, second edition; and which has been followed up with great diligence and success by my very learned friend, Dr. Wm. Gesenius of Halle. I mean, by instituting an extensive comparison with what are termed cognate words; that is, words similar in form and sound which are generally found also to be similar in signification. For example: Suppose I find a word occurring but once in my author, and not again in any part of the Hebrew Bible, or indeed in any of the cognate languages; the question now is, How am I to get at its precise signification? I may have recourse to conjecture, and propose, it may be, twenty different renderings of the place; and, in some of these I may have one or more of the ancient versions with me. But, as conjecture may fail—as we have seen—and, as the ancient versions are manifestly of little use in all such cases—conjecture having been all they may have had to trust to—and, as the contending interpretations so arrived at will be perplexing and unsatisfactory, I have now only two resources left; the one, the parallelism of the place; the other, my comparison of cognate words. In many cases the parallelism will determine nothing; because it will be impossible to say, whether the author intended it to be synonymous with the corresponding member, or directly opposed to it: here, then, I must have recourse to the comparison just mentioned.

Now here, as I have already said, we may not have the identical word in question in any of the dialects, and never occurring again in the Hebrew Bible; but we may have twenty cognate words, all having, apparently, some one primitive notion or idea running through them. It will now be my business carefully to observe this; and then to

see, whether this, or some slight modification of it—such as we find obtaining in words so allied to one another—will suit the passage in question, or not. If it will, and this also suit the parallelism with the context generally, I need not doubt that I am not far from the meaning intended by my author. And, if I find one or more of the ancient versions agreeing with me, or the sentiment so arrived at either directly cited, or apparently alluded to, in some other part of Scripture; I shall be sufficiently certain that my translation is not incorrect. Or again, if the passage seems to be proverbial, and I also find some such proverb still in use in the East, I shall, in that case likewise, have pretty good reason to believe, that my rendering is not erroneous.

It should be observed, moreover, that it is not to words termed *ἄπαξ λεγόμενα* (once occurring) only, that the rule above mentioned will apply. There is good reason for supposing, that the *precise* signification of many Hebrew words and phrases remains yet unknown; and it is principally, perhaps, from this circumstance, that considerable obscurity still rests on many places of the Old Testament. Many instances will occur in the Notes, which will, I think, satisfy the reader that this is the fact. Now, by this method of comparison, we have the best chance of arriving at what I have termed the *precise* signification of such words and phrases; and, when this is done, the metaphorical or other figurative use of such terms, will give us but little trouble; as it will be easy to see in what way such signification, when once arrived at, requires to be applied.

It cannot be necessary to say much on the influence exerted on any language by the opinions, religious notions, and the like, of those who speak it. Every one, who has made but the smallest progress in the study of the Latin and Greek authors, very well knows, that to attempt to make them out merely by the assistance of a grammar and dictionary, or with these in addition to the notions, religious opinions, customs, and so on, of the people of Arabia, it may be, would labour wholly in vain. A sense he may, indeed, occasionally extract; but then, the probabilities will be overwhelming, that this will not be the sense of his author. Obscurities, difficulties, doubts, conjectures, will be endless in such a case: and such is precisely the case, where helps no

better, views no farther extended, and means of so doubtful a description, have been had recourse to.

In our endeavours, therefore, to be right in this particular, we must, among other things, be careful correctly to inform ourselves of the *true* and *genuine views, creed, &c.* of our author. Among Christians we know there is much spurious Christianity. The case is nearly the same among the Muhammedans, Hindoos, and, no doubt, among all other nations and people. Now, we must take care not to interpret the writings of one sect of such people, by the opinions held by another. If we do, how plausible soever our interpretation may appear, nothing can be more certain than that it will be worthless. The same must hold good when applied to the Bible. Among the Jews there was always a large number addicted to idolatry, and to idolatrous practices; which must have grown out of idolatrous notions. In the latter periods of the theocracy, this, or something very like it, almost universally prevailed among them; as is evident from the admonitions of the latter prophets, the writers of the New Testament, and the context of such Jewish writings as have come down to us from those times.

Now, it is as clear as it can possibly be made, or wished, that the genuine Hebrew writers—the sacred penmen of both Testaments—were altogether opposed to such men, both in principle and practice; and that it was the business of their lives to inveigh, in the strongest terms, against their errors. What then but error must be the result, should I be absurd enough to take the sentiments, notions, creed, &c. of this spurious portion of the Hebrew community, for the sentiments, doctrines, and the like, of the opposite party, and this for the purpose of interpreting their writings? That is to say, What could be expected but error from the translator or interpreter of Holy Writ, who should take the sentiments, creed, and opinions, of apostates, hypocrites, and the like, for those of their determined opponents; and then proceed to interpret the genuine writers accordingly? Would it not strike every man, not quite out of his senses, that he must be either a fool or a madman?

I do not see how some such conclusion could possibly be avoided; and yet this is precisely the line of conduct adopted by the great—ay, and very learned—majority of our neigh-

bours in Germany at this very moment! They have no doubt—and in this their folly and madness they glory—that the apocryphal books of the Old Testament, added to the writings of modern infidel Jews, are the best possible means of making out the sacred texts of both Testaments! For this purpose, and with special respect to this end, grammars, dictionaries, commentaries, scholia, &c. innumerable, are daily published and sent over in shoals to this country. And, what is still more strange, men are not wanting even among ourselves—whose abilities and learning, however, are certainly not of the highest order—who exhaust our vocabularies for terms of praise to heap on these crude and indigested masses of biblical learning.

From what has already been advanced, I think it must be certain, that the author of the Book of Job was a genuine and faithful believer in revealed religion; and that his book has been recognised by every writer, perhaps, of the Scriptures, as canonical; that the doctrines therein propounded are identical with those elsewhere taught throughout the sacred code. According to my notions, therefore, the Book of Job ought, in every respect, to be treated accordingly. That is, the passages touching on doctrines ought to be illustrated by similar passages in other parts of Holy Writ; no disposition evinced either to obscure these, or to explain them away; but, on the contrary, to bring them out to their full extent and bearing: and thus to restore, and keep up, that harmony of sentiment, opinion, belief, expectation,—those themes of instruction, reproof, consolation, and heavenly-mindedness,—so universally prevailing throughout the most obvious declarations of Holy Writ. I doubt whether a translator or commentator would differ essentially from a betrayer, were he, for the sake of meeting infidels at a sort of half-way house, to give up or merge any thing whatever which God has intended should be retained. I believe, I say, he would act the part of a Judas, and could expect nothing less for his perfidy than *his* portion, were he to act in a way, in any respect, like this.

It is not intended to be affirmed, nevertheless, that much and good illustration of Holy Writ is not to be had from both Jewish and heathen authors; and this, both as it regards sentiment and phraseology. It is quite certain, I

think, that heathenism was originally nothing more than an apostasy from true religion ; that it took many of *its* rites, notions, usages, ceremonies, and even religious belief, from revelation at some period. And hence, nothing can be more likely than that in many things, either of these may serve to illustrate and explain the other. In diction, too, where nature alone has been followed, no one will be surprised in finding much alike in each. The wonder, indeed, would be, should the case be otherwise. In all such cases, therefore, illustration is not only allowable, but highly proper and praiseworthy. It is when aid of this sort is called in — not for the purpose of illustrating an author — but in order to force him out of his native and genuine creed and opinions, and to make him speak those of foreigners and aliens, that it becomes wrong, and a source of error and falschool. It is then that learning becomes the aider and abettor of ignorance ; and the translator or interpreter, thus abusing it, the author of public and private mischief, and the originator of every thing derogatory to the honour of God, and the good and happiness of man ; and that even revealed religion itself is made to convey the sentiments, and to propound the worship, of the very prince of darkness.

I am very well aware, on the other hand, of the great danger to which minds highly alive to religious impressions are continually exposed ; and, that there is nothing, not even the Odes of Horace, or the genealogies of the Bible, out of which it has not been attempted to extract the pure doctrines of the Gospel. I am well aware, I say, of this fact, as I also am of the mischief which has accrued to real religion from it. I have, therefore — while I guard against the faults just noticed — carefully guarded against this also ; otherwise, my anxiety to avoid the one extreme — as it indeed is often the case — would be converted into the means of hurrying me into the other. For this purpose, and to avoid every inlet to error, the mind of the interpreter of Scripture ought to be kept under a constant and rigid system of discipline ; to be continually watched and kept in check : otherwise its very virtues may become its bane ; and, what is worse, be made the means of poisoning the minds of thousands of others. In all cases of this

sort, an *ardent love of truth*, united with the Scriptural *fear of God*, seems to be the best preservative. This will deliver the mind from entertaining too great an admiration on the one hand, and too great a neglect on the other, of any school of biblical critics; and will enable the friend of truth to avail himself of the best aids to be found among them all. And this, I hope I may say, without being charged with arrogance or egotism, is the state of mind which I have endeavoured to cultivate. How far I may have succeeded, it is not for me to say.

I must be allowed to offer one remark more on this important subject: it is this: Every one must see the necessity and importance of just views, just notions, the love of truth, and extensive knowledge, in the interpreter of Holy Scripture. My remark now is: To these must be added long experience. I mean, continual exercise in reading and interpreting the context of Scripture. Without this, a recourse to what are termed the *Hermeneuticæ sacræ*,—*i. e.* books treating on Scriptural interpretation,—will be of but little use; for these reasons. First; The mind requires exercise in the use and application of these helps, as it also does in the application of the grammar, the dialects, the antiquities, and the theology, of the Bible; just as much as the eye does in seeing, the feet in walking, or the hands in handling, before any correct judgment can be formed of the distance, magnitude, &c. of any object, in the first case; a steady gait, in the second; or dexterity in the thousand things that come before us, in the third. Without this, the interpreter is very apt to be taken with what may be termed *splendid novelties*; things which, at first sight, promise every thing glorious, but which are, eventually, productive of the greatest possible evils to society. Under this delusion, *resemblances* are usually taken for identities: and, in such a case—as tastes will differ,—who shall say what is, or is not, a *resemblance*? From this faulty source, Prophecy—which was once considered the “*more sure word*” and evidence of the truth of Christianity—has, within the last two or three hundred years, been made the most unsure thing imaginable. From the same cause, St. Paul has been made to appear a most perplexing and inconsistent metaphysician; and the Book of the Revelation, in particular, the part of Scripture which

it was considered wise not to touch! And lastly, without this experience, error once imbibed will be persevered in ; the mind, unconscious of the many ways in which it may be mistaken, will naturally cling to its first imperfect impressions ; and, what is still more unhappy, will often convert the error, which a little more experience would have saved it from, not only into a revealed truth, but a revealed truth of the very first importance. Proofs of all this need not be given.

Very intimately connected with the consideration respecting the religious opinions, customs, &c. of any author, or set of authors, is that of the immediately preceding and succeeding context. For, if the more remote context will afford illustration to any particular passage, that which is more near, so as to be connected with it in the train of thought entertained by the author, cannot fail of doing so in a still greater degree. It has appeared to me, that all translators and commentators have taken far less advantage of this source of assistance than they might have done ; and to this I ascribe very many of the difficulties under which they have laboured. Seldom, I believe, have they looked beyond the verse with which they have been immediately concerned, or at farthest beyond that immediately preceding, or succeeding it. While it is certain that, from the introduction of parentheses, or the like, the context, still farther removed from that immediately under investigation, may be in strict and close connexion with it : and this is often found to be the case, as will appear in the following sheets. I will adduce one instance only, in illustration of this, from the New Testament. We have in Rom. xi. 26, “*And so all Israel shall be saved;*” *καὶ ὥτῳ πᾶς Ἰσραὴλ σωθήσεται.* Now this, without any farther inquiry, is usually taken as a prophecy, intimating that the Jews shall certainly be converted to the Christian faith. If, however, any one will take the trouble to look back to the 23d verse, and then consider the context up to the place, he will discover, I think, that this is, beyond all possible doubt, not a *prophecy*, but a *doctrine*; stating that *if the Jews remain not in unbelief*, they shall, in the manner there described — they shall thus — be saved, *ώτῳ πᾶς Ἰσραὴλ σωθήσεται:* even as it had likewise been declared by the prophets, and by that very

means (comp. 2 Cor. iii. 16). I say, this must be obvious to every one who has a stronger attachment to truth, than to previously received notions; as it also must, that neglect of the context has been the sole cause of the long-continued, and widely propagated, mistake just mentioned.

I may now, perhaps, say what my endeavours have been, as to the style and manner of the Translation here presented to the public. It has been usual, both in this country and on the Continent, since the times of Bishop Lowth, to arrange both the original text and translations of what are usually termed *the poetical Books of Scripture*, so as to appear to the eye, as if the whole was written in verse. This has been done, apparently, for the purpose of shewing the more clearly how the parallelism affected the sense; and hence, perhaps, the more clearly also to present the meaning of the author to the reader. Lowth, who had a highly wrought poetical imagination, seems to have thought that, as this parallelism was a distinguishing feature of Hebrew poetry, so this mode of exhibiting such author was almost necessary to his being thoroughly understood: and the same seems to have been the opinion of many of his followers.

Now, although it is true that the elevated style—termed by Lowth and others, the *poetic style*—of the Hebrews, and, indeed, of the Arabs, Syrians, and Persians, abounds in parallelisms of this sort; yet, it is equally true, that in no case does this constitute poetry. The Arabs and Persians have, besides this parallelism, their measured verse, not unlike that of the Greeks and Romans; while the Syrians, I believe, know nothing of measure. Besides, the parallelism, which has been so taken for a mark, and indeed a constituent part, of poetry with the Hebrews, is also found in their style of narrative, as it also is in that of the Arabs, Syrians, and Persians. The late Bishop Jebb¹ found it also in the Gospels; and Mr. Boys² contends that it is likewise to be found in the greatest abundance in the Epistles of the New Testament.

One would, I think, be inclined to conclude from all this, that the existence of parellelism was no good proof that the context, in which it was found, was decidedly, and

¹ Sacred Literature.

² Tactica Sacra.

beyond all doubt, poetry. It may, I believe, also be shewn, that this said parallelism really exists in all written composition to some extent ; and that it is a necessary appendage to human speech. And if this be true, then, either all human composition and conversation must be poetry—which some indeed are whimsical enough to hold—or else parallelism and poetry have no necessary connexion : and this last is, I think, the true state of the case. I have, therefore, attempted no such arrangement of the text of my Translation, as that recommended by Lowth and others: first, because I believe it to be unnecessary ; secondly, because it tends in no way to present the sense of any author in a clearer point of view than might be done without it ; thirdly, because it tends to give the reader an idea that the work he is reading is poetical, when it is really no such thing ; and fourthly, because such a notion tends to lower the estimation in which Holy Scripture ought to be held.

I do not know how others might be affected, but this I can say for myself: Were Lowth's Isaiah, or any other translation of the Scriptures, so arranged as to look like poetry, placed before me to be read either in a family or in the church, I should feel the greatest possible reluctance to do so. I should feel, either that I was approaching the Almighty with something beneath the dignity of His Person, and therefore unworthy of His presence ; or else, that I had a copy of His Holy Word burlesqued and travestied before me. This, perhaps, might be mere prejudice : still, I doubt whether I should ever be able to overcome it. And when I know that it has been had recourse to on no good grounds, and has tended greatly to lower the estimation in which the Scriptures ought to be holden, I am induced to believe that I have something more than prejudice on my side.

In the next place, as to the sort of language adopted. Our translators evinced, I think, the greatest good sense in adopting that plain and simple style, and those short and pure English words, which mark their translation throughout. In both these, indeed, they may truly be said to have followed, as far as they could, the example of the divine original which they had before them ; and, in doing this, to have conferred an inestimable benefit on our language, and

to have done more towards fixing and improving it, than ever was done, either before or since their times. But they did more; they brought it much nearer, both in idiom and in the theological use of single words, to the Hebrew, than it had ever been brought before: which, although it must have had its disadvantages in those times, has greatly facilitated the labour of translators in these. Because, now they will find the idiom and usages of their own language,—which were originally very far removed from those of the Hebrew,—made, to a considerable extent, to correspond with them; and, so far, we may consider ourselves as writing and speaking in a language not very far removed from that of the Bible itself. The translation of Luther has, as it has often been remarked, conferred a similar benefit and power on the German language; and the same has been the case with that of the Persians and Turks, in some degree, since their adoption of the Koran of Mohammed: so materially does the imitation of any highly authoritative and well-written book affect the language of any people.

In two or three things, however, and those very important ones, our translators failed; as, also, did Martin Luther in his great work. One is this: The elevated style of the Hebrews presents a remarkably copious stock of language; not to insist on its archaisms, as already remarked: that is, its palpable imitation of a style, and adoption of words, of a much higher¹ antiquity apparently, than those used in mere narrative. And so copious is the language of the Hebrew Scriptures from this circumstance only, that

¹ I say a higher antiquity, because plain narrative appears never to have contained words almost innumerable, occurring in the elevated style; and because in the oldest portions of Scripture, such as Lamech's address to his wives (Gen. iv. 23), which is probably a citation, and the extract given in the Book of Numbers from a work entitled the "Wars of the Lord" (ch. xxi. 14), are some of this description. Besides, as the Book of Job is so highly a finished work in this respect, and as Moses and the Israelites seem to have been familiar with this style at the times of the egress (comp. Exod. xiv. and Deut. xxxii.); and, before that period, Jacob in blessing his sons (Gen. xl ix.); it seems next to certain that such style, as well as the language peculiar to it, was much older than even the times of Job. I will not say, because barbarous nations first used poetry and afterwards prose, that therefore the patriarchs must have done this; for the Bible recognises no ancient times of barbarism: but I may, that it is likely doctrines, praise, and the like, were from the first detailed in the elevated style now adverted to.

the labour of forming its grammar, and of composing its lexicon, is perhaps not less than that required for the whole range and compass of the Greek, the Arabic, or of any other language, in which the books preserved to our times are exceedingly voluminous and numerous. Its variety and extent, in this respect, is truly astonishing ; and of this any one may convince himself, by a perusal of Psalm cxix. only.

Now, it was manifestly impossible for our translators to follow their original in this respect ; their language, with that of Luther, was altogether unequal to the task. It wanted both extent and ancient authoritative documents to give it any thing like the abundance, variety, and force, found in the Hebrew. In the Greek, indeed, or the Arabic, this property of the Hebrew Bible might have been imitated ; and, it is curious enough to observe, the Greek translator of Job has certainly attempted it :¹ but without the least discernible particle of success.

There is one point more in which, as it seems to me, our translators have often failed : but in this, too, their language was perhaps more in fault than they. I mean, in their use of many English words, in any thing but their *precise* signification. This has made their version—which is certainly one of the best in existence—in many places obscure ; and in others, ambiguous.² In some places it is obvious, I think, they have not been able to ascribe any specific sense to their

¹ It is evident that the language of the Greek poets has occasionally been imitated in the LXX. version of Job, as already noticed from Broughton.

² Instances of this sort are extremely numerous in our authorised version of the Bible throughout, and in none are they more frequent than in the Book of Job. See the following places : — Chap. iii. 8, “Who are ready to rouse up their mourning ;” marg., “a leviathan.” Ib. 14, “desolate places,” &c. Ib. 26, “I was not in safety.” Ch. iv. 6, “this,” erroneously introduced, makes the whole obscure. Ib. 19, “which,” has the same effect. Ch. v. 3, “I cursed.” Ib. 12, “enterprise.” Ch. vi. 3, “therefore,” &c., has no visible connexion with the context. Ib. 13, “in me :” obscure. Ib. 15–20, seem to have no definite meaning, and no very close connexion. Ib. 26, “imagine to reprove words,” &c. Ib. 28, “it is evident :” will be evident would give a clear sense. Ib. 29, “let it not be — my righteousness is in it :” obscure. Such instances are exceedingly numerous, so that it would be almost endless to point them all out. See ch. viii. 19, “out of the earth,” &c ; ix. 6, 13 ; xii. 4, “who,” ambiguous ; xiii. 15, “own,” too much ; xx. 20, “belly,” vague, as is very often the case with this word ; xxvi. 5, “dead things are formed,” &c., which appears to me to contain no definite idea whatever. It will be unnecessary to pursue this question farther.

original. In these they have done the best they could, as it appeared to them ; and have given a literal translation according to the grammars, dictionaries, and commentaries, then in use. They then left them—mere transcripts of the Hebrew text thus metamorphosed—to the learning and ingenuity of their successors to make out and explain. In the two former particulars just mentioned, all translators must necessarily fail. In the latter, a greater extent of oriental¹ learning than was possessed in their days, may enable others to supply their deficiencies. This it has been one of my endeavours, with my small stock in this way, to effect; leaving, no doubt, quite room enough to future labourers to supply the deficiencies, which I shall also leave behind me.

So far, then, as our translators have appeared imitable, I have made it my business to imitate them. I have, as far as I could, retained their translation ; and where I could not, I have endeavoured to imitate their style, terms, phraseology, cadence. In many instances, indeed, I have been compelled to adopt a more extensive vocabulary ; and have often been obliged to use modern terms, because ancient ones were not to be had. Difference of opinion will, of course, exist as to the felicity of my choice in these, as in many other respects. I can only say, I have spared no pains to render the whole as perfect as frequent interruptions, and various other occupations, would, with my measure of information and ability, allow. I cannot say I have succeeded, in every particular, even in satisfying myself. All I will count upon, therefore, shall be—what, I hope, will not be too much to say—that my author has not left my hands more obscure than he came into them ; and that, if I have

¹ I have not thought it necessary to adorn my pages with citations from the Syriac, Arabic, &c. of the Polyglott—a practice most profusely indulged in by Rosenmüller, and others of the modern German school—unless, indeed, I thought citation absolutely necessary : for, in most cases, the reader who understands Latin can consult the Polyglott for himself. By this practice is acquired more reputation for oriental learning, than by any other that I know of : because, forsooth, a book abounding with a great number of unknown letters must, of necessity, shew that its author is very learned ! I will only say, Were all that is useless of this sort struck out of many books now in circulation, they would make a much less imposing figure than they do, and their authors suffer immensely in popular estimation.

not succeeded in every thing, I have pointed out means by which others of greater leisure, talent, and learning, may, in time to come, more thoroughly elucidate this most ancient, instructive, and wonderful book.

SECTION IX.

ON THE SCOPE AND OBJECT OF THE BOOK OF JOB.

A LITTLE consideration will enable us to see, that the primary object of this book is, to shew that there is a power attendant on true religion, sufficient to enable its possessor eventually to overcome every temptation and every trial. This, I say, is its *primary* object. For, in the first and second chapters, which were apparently given as a key to the whole, we are informed that Job was a just and perfect man, and one who feared God. This was manifestly his character. It is suggested, however, by the great adversary of mankind, that, whatever appearances might be, a little trial would prove the contrary. The sacred penman assures us, by means of a vision (as already shewn) that, in order to prove the falsehood of this, Job is allowed to be exposed for a season to trials of the severest kind: but still he retained his integrity; and in the end came off victorious, to the entire approval of Almighty God, who restored him, and gave him wealth double in value to that of his former state of prosperity. He is also accepted in making a sort of atonement for the errors of his friends. I think, therefore, no doubt can remain, that this was the *primary object* of this book.

A *secondary* object seems to have been, to shew how very imperfect the notions even of good men are on the moral economy of God. The friends of our patriarch meet, as we are told, for the purpose of condoling with him; and there appears no reason, as far as I can see, for questioning their sincerity. The sufferer proceeds, in the first place, to state his afflictions, and then to pour out those lamentations and complaints which are natural to such a state. His friends—

men evidently acquainted with revealed religion, and apparently very much in earnest as to accurate views respecting it—proceed to correct him : they professedly take the side of God, and their main endeavour is to vindicate His wisdom, justice, and mercy. For this purpose they argue from revelation, from experience, and from very extensive and just views of God's works ; and, as they are too well informed to suppose that there can be any effect without an adequate cause, particularly where there is an all-powerful, wise, and good God overruling all things ; their conclusion is, that Job's sins must have led to his sufferings. The patriarch very justly and very successfully combats their conclusions, without at all calling in question their several general doctrines ;—for these were no doubt true, and worthy of all acceptance :—and in this, God himself eventually declares for him. Their great fault was, the misapplication of truth. They knew not the real cause which led to Job's trials, and the consequence was, they supposed one which was false ; and to this were their arguments universally directed. The pertinacity and warmth with which they pressed their opinions, could not but have added considerably to Job's sufferings ; who evidently had a greater insight into the general dealings of God with believers than they had. Still there is no reason, as far as I can discover, for calling in question either their fidelity, good intentions, or sorrow for their friend. They only did what thousands daily do — they misapprehended the question at issue ; and, as they were more willing to believe themselves right, than to stop and consider in how many ways they might be wrong, and, in fact, how very little they could know on the subject ; they pressed their sentiments to an extent which real religion, good sense, and the sympathy due to a friend, would hardly justify : and of this, Job's mission to them from the Almighty (ch. xlii.) must have more than convinced them ; and have shewn them to demonstration that, although He was truly no less mighty, wise, and good, than they had represented Him, yet that *His wisdom was unsearchable, and His ways past finding out,* to men such as they were.

A third object apparently was, to provide a book of doctrine, as already remarked, adequate to the wants of believers for ever ; illustrating, as just now stated, both the economy

of God with his people, and their ignorance as to his thoughts and ways: to keep alive the doctrine of salvation through a Redeemer, the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, and the certainty of a judgment to come. It might seem superfluous, after what has already been said, to dwell on the other doctrines, promises, and experience, inculcated throughout this book, and so frequently appealed to in the subsequent books of the Old Testament, as well as in the New. I shall conclude, therefore, merely by remarking, that the most severe inquiry into its contents, the most careful comparison of it with the rest of Holy Scripture; the genuineness of its piety, the purity and beauty of its morality, the great extent of its range, the exquisite chasteness at once of its style and sentiments, and, above all, the solidity and depth of its devotion, cannot but conspire to recommend it as one of the most valuable productions of antiquity; at the same time, as a book of undoubted inspiration, and of the most unquestionable canonical authority. And my sincere prayer is, that every reader of it may receive as much pleasure and edification in perusing its declarations, as I have in this endeavour to translate and elucidate them.

TRANSLATION
OF
THE BOOK OF JOB.

TRANSLATION

OF

THE BOOK OF JOB.

CHAPTERS I. II.

FORMING THE INTRODUCTION TO THIS BOOK.

SUMMARY.

Job's place of residence, character, wealth, 1-4: his children, his religious care for them, 4-6: cause of his trials, 6-12: loss of his wealth and children, 12-20: his pious resignation to all this, 20-22.

II.—The real cause of Job's afflictions, 1-7: his afflictions, and integrity under them, 7-10: the visit and surprise of his friends, 10-13.

Before Christ,
about 1690 years.

1 * **THERE** was a man in the land of ^aUz, whose name was ^bJob: and that man was ^cperfect and ^dupright, ^dfearing God, and departing from evil. * And there were born to him ^eseven sons and three daughters. * His || substance also was seven thousand sheep, and three thousand camels, and five thousand yoke of oxen, and five hundred she-asses, and a very great household: and that man was great above all the children of the ^fEast.

^a Gen. xxii. 20, 21.
^b Jer. xxv. 20.

^c Ezek. xiv. 14.
^d James, v. 11.

^e Gen. vii. 9; xvii. 1.
^f ch. ii. 3.

^g Prov. iii. 7;
viii. 13;
xiv. 16;
xvi. 6.

^h 1 Sam. ii. 5.
ⁱ Ps. cxvii. 5.

|| Or, stock.

^j Or, service.

^k Gen. xxix. 1.
^l Numb. xxiiii. 7.
^m Judg. vi. 3, 33;
vii. 12, &c.

ⁿ Gen. xlix. 3;
xxi. 6, &c.

4 * And his sons went and made a ^ofeast in the house of each ^pon his day; and they sent and called for their three sisters to eat and to drink with them. * And it came to pass when the days of the feast had gone ^qabout, that Job sent and ^rsanctified them, and rose up early in the morning, and ^soffered up burnt offerings to the number of them all: for Job said, It may be my sons have sinned, and blessed the ^tgods in their hearts. Thus did Job continually.||

^o Jos. vi. 3, 11.
^p Exod. xxxii. 13.
^q Lev. xx. 8.

^r Gen. viii. 20;
xxii. 3, 6.

^s Exod. xx. 3, 20.
^t Deut. iv. 20.
^u Isa. lxvi. 3.

^v 1 Kings, xxi. 10,
18.

|| All the days.

^w Gen. vi. 2.
^x ch. ii. 1;

^y xxvii. 7.

^z Hos. i. 10.

^{aa} 1 Kings, xxii. 19.

6 * And it came to pass, as it might be to-day, that the ^{bb}sons of God came in to stand before Jehovah,

* Lit. *the adversary*.

1 Chron. xxi. 1.

Ps. cix. 6.

Zech. iii. 1.

Luke. x. 18.

Rev. xii. 9.

• Numb. xi. 8.

ch. ii. 2.

2 Sam. xxiv. 2.

¶ Gen. iii. 6.

ch. xxii. 14.

¶ Lit. *heart*.

¶ ch. i. 1; ii. 3.

• Ps. xxxi. 8.

Jer. xv. 20.

2 Kings, vi. 17.

• Ps. cxxviii. 2.

Deut. li. 7;

xiv. 29;

xvi. 16, &c.

¶ Stock.

¶ Gen. xxviii. 14.

1 Chron. iv. 38.

Isa. liv. 3.

¶ ch. li. 5; xix. 21.

• Gen. xvi. 6.

1 Sam. xii. 9.

- 7 and *that* "Satan also came in among them. *And Jehovah said unto Satan, Whence comest thou? And Satan answered Jehovah, and said, From ^orunning to and fro in the earth, and from ^pwalking about in it.
- 8 *And Jehovah said unto Satan, Hast thou set thy ||mind upon my servant Job,—for *there* is none like him in the earth,—a ^qperfect man and upright, fearing God and departing from evil? *And Satan answered Jehovah, and said, Doth Job fear God for naught?
- 10 *Hast thou not made a ^rhedge about him, and about his house, and about all that he hath on every side? The work of his ^shands thou hast blessed, and his 11 ||substance is ^tspread abroad in the earth. *But, put forth thine hand now, and ^utouch all that he hath: —if not, *then* in thy presence will he bless thee.
- 12 *And Jehovah said unto Satan, Behold, all that he hath ^vis in thy ^whand; only upon him put not forth thy hand. So Satan went forth from the presence of Jehovah.
- 13 *And it came to pass, *as it might be* to-day, that both his sons and his daughters were eating, and 14 drinking wine, in their eldest brother's house; *and a messenger came to Job, and said, The oxen were ploughing, and the she-asses feeding beside them:
- * Gen. x. 7;
xxv. 3, &c. 15 *and *the people of* ^xSheba fell upon *them*, and took them: the young men also they smote with the edge of the sword; and I have hardly escaped alone to tell thee.
- , Gen. xix. 24.
Numb. xl. 1, &c.
1 Cor. iii. 15. 16 *While he was yet speaking another came in, and said, The ^yfire of God is fallen from heaven, and hath burned up the flock and the young men, and consumed them; and I have hardly escaped alone to tell 17 thee. *While he was yet speaking another came in, and said, The ^zChaldeans appointed three captains, and rushed upon the camels, and took them; and the young men they smote with the edge of the sword;
- * Ezek. xxiii. 23.
2 Kings, xxv. 4.
Jer. xxi. 9, &c. 18 and I have hardly escaped alone to tell thee. *While he was yet speaking another came in, and said, Thy sons and thy daughters were eating, and drinking 19 wine, in their eldest brother's house; *and behold, a great wind came on from the passage of the desert,

and came in contact with the four corners of the house, and it fell upon the young men, and they died; and I have hardly escaped alone to tell thee.

20 *Then Job arose, and ^arent his ^{||}mantle, and shaved
 21 his head, and ^bfell on the earth and worshipped, *and said, ^cNaked came I forth from my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither. The LORD ^dgave; and the LORD ^ehath taken away. ^fBlessed be the name of the LORD.—* Notwithstanding all this, Job sinned not, nor charged God *with wrong*.

[CHAP. II.]—1 *And it came to pass, *as it might be* [“]to-day, that the sons of God came in to stand before Jehovah, and *that* Satan also came in among

2 them to stand before Jehovah. *And Jehovah said unto Satan, Whence comest thou? And ^bSatan answered Jehovah, and said, From running to and fro in the earth, and from walking about in it. *And Jehovah said unto Satan, Hast thou set thy mind upon my servant Job,—for *there* is none like him in the earth,—a ^cperfect man and upright, fearing God and departing from evil; and still ^dstrengthening himself in his integrity, although thou stirrest me up against

4 him, to ^{||}destroy him ^ewithout a cause. *And Satan answered Jehovah, and said, ^fSkin for skin; yea, all 5 that a man hath will he give for his life. *But, ^gput forth now thine hand, and touch his ^hbone and his flesh:—if not, *then* in thy presence will he bless thee.

6 *ⁱAnd Jehovah said to Satan, Behold, he *is* in thy hand, only preserve his life.

7 *So Satan went forth from the presence of Jehovah, and smote Job with a burning disease, from the ^ksole of his foot unto his crown. *And he took him a pot-

8 sherd to scrape himself withal, and he ^lsat down among the ashes. *And his wife said unto him, Dost thou still ^mstrengthen thyself in thine integrity? Bless

10 the gods, and die. *But he said to her, Thou speakest as one of the corrupt women speaketh. ⁿTruly, we receive good of God; and shall we not receive evil? —*Notwithstanding all this, Job ^psinned not with his lips.

11 *And Job's three ^qfriends heard of all this evil that

^aGen. xxxvii. 29.
 Ezra, ix. 3.
 Or, robe.

^b2 Chron. xx. 10.

^cPs. xlix. 18.

Eccles. v. 14, 15.

^d1 Tim. vi. 7.

^eEccles. v. 10.

James, i. 17.

^fGen. xxx. 23;

xxxii. 9.

^gGen. xiv. 20.

2 Sam. xxii. 47.

Ephes. v. 20.

1 Thess. v. 10.

^hch. i. 6.

ⁱch. i. 7.

^jch. i. 1, 8.

^kch. xxvii. 5, 6.

^lLit. *to swallow him up*.

^mch. ix. 17.

ⁿExod. xxii. 23, 24.

Lev. xxiv. 20,
 &c.

^och. i. 11.

^pch. xix. 20.

^q2 Sam. xiii. 10.

ch. xlii. 6.

Ezek. xxvii. 30.

Matt. xi. 21.

^rver. 3.

Prov. xix. 1.

^sch. I. 21.

Rom. xii. 12.

James, v. 10, 11.

^tch. I. 22.

^uPs. xxxix. 1.

^vProv. xvii. 7.

- * Gen. xxxvi. 11.
- Jer. xl ix. 7.
- * Gen. xxv. 2.
- ¹ ch. xlii. 11.
- Rom. xii. 13.

- || Or, robe.
- Neh. ix. 1.
- Lam. iii. 1.
- Ezek. xxvii. 30.

- * Gen. i. 10.

- || Lit. the.

had come upon him ; and they came each from his place, ' Eliphaz the Temanite, and Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathite : and they agreed together to come ' to bemoan him, and to comfort him.

12 * And they lifted up their eyes from afar, and knew him not ; and they lifted up their voice, and wept : and they rent each man his || mantle, and "sprinkled

13 dust upon their heads towards heaven. * And they sat with him on the ground "seven days and seven nights, but no one spake a word unto him, for they saw that || his affliction was exceedingly great.

CHAPTER III.

SUMMARY.

Job reviles the day and circumstances of his birth, 1-6 : he, in like manner, denounces the night of his conception, 6-11 : laments his existence, 11-17 : describes the freedom and rest of the dead, 17-20 : laments that light and life are supplied to the miserable, 20-24 : states his own deplorable but innocent case, 24-26.

1 * **A**FTER this Job opened his mouth, and reviled
 2,3 his day. * And Job spake, and said, * Let the
 4 day "perish in which I was born, and the night in
 5 which one said, a man ^bhath been conceived. * As to
 6 that day, let it be 'darkness ; let not God regard it
 7 from above, neither let the ^dlight shine upon it.
 8 * Let "darkness and the shadow of death pollute it ;
 9 let a ^fcloud dwell upon it ; let the blackest terrors of
 10 day affright it.

6 * As for that night, let thick darkness seize upon it ;
 7 let it not ||be united with the days of the year, into
 8 the number of the months let it not enter. * Behold,
 9 let that night be joyless ; let no "song enter into it.
 10 * Let them who ^bcurse the day stigmatise it, who are
 11 ready to 'stir up the leviathan. * Let the stars of its
 12 twilight be darkened ; let it ^kwait for light, but there
 13 be none ; and let it not look upon the 'eyelids of the
 14 morning. * Because it closed not up the doors of my
 15 mother's womb, and "concealed not trouble from mine
 16 eyes.

11 * Why "died I not from the womb ? Why came I

* Jer. xx. 14.

^b ch. x. 10.

* Eccl. vi. 4; xl. 0.

Isa. ix. 2.

Joel. ii. 2.

Zeph. i. 15.

^a Amos. v. 29.

^d Isa. xiii. 10.

* Ps. evil. 10.

Exod. ch. 22.

Ps. xxiii. 4;

cv. 28.

^c Lam. ii. 1; iii. 44.

Ezek. xxx. 10;

xxxviii. 9, 16.

|| Al. rejoice.

* Ps. xxx. 6.

Isa. xvi. 10; liv. 1.

ch. xxxv. 10.

Ps. xlii. 9.

^b Jer. xx. 14, 15.

ⁱ ch. xli. 2.

^t Isa. lix. 9.

Jer. xiii. 16.

^v ch. xlii. 10.

* Jer. xv. 10;

xx. 17.

ⁿ ch. x. 10.

Jer. xx. 16.

forth from the belly, and gave *not* up the ghost ?
 12 *Why went the ^oknees before me ? And why the
 13 breasts that I should suck ? *For now had I lain
 down and been quiet : I had slept ; then had I been
 14 at rest, *with kings and counsellors of the earth, who
 15 built for themselves *places now* ^rdesolate : *or with

^aGen. xxx. 3.
^bIsa. lxvi. 12.

princes who had gold, and who filled their houses
 16 with silver. *Or, as a hidden ^quntimely birth, I had
 not remained ; as sucklings which never ^rsaw the light.

^cPs. xv. 28.

17 *There the wicked cease *from* troubling ; and there
 18 the wearied mighty rest. *The prisoners sweetly re-
 pose ^stogether ; they hear not the voice of the ^texactor.
 19 *Small and great is there, and the slave is free from
 his lord.

^dPs. lviii. 8.
^eEccl. vi. 3-5.
^fEccl. vi. 5.
^gPs. xlix. 19.

20 *Why is light given to the miserable, and life to
 21 the ^ubitter of soul ; *—who ^wwait for death, but it
 cometh not ; and dig ^xfor it more than for ^yhidden
 22 treasures ; *who are glad to exultation, and rejoice,
 23 when they find the grave ?—*To the man whose way
 is covered, and about whom God hath set a ^zhedge ?

^hEccl. vi. 6.
ⁱch. xxx. 23.
^jch. xxxix. 7.
^kIsa. lx. 17.

24 *For before my bread my sighing cometh, and my
 25 roarings are poured forth as the waters. *For I
 feared greatly, yet it came upon me ; and although I
 26 was afraid, yet it came unto me : *I slackened not,
 neither was I quiet, neither took I rest ; yet trouble
 caine.

^lch. xix. 8.
^mLatn. iii. 7, 9.

CHAPTERS IV. V.

SUMMARY.

Eliphaz apologises for speaking ; commends Job's former conduct, but deplores his dejection on this occasion, 1-6 : reminds him of the power of faith ; of God's particular providence over good men, and severity against the wicked, 6-11 : describes a vision afforded to him, 11-16 : gives its substance, 16-21.

V.—Declares that God is the only sure refuge ; that the foolish who seek safety elsewhere fail, 1-6. Sin natural to man, 6-9. The great power and goodness of God set forth, shewing that he confounds the wise, but saves the humble, 9-17. The blessedness of him whom God chastises ; his safety under all circumstances, 17-24 : the assurance of such an one, that he shall prosper, and his family after him, 24-27.

¹ * **T**HEN answered Eliphaz the Temanite, and said.
² * Wilt thou be offended at a word taken up

against thee?—But restraint of argument who can
 3 bear? * Behold thou hast corrected many, and *the*
 4 ^aweak hands hast thou strengthened. * *The* stumbler
 have thy decisions raised, and *the* ^bbowing knees hast
 5 thou confirmed. * But now it cometh to thee, and thou
 faintest; it toucheth even unto thee, and thou
 art perplexed.

6 * Is not thy ^cfear of *God* thy confidence, and the
 7 perfectness of thy ways thy ^dhope? * Remember
 now, ^eWhat innocent man hath perished? and where
 8 have *the* righteous failed? * Even as I have seen,
^fthe ploughers of iniquity, and the sowers of misery,
 9 do gather it. * By the ^gbreath of God they perish,
 and by the blast of his wrath they come to an end.
 10 * The roaring of the lion, the noise of the fierce lion,
 11 and the ^hteeth of the stout lions, are broken. * *The*
ⁱold lion perisheth from lack of prey, and the whelps
 of the lioness are scattered abroad.

12 * Now, a ^kword was brought secretly to me, and
 13 mine ear received a portion of it. * In *the* perplex-
 ings of the night visions, when ^lecstatic slumber
 14 falleth on man, * ^mfear and trembling came on me,
 15 and made ⁿmy bones greatly to shake. * Then a
 16 ^ospirit passed before my face; the hair of my flesh
 stood up. * It stood still; but I knew not its ^pappear-
 17 ance: an image *was* before mine eyes: *there was*
 silence, and ^qI heard a voice, *saying*,—

18 * Is mortal man ^rjust with God? Is a stout man
 19 pure with his ^sMaker? * Behold, He putteth no
 trust in His servants; and His ^tangels He chargeth
 20 with folly: * much more the inhabiter of ^uhouses of
 clay whose foundation *is* in the dust, *who* are beaten
 21 to pieces before *the* ^wmoth! * From *the* dawn to *the*
 dusk are they ^xcut down: they perish wholly, with-
 22 out any laying *it to heart*. * Hath not their ^yabund-
 ance passed away with them? They die, but not in
^zwisdom.

[CHAP. V.]—1 Call now: Is there any that will
 answer thee? And to which of the saints wilt thou
 2 ^aturn? * For vexation slayeth *the* foolish, and ^benvy
 putteth *the* silly *man* to death.

^a Isa. xxxv. 3.
 Heb. xii. 12.
^b Ezek. vii. 17;
 xxl. 12.
^c Isa. xiii. 7.

^d ch. i. 1.
 Prov. iii. 26.
^e ch. v. 16, &c.
 Ruth, i. 12.
 Prov. x. 28;
 xxiii. 10.
^f Ps. xxxvii. 25.
^g Prov. xxii. 8.
 Hos. x. 12, 13;
 viii. 7.
 Gal. vi. 7, 8.
^h Isa. xxx. 33.
 ch. xviii. 15, 21.
ⁱ 2 Sam. xxii. 16.
 Exod. xv. 7-10.
^j 2 Thes. ii. 8.
^k Ps. lviii. 7.
 Ezek. xix. 9, &c.
^l Ps. xxxiv. 11.
^m Nah. ii. 11, 13.

ⁿ Num. xxii. 20;
 xxiii. 5, 16.
 Jer. i. 4, &c.
^o Gen. ii. 21.
 Prov. xix. 15.
 Isa. xx. 10.
 ch. xxxiii. 15.
^p Gen. xv. 12.
 Exod. iv. 10.
 Heb. xli. 21, &c.
^q Hab. iii. 16.
^r Eccl. xii. 7.
^s 1 Kings. xxii. 21.
^t Dan. viii. 15;
 x. 18.

^u Dan. viii. 16.
^v Ps. cxlii. 2.
 Gen. vii. 1.
^w ch. ix. 2, &c.
^x Gen. i. 26, 31.
^y Ps. xcvi. 5, &c.
^z Gen. xix. 1;
 xxi. 17.
^{aa} ch. xv. 15.
^{bb} 2 Cor. iv. 7; v. 1.

^{cc} Ps. xxxix. 12.
 Isa. i. 9.
^{dd} Ps. xc. 3, 5, 6, 7.
 Exod. xviii. 13,
 14.
^{ee} Ps. xxxix. 12;
 xl ix. 15.

^{ff} ch. xxxvi. 12.
 Prov. v. 23.

^{gg} Ps. lxxiii. 25.
 Deut. xxix. 17.
^{hh} Deut. xxix. 19.
ⁱⁱ Prov. i. 32;
 xiv. 30.

3 * As for me, ^cI have seen *the* foolish taking root,
and instantly I denounced his ^dhabitation, *saying*,
4 * His children are ^efar from safety, and are beaten
down in ^fthe gate, and there is ^gno deliverer.
5 * Whose ^hharvest *the* hungry devoureth, even from
out of *the* thorns doth he take it; and *the* starving
panteth *for* their wealth.
6 * But ⁱiniquity proceedeth not forth of the dust, nei-
ther from the ground springeth up sin: * for man is
^kborn to sin, even as the winged are raised *in* flight.
8 — * But I will ^linquire respecting God, yea of God
will I make my ^mplea.
9 * He doeth ⁿgreat things and unsearchable, won-
derful things beyond number. * He ^ogiveth rain
upon the face of *the* earth, and sendeth forth waters
11 upon *the* plains, * to place *the* humble on ^phigh,
12 and *that* the distressed may be raised *to* safety. * He
^qannulleth the devices of the crafty; and their hands
13 make no wealth. * He ^rtaketh the wise in their
craftiness; and the counsel of *the* circumventing is
14 brought to confusion. * By ^sday they stumble *as in*
darkness; and, as *in* the night, they grope at noon-
15 day. * So the poor is saved from the ^tedge of their
16 sword, and from *their* cruel hand. * So, also, the
^uhumble hath hope, and iniquity hath stopped her
mouth.
17 * Behold, ^wBlessed is *the* man whom God chasten-
eth. Despise not thou, therefore, the chastening of
18 the Almighty. * For He ^xafflicteth, and He bindeth
19 up: He bruiseth, and His hands make whole. * In
^ysix troubles He will deliver thee, and in seven shall
20 no evil touch thee. * In famine He shall redeem
thee from ^zdeath, and in war from the power of the
21 sword. * In the running to and fro of the ^atongue
shalt thou be hidden; and thou shalt not be ^bafraid
22 of violence when it cometh. * At violence and fa-
mine thou shalt ^csmile: neither shalt thou be afraid
23 of the ^dwild beasts of the earth. * For with the
^estones of the plain is thy covenant; and the wild
beasts of the plain are delivered unto thee.

^b Deut. vii. 17, 18; xx. 1. Isa. xill. 6. Prov. iii. 25. ^c Prov. xxxi. 25. Ps. lii. 8; xcl. 5, 6. ^d Ps. xcii. 13.

Ezek. xxxiv. 25. Itos. ii. 10, 20, &c. ^e Prov. xvi. 7.

- ^f ch. iv. 8.
- ^g Ps. xxxvii. 35; cxix. 154; cix. 13-18; cxxxix. 6.
- ^h Jer. iii. 2, 3.
- ⁱ Prov. iii. 33. Ps. lxiii. 3, 19, &c.
- ^j Ps. cxix. 155; cix. 8, 12.
- ^k Ps. cxix. 6, 7.
- ^l 2 Sam. xiv. 6. Ps. viii. 3.
- ^m Ps. cxxxix. 6, 7. Isa. xxvii. 11. ch. xviii. 16; xxiv. 6.
- ⁿ Amos. iii. 7. ch. iv. 8; xv. 35. Gen. iii. 16, 17-19.
- ^o Gen. iii. 16. Ps. li. 7, 12.
- ^p Deut. xxixil. 3, &c.
- ^q Eccl. iii. 18; vii. 14, &c.
- ^r Gen. xviii. 14. Ps. xi. 6; lxxii. 18; lxxxvi. 10. ch. ix. 10.
- ^s Ps. lxxv. 10, 11; civ. 13-16; cxlvii. 6. Acts, xiv. 17. Jer. v. 24.
- ^t ch. xx. 23, &c.
- ^u 1 Sam. iii. 6. Ps. cxiii. 7. Ezek. xvii. 24.
- ^v Ps. xxxvii. 10; lxxxvii. 6. Isa. viii. 10; xliiv. 25.
- ^w Ps. ix. 16, 17; xxxv. 0. Isa. xix. 3, 14. 1 Cor. iii. 19.
- ^x Deut. xxviii. 20. Prov. xiv. 9, &c.
- ^y Ps. xvii. 13; xxxv. 10; lxxii. 4, &c.
- ^z ch. iv. 6. Ps. evii. 42. Isa. iii. 15. Lam. iii. 30. Deut. viii. 5. Prov. viii. 11, 12, 13.
- ^{aa} Heb. xii. 5, 6, 10. James. i. 12. Rev. iii. 9. Ps. xciv. 19. 1 Cor. i. 7.
- ^{bb} Deut. xxxii. 19. 1 Sam. ii. 6. Ps. cxlvii. 3. Isa. xix. 22; xxx. 26.
- ^{cc} Ps. xxxiv. 5-9, 19. Prov. ii. 12, 16; xxiv. 16, &c.
- ^{dd} Ps. xxxiii. 19, 20; cxlvii. 19; lv. 19. Prov. x. 3. ch. xxxiii. 24, 28.
- ^{ee} Ps. lxxxiii. 9; xxxi. 21; i. 19. Ps. cxlii. 13.

- * Ps. cxvii. 43.
Isa. xxxviii. 1.
Prov. iii. 5, 9, 10,
12.
John. vii. 17;
viii. 26, &c.
1 John. iii. 9.
Prov. xix. 2;
viii. 36.
ch. xxii. 26-29.
Gen. xv. 5;
xxxii. 17.
Ps. lxxxi. 16;
cxii. 2.
Isa. xxii. 24.
1 Gen. xv. 15;
xxxv. 8.
Deut. xxx. 20.
Ps. xcii. 16;
Prov. iii. 9, 16.
Ephes. vi. 2, 3.
Ps. cxi. 2, 3.
Prov. xxv. 2.
ch. xxviii. 27.
- 24 * So shalt thou 'know that thy tent *shall be in*
peace: so shalt thou order thy habitation, and shalt
not err. * Thou shalt also know that thy ^bseed shall
be many, and thine offspring as the grass of the earth.
25 * Thou shalt 'enter the grave in honour, like the
offering up of a heap of corn in its season.
26 * Behold, this we have ^bsearched out: so it is: hear
it, therefore, and be assured for thyself.

CHAPTERS VI. VII.

SUMMARY.

Job insists on the severity of his afflictions, 1-5:—the insipidity of his friend's reasoning; requests that God would consider his case; his determination to believe in Him at all events, 5-11: confesses his weakness as a man, but insists on an inward source of help, 11-14: the duty of a friend; the unfaithfulness of Job's friends, 14-16: favours deeply felt by the distressed; but if injuries are inflicted, they are easily reduced to silence, banished, and destroyed, 16-21: Job's friends wearied without any just cause, 21-25: the arguments of a poor and afflicted man allowed to have no weight, 25-28: an intrate to reconsider Job's case, 28-30.

VII.—The state of man a warfare: as the slave hopes for a season of rest, and the hireling looks for his wages, so Job's days and nights were full of expectation, but were followed only by still greater pains, intimating his approaching death, 1-9. No earthly return to be expected from the grave. Job, therefore, requests permission to give vent to his sufferings; recites the distresses of his couch, and desires to be let alone, 9-17: man's worthlessness stated. Job requests a remission of his sufferings; and, as he cannot atone for his sins, deprecates the punishment, and prays for the pardon of them, believing that he soon must die, 17-21.

1, 2 * **T**HEN answered Job, and said, * Would that

- * Ch. v. 2; x. 17;
xxxii. 2.
Ps. vi. 8;
xxxii. 10;
lviii. 3.
Isa. xxvi. 7.
Dan. v. 27.
Prov. xxvii. 3.
Eccl. v. 2.
Isa. xxxii. 4.
d Ps. xxxvii. 3.
Deu. xxxii. 23, 24.
Ps. vil. 14;
xlv. 6;
cxx. 4.
e Ps. lxxxviii.
16, 17; v. 5.
f Ps. civ. 14.
Jer. xiv. 6.
Joel. i. 18, 20.
g Mark ix. 50. Col. iv. 6. Jam. iii. 12. h Prov. xi. 22; xxxi. 18. Ps. xxxiv. 9; cxli. 66.
- 3 my ^avexation were well weighed, and my cala-
mity taken up in the balances together. * For now
4 would it be ^bheavier than the sand of the sea; there-
fore have my words been ^crash. * For the ^darrows
of the Almighty are with me, the poison of which
drinketh up my spirit; the ^eterrors of God are set in
array against me.

- 5 * Doth the wild ass bray over his ^fgrass? or loweth
6 the ox over his fodder? * Is curd eaten without
^gsalt? or Is there flavour ^hin the whey of cheese?

7 * But my soul hath refused to touch *victuals*; they
 8 are to me as polluted food. * Oh that my request
 would come, and that God would grant me my wish!
 9 * Even that God would vouchsafe to break me to
 10 pieces; put forth his hand, and cut me off! * Still
 should my consolation remain: I would harden myself
 in the affliction in which He spared not: seeing I
 have not withheld the words of the Holy One.
 11 * What is my strength that I should hope? and
 12 what my limit that I should extend my desire? * Is
 my strength the strength of stones? Is my flesh like
 13 brass? * Is not my help within me, although
 wealth hath been thrust away from me?
 14 * To the wasted is favour shewn by his friend,
 though he have forsaken the fear of the Almighty:
 15 * but my brethren have dealt faithlessly like the torrent;
 like the stream of the torrents they have passed
 away.
 16 * Can the snow be hidden upon men who are
 17 black with cold?—* When they are hardly pressed,
 they are brought to silence; when one burneth
 against them, they are extinguished and driven from
 18 their place. * In companies they bend their devious
 way; they go up into the wilderness, and they perish.
 19 * They looked towards the roads of Tema; they ex-
 20 pected the passes of Sheba would be theirs. * They
 were put to shame, because they had been confident:
 hitherto they proceeded, and were put to confusion.
 21 —* But now ye are wearied: ye have seen the stroke,
 22 and are afraid. * Is it that I said, Give me? Or
 23 of your might bribe for me? * Or deliver me
 from the hand of the oppressor? Or redeem me
 24 from the hand of the violent? * Shew me, and I
 will be silent: and cause me to understand in what I
 have erred.

25 * How have the words of truth been enfeebled;

- Prov. xii. 10. Heb. xlii. 3. b Isa. xxxviii. 1. Jer. xv. 10. Ps. xxxviii. 12; lxxxviii. 19. Lam. 1. 2.
- Luke, x. 31. c Ps. li. 9; lxviii. 15. Isa. i. 18. Prov. xxv. 13. d ch. xxx. 30. Jer. viii. 21.
- Lam. v. 10. • Amos. iv. 1. ch. xxxv. 9. Ps. xlxiv. 21. f Ps. xciv. 17. Amos. viii. 3. t Isa. xlii. 17.
- Prov. xx. 20. b Isa. xli. 13. Gen. xxvii. 25. Jer. xlvi. 6, 7. ch. xxiv. 5. Heb. xi. 38. Isa. xli. 14.
- Jer. xxv. 23. k ch. i. 15. Gen. xxv. 3, &c. 1 Jer. xiv. 3. Prov. xi. 2. Jer. iii. 25. n Ps. xxxv. 4; clix. 29.
- Jer. vii. 19. ch. xli. 24, 25. " Gen. xxvii. 46. ch. x. 1; xvi. 7. Ps. vi. 6. Prov. iii. 11; xxv. 17. Isa. i. 14; xliii. 22. o Gen. xiv. 21. Hos. iv. 18. Prov. xxx. 15. p 1 Sam. viii. 3; xli. 3. Isa. xxxvii. 15. Amos. v. 12.
- q Gen. xxxii. 12. Jer. xxi. 12; xxii. 3. Judg. xiii. 5. r Jer. xv. 21. Ps. cvi. 10. s ch. xxxiv. 32.
- Ps. xxvii. 11; xxxix. 5; cxix. 33, 34. Prov. iv. 4, 5. t 2 Sam. xxlv. 4. 1 Kings, viii. 56. Prov. xv. 23.
- Isa. xlii. 26. Jer. xviii. 10. Deut. xvi. 19. Prov. xix. 27.

- i Hos. ix. 3, 4.
- Ps. ciii. 10.
- Mal. i. 7.
- k Ps. xxi. 3; cvi. 15.
- l Sam. i. 17.
- Zech. ix. 12.
- Ps. lxii. 6;
- lxxi. 5.
- m Ps. cxliii. 3;
- hxxix. 11.
- Isa. iii. 1.
- 1 Kings, xix. 4.
- Jon. iv. 3.
- Gen. xxx. 1.
- Isa. xxxviii. 12.
- Num. xl. 15.
- ch. xiii. 15;
- xix. 23–27.
- Isa. livii. 1, 2.
- Ps. xvi. 10.
- Ezek. iiiii. 9.
- Isa. i. 7.
- Ps. xl. 10, 11.
- ch. xxxii. 28.
- Lev. xi. 44.
- Sam. ii. 2.
- Ps. xxii. 4.
- * ch. vii. 17–19;
- ix. 19.
- Ps. viii. 4;
- xc. 6;
- cliv. 3.
- 1 Sam. xxiv. 15.
- 2 Sam. vii. 18.
- Isa. xl. 6, with
- ch. iv. 19.
- Ps. xxxix. 5;
- xc. 10;
- cili. 15.
- u Ps. xlji. 3;
- lxii. 2.
- Prov. vi. 30.
- 1 Sam. ii. 9.
- 2 Kings, xviii. 20.
- ch. ix. 19.
- Ps. xxxi. 3;
- lxii. 12.
- Isa. xliv. 12.
- ch. xl. 18.
- Dan. ii. 32.
- Mich. iv. 13.
- Dan. x. 6, with
- Rev. i. 5.
- Isa. xlviij. 4.
- Isa. vi. 13.
- Ps. xxvii. 9;
- xlvi. 2;
- xciv. 17.
- Hos. xiiii. 9.
- cl. xxxi. 25.
- Ps. xlxi. 6;
- xxxvii. 16.
- Prov. xi. 4;
- xxii. 5;
- xxvii. 24.
- Eccl. v. 13.
- Ps. cxii. 5, 9.
- Prov. xlv. 9;
- xxi. 10;
- xxxi. 6.
- Matt. v. 45.
- Ps. cxlvii. 9.

* Prov. i. 25; lx. 7, 8; x. 17; xv. 12.
 * Isa. lviii. 13.
 * Eccl. ix. 16.
 Ps. xiv. 6.
 Prov. xvii. 5; xxii. 13.
 Isa. xi. 4.
 * Isa. x. 2.
 Ezek. xlvi. 9.
 Ps. xciv. 9.
 * Prov. iii. 20; xvii. 27-29.
 Ps. xli. 9.
 Lam. i. 2.
 * Jer. xxxix. 12.
 * Ps. lixii. 12.
 Prov. xii. 19; xix. 5.
 Jer. xlvi. 30.
 Ps. lxxx. 15.
 Jer. xviii. 11, &c.
 * Lev. xix. 15.
 Ps. lxxxii. 2.
 2 Sam. iii. 34; vii. 10.
 ch. vi. 30.
 Ps. lxxxix. 23.
 * Ps. vii. 9; xviii. 21.
 Gen. xxx. 33.
 * 2 Sam. xxiii. 2.
 ch. xxvii. 4.
 Ps. xxxv. 28.
 Prov. x. 20.
 * 2 Sam. xix. 36.
 1 Kings. iii. 9.
 * Isa. xl. 2.
 ch. xiv. 14.
 2 Cor. x. 4.
 1 Tim. i. 18.
 * ch. xiv. 6.
 Isa. xvi. 14;
 xxi. 16.
 Ps. xc. 10.
 * Isa. iv. 6;
 XVI. 4;
 xxvii. 2.
 Ps. lxi. 4.
 Gen. xxx. 32, 33.
 Deut. xxiv. 15.
 * Ps. lxxviii. 33;
 cxliv. 4.
 Eccl. vi. 12.
 Jer. xvi. 19.
 * Ps. vi. 7;
 xxx. 6.
 Mic. iii. 6.
 Isa. lxx. 12.
 * Isa. i. 11.
 Jer. iii. 25.
 Dout. xxviii.
 66, 67.
 * Ps. xc. 6, 7.
 Isa. xvii. 14.
 * Ps. xxxviii. 8.
 Isa. xxl. 3.
 Lam. iii. 15.
 Isa. xxxviii. 13.
 * Isa. xiv. 11;
 II. 6.
 ch. xvii. 14;
 xl. 26.
 Gen. iii. 19.
 Ps. xxlii. 16; * ch. xix. 20.
 Ps. cli. 5. Lam. ili. 4; iv. 8; v. 10. * ch. ix. 25. Deut. iv. 26. Ps. xxxvii. 2;
 xc. 10. * ch. xi. 20; xix. 10. Isa. xxxviii. 12. Prov. xliii. 12. Isa. lviii. 10. Lam. iii. 10. * Ps. lxxxviii. 39; lxxxix. 48. Isa. xlii. 16; lvii. 13. ch. xxx. 22. * Lam. iii. 17. ch. ix. 25. Ps. iv. 7; xxxvii. 13; cxvi. 5; cxviii. 5. Eccl. vi. 6. * ch. xx. 9. Prov. xx. 12. Jer. xii. 12. * Ps. xxxix. 11. Isa. iii. 8. ch. xvii. 9. Ps. x. 8; xl. 3; xx. 22. Prov. v. 21. * ch. xxx. 15. Isa. xliv. 22. Ps. xviii. 13. Jam. iv. 14. * Gen. xxxvii. 35. Ps. xxx. 3; xlxi. 12; lxxxviii. 6, 6. * Ps. clii. 16. ch. x. 21; xl. 22. * Ps. xl. 10. ch. iv. 2. Jer. lv. 19; xxxi. 16. Isa. xlvi. 14. * Isa. lix. 11. Ps. xxxviii. 9. * Ps. lv. 3, &c.; lxxvii. 3, 4, 7; cxlii. 2, &c. ch. x. 1. * 1 Sam. i. 10. ch. ix. 18; x. 1. Prov. xiv. 10. Isa. xxxviii. 15, &c. * Gen. i. 9. ch. xxxviii. 8-11. Ps. lxxv. 7; cxlviii. 6, 7. Prov. viii. 29. Jer. vi. 22. Isa. ii. 15; xxvii. 1. ch. xli. 1-11. * Ps. iv. 4; cxlii. 7, 8. Cant. iii. 1. * ch. ix. 27. Isa. xxxviii. 14. Ps. cxix. 50, 82. Jer. viii. 10.

26 and What can ^a reproof avail with you? * Do ye not esteem ^w assertions as convincing? And the words
 27 of one in ^x despair as wind? * Ye even cast ^y lots upon the ^z orphan, and ^z plot against your friend!
 28 * But now ^a look favourably upon me, and ^b it shall
 29 appear to your faces if ^b I lie. * Turn ye now; let
 30 there be no ^d unrighteousness: nay, turn ye: still in
 this ^e is my ^e justification: * whether there be un-
 righteousness in my ^f tongue; or, whether my sense
^g discerneth not injurious things.

[CHAP. VII.]—1 Is there not a ^a warfare for man
 upon earth? And are not his days like the days of an
 2 ^b hireling? * As a slave panteth for the ^c shadow,
 3 and as an ^d hireling looketh for his reward; * so am
 I made to possess ^e months of vanity, and ^f nights of
 4 misery are numbered to me. * If I have ^g lain down,
 I have said, When shall I arise? For the ^h evening is a
 season of distraction: yea I am ⁱ filled with distracted
 5 thoughts even to the dawn; saying, * My ^k flesh shall put
 on the worm with the clod of dust: soon shall my ^l skin
 6 waste away. * My ^m days are filled up more speedily
 7 than the web, and close without ⁿ hope. * Remember
 8 that my ^o life is as wind: mine eye shall no more
 9 see prosperity. * The ^q eye of the beholder shall not
 look upon me: thine ^r eyes are upon me, and I am no
 more.

9 * As the ^s cloud wasteth and passeth away; so he that
 10 goeth down to the ^t grave, cometh up no more. * He
 returneth no more to his house; nor doth his place
 11 any more ^u acknowledge him. * But, as for me, let
 me not ^w restrain my mouth; let me ^x speak in the
 anguish of my spirit; let me ^y complain in ^z bitterness
 of my soul, saying:—

12 * Am I a sea, or a sea-monster, that Thou placest a
 13 ^a restriction upon me?—* That, when I have said, My
^b couch shall console me, my bed shall ease my ^c com-

14 plaint, * Thou hast confounded me with ^a dreams, and
15 affrighted me with visions; * yea strangling hath
tried my soul, and from my ^b bones the pains of
16 death?—* I am ^cwasted away: I shall not ^dlive
always: let me alone, for ^evain are my days.

17 * What is ^fman that thou shouldest magnify him?
and that thou shouldest set thine ^gheart upon him?
18 * Or, that morning after morning Thou shouldest
19 ^hvisit him; moment after moment ⁱtry him? * Why
then ^jturnest Thou not thine eyes from me, until I
20 shall have ^kswallowed down my spittle? * Have ^lI
sinned? What ^mthen can ⁿI do for Thee, O Thou ^oob-
server of man! Why hast Thou placed me for a
^pstumbling block to Thee, so that I am become a
21 "burden to myself? * And why takest Thou not
off mine ^qiniquity, and causest not my sin to pass
away? For even now shall I lie ^rdown in the dust;
and, though Thou ^sseek me early, I shall be no
more.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUMMARY.

Bildad rebukes Job on God's behalf, declaring that God is just, and that if he duly seek Him, his miseries shall come to end, 1-7: refers Job to the experience of past ages, and instances their sentiments by allusions to natural and historical events, to shew that the wicked are of short duration, and of rapid decay and succession, 8-19: and concludes by declaring, that the faithful are never forsaken of God, neither are the sinful encouraged; and that, if he were faithful, such should be his experience, 20-22.

1 * **T**HEN answered ^aBildad the Shuhite, and said,
2 * How long wilt thou ^baffirm these ^cthings?
and the words of thy mouth be like a mighty ^dwind?
3 * Doth God ^epervert judgment? Or doth the Almighty
4 pervert justice? * If thy ^fchildren have sinned against
Him, and ^gHe have dismissed them for their ^htrans-
5 gression; * If then thou wouldest ⁱseek early unto
God, and make thy ^jsupplication to the Almighty,—

bxdv. 10; lxxxli. 2; xlv. 3; ch. vi. 26. Mich. ii. 11. Mal. iii. 13. Ps. lv. 9. Deut. xxxiii. 4. 2 Chron. xviii. 7. Deut. xxiv. 17. Prov. xvii. 23. Ps. cxix. 7b. ch. xxxiv. 12; i. 5, 10. Jer. xxxviii. 6. Gen. iii. 23; xlvi. 3. Prov. xxix. 6. Mich. i. 5. Isa. iii. 8. Ps. lxviii. 33. 1 Chron. ix. 1; x. 13. bch. v. 9. Ps. lxxviii. 34. Prov. viii. 17. Hos. v. 14. Ps. xxx. 9; cxlii. 2. Hos. xii. 5.

^aDan. iv. 2 (5);
vii. 15;
x. 16.

^bJer. ix. 6.

Zech. xiii. 9.

ch. xxiii. 10.

Ps. xvii. 3;

lxvi. 10.

1 Pet. 1, 7, &c.

^fIsa. xxxvii. 13.

Ps. li. 10 (8).

ch. xxxiii. 19.

Ps. vi. 3;

xxxii. 11;

xxxvii. 4;

cil. 4, &c.

^fPs. lviii. 9.

ch. vii. 5.

Ps. xxii. 15.

lxviii. 3.

^bPs. lxxxix. 48, 49;

xlix. 10.

ⁱEccl. vi. 12;

vii. 15.

Ps. cxliv. 4.

^bPs. cxliv. 3;

viii. 5, 7.

ⁱCant. viii. 6.

Jer. xxv. 6.

Amos. ix. 5.

^mPs. lxxiii. 14.

Zeph. iii. 5.

Isa. xxxiii. 2.

^bPs. xi. 4.

Jer. vi. 27;

ix. 6, 8.

Ps. lxi. 10, &c.

^oCant. vi. 5.

ch. xxiv. 23;

xxxiv. 21.

Deut. ix. 27.

Isa. xxii. 4.

Ps. xxxix. 11, 14.

^pIsa. liv. 7, 8.

^qPs. xxxii. 5.

1 Sam. ii. 25.

2 Sam. xxiv. 10;

xii. 13.

ch. x. 14.

Ps. xli. 5; li. 6.

ch. xi. 8.

Isa. x. 3.

Jer. iv. 30;

v. 30;

xiii. 3.

^uGen. xxxi. 49.

ch. xv. 16.

Jer. xxxi. 20.

Dan. ix. 14.

Ezek. iii. 20.

Jer. vi. 21.

Isa. xxvii. 7.

^v2 Sam. xv. 33.

Ps. xxxvii. 5.

^wGen. iv. 13.

Ps. xxv. 11;

xxx. 11;

li. 2, &c.

Isa. xxvii. 9.

^xDeut. xxxi. 16.

Ps. xiii. 4.

^yProv. i. 28;

viii. 17.

Ps. xxxix. 14;

xxxvii. 36.

^zch. ii. 11;

xviii. 1;

xxvi. 1.

^bch. xv. 13;

xviii. 2.

Ps. ixli. 4;

^zch. xviii. 25.

Lam. iii. 36, 59.

- * ch. ix. 30; xl. 4; xxxvi. 9.
Prov. xx. 9, 11.
Ps. xliv. 24; lix. 5.
Isa. ii. 9.
2 Chro. xxxvi. 22.
* Joel. ii. 25.
Ruth. iii. 12.
Prov. xiii. 21; xxv. 22.
* Ezek. xxxiv. 14.
Exod. xv. 13.
Jer. xxxi. 23; i. 7.
Prov. iii. 33; xxiv. 15.
* ch. xiii. 12.
Eccl. viii. 8.
Ezek. xxxvi. 11.
* Ps. xcii. 13.
Isa. xvii. 11.
* Deut. iv. 32; xxxiii. 7.
Hag. ii. 11.
Jer. vi. 16.
ch. xv. 18.
* Ps. ix. 8.
ch. xxviii. 27.
* Ps. xc. 4.
Mich. ii. 8.
1 Sam. xix. 7.
ch. xx. 4;
xxxviii. 21.
* Ps. cii. 12; cxliv. 4.
1 Chro. xxix. 13.
ch. xiv. 2.
Eccl. viii. 13.
* ch. xii. 7, 8.
Deut. xxxii. 7.
* Isa. xlii. 4;
lviii. 11.
Gen. xiii. 10.
Jer. ii. 13;
xxxii. 12.
Prov. xi. 25.
* Ezek. xvii. 9, 24;
xix. 12.
Isa. xix. 6, 7.
Ps. xc. 6;
cxxix. 6.
* Ps. xxxvii. 2.
Isa. xl. 24.
* Ps. cxii. 10;
cxlii. 4.
Isa. xxvi. 14.
Jer. xxv. 10.
Prov. x. 28.
Lam. iii. 18.
* ch. xxiv. 24.
Ps. xxxvii. 29, 30;
lxv. 11;
lxxv. 13.
* Isa. lxx. 5, 6.
|| Or, *House*. * Isa. xxxvi. 6. Ezek. xxix. 7. Amos. v. 19. ^a Prov. xii. 7. Ps. liii. 4. Isa. xxx. 13. Ezek. xiii. 14.
* Isa. vii. 7; vill. 10. ^b Ps. xxxvii. 35, 36; xc. 6; xci. 8. Eccl. xli. 2. Ps. xvii. 10; bxlii. 4. ^c Gen. xlix. 22.
Ps. lxxx. 12. Isa. xvi. 8. Ezek. xvii. 6; xxxvi. 8. ^d Ezek. xxxi. 7. Jer. xvii. 0. ^e Isa. lvii. 6. Ps. lxxx. 10.
^f Ps. xxi. 10. Eccl. x. 12. Isa. v. 24; ix. 15; xiv. 30. Ps. iii. 7. Prov. ii. 22. ^g Heb. swallowed up. ^h ch. vii. 10.
Ps. ciii. 16; xxxvii. 36. Ezek. xxvi. 21. ⁱ ch. xx. 5. Prov. xv. 21. Isa. xvi. 10; xxiv. 11. Jer. xlvi. 33.
Lam. v. 15. Ezek. xxiv. 25. ^j Ps. xliv. 11-14. Gen. xii. 16. ch. xxii. 24; xxvii. 16. ^k Gen. vi. 8, 9. ch. i. 1, 9; ii. 3. Ps. xviii. 26; xv. 2. Prov. xi. 5; xxviii. 18. ^l 2 Chro. xix. 2. Isa. lxvii. 5. Ps. cvii. 12. ch. xi. 21.
^q Ps. cxvii. 2. ch. v. 22; xxii. 19. Ps. iii. 8. Isa. xxxvii. 22. ^m Ps. xvii. 2. Isa. xii. 6; xlii. 11-13; xlii. 23.
ⁿ Ps. xliv. 5. Isa. lxvi. 5. Ps. xxxiv. 22; xxxv. 26; lxxxix. 24; cix. 28, 29. ^o ch. xxi. 28. Jer. iv. 20.
Ps. lxx. 25. Lam. ii. 2. Prov. xlv. 11. Jer. xliv. 20.

CHAPTERS IX. X.

SUMMARY.

Job accedes to the reasoning of Bildad, as to God's power and man's inability to plead with Him, and recounts many of His wonderful works: stating, at the same time, his own ignorance and weakness, 1-15. He further enlarges on his own weakness and unworthiness, introducing his afflictions, and affirming that were he even just—what his opponents charge him with assuming—that would only serve to humble him the more. He concludes the paragraph by maintaining the strict justice of God, 16-24. He laments the rapid, unprofitable, and painful lapse of his time; his inability to shake off his sorrows; his consciousness of his own sin; and the inability of his afflictions to wash this away, 25-31. He acknowledges the greatness of God; and concludes by praying that God would take away his afflictions, 32-35.

X.—Job continues his complaint, desiring to be informed on what principle it is that God chooses to afflict him, 1-7. Declares that God had wonderfully constructed him, and had dealt favourably with him, 8-13. Confesses his own sin, and maintains God's good providence. Speaks, too, of His occasional severity and favour. Laments his own birth, but desires to be restored before his departure.

1, 2 * **T**HEN Job answered, and said, *Truly ^aI know
that it is so; for how should man be ^bjust with
3 God? * If he would ^ccontend with Him, he should
4 not answer Him one *thing* of a thousand. * Of
the ^dwise of heart, and stout of strength, Who hath
^ehardened *himself* against Him, and been at peace?
5 * *Him*, who ^fremoveth mountains, and they know not
6 that He in His wrath overthroweth them? * Who
^gtroubleth a land *degrading* it from its station, so that
7 the pillars thereof greatly shake? * Who ^hcommand-
eth the sun, and it riseth not; and sealeth up the
8 ⁱstars? —* Boweth down the ^kheavens alone, and
9 walketh on the ^lheights of the sea? —* Is the ^mmaker
of ⁿArcturus, Orion, and the Pleiades, with the cham-
10 bers of the ^osouth? —* Doeth great things surpassing
11 search, and ^qwonderful things beyond number? * Be-
hold, He passeth near me, but I ^rsee *Him* not: He
12 also passeth by, but I perceive *Him* not. * When He
staketh away, Who shall ^sturn *Him* back? Who
13 shall say to *Him*, ^tWhat doest *Thou*? * As to God,

- ^a Ps. cxix. 75, 152; ch. 13.
- ^b ch. iv. 17; xxv. 4.
- ^c Ps. cxliii. 2; cxxx. 3.
- ^d Rom. iii. 19, &c.
- ^e Isa. xlv. 9; l. 8. ch. xl. 2; xxxiii. 13.
- ^f Jer. xii. 1.
- ^g Ps. xxxv. 22, 23.
- ^h Isa. v. 21-23; xix. 13-15.
- ⁱ Jer. xviii. 18, 19.
- ^j Prov. xxlv. 5.
- ^k Prov. xxviii. 14; xxix. 1.
- ^l Ps. xlvi. 3, 4; cxiv. 4.
- ^m Hab. iii. 6.
- ⁿ Zech. xiv. 4.
- ^o Isa. xliii. 13.
- ^p Amos. ix. 5.
- ^q Ps. lxxv. 4; lxxxii. 5.
- ^r 1 Sam. iii. 8.
- ^s Joel, ii. 2.
- ^t Eccl. xii. 2.
- ^u Isa. xxiv. 23.
- ^v Jer. xv. 9.
- ^w Ezek. xxxii. 7.
- ^x Eccl. xii. 2.
- ^y Ezek. xxxii. 7.
- ^z Joel, ii. 10.
- ^{aa} Ps. civ. 2, 3.
- ^{bb} Isa. xl. 22;
- ^{cc} xliiv. 24;
- ^{dd} ii. 13.
- ^{ee} Zech. xii. 1.
- ^{ff} Ps. lxxxix. 10.
- ^{gg} Hab. iii. 15.
- ^{hh} Amos. iv. 13.
- ⁱⁱ Ps. cxlvii. 4. ^{jj} Ps. lxxxix. 4.
- ^{kk} ch. v. 9; xxxvii. 8. ^{ll} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{mm} ch. v. 9. ⁿⁿ Ps. bxxxvi.
- ^{oo} ch. v. 9; xxxvii. 8. ^{pp} Ps. cxv. 21. ^{qq} Exod. xv. 11. ^{rr} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{ss} ch. v. 9. ^{tt} Ps. bxxxvi.
- ^{uu} ch. v. 9; xxxvii. 8. ^{vv} Ps. cxv. 21. ^{ww} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{xx} ch. v. 9. ^{yy} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{zz} ch. v. 9. ^{aa} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{cc} ch. v. 9. ^{ee} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{gg} ch. v. 9. ⁱⁱ Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{kk} ch. v. 9. ^{rr} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{tt} ch. v. 9. ^{uu} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{yy} ch. v. 9. ^{zz} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{aa} ch. v. 9. ^{cc} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{ee} ch. v. 9. ^{gg} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ⁱⁱ ch. v. 9. ^{rr} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{tt} ch. v. 9. ^{uu} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{yy} ch. v. 9. ^{zz} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{aa} ch. v. 9. ^{cc} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{ee} ch. v. 9. ^{gg} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ⁱⁱ ch. v. 9. ^{rr} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{tt} ch. v. 9. ^{uu} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{yy} ch. v. 9. ^{zz} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{aa} ch. v. 9. ^{cc} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{ee} ch. v. 9. ^{gg} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ⁱⁱ ch. v. 9. ^{rr} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{tt} ch. v. 9. ^{uu} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{yy} ch. v. 9. ^{zz} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{aa} ch. v. 9. ^{cc} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{ee} ch. v. 9. ^{gg} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ⁱⁱ ch. v. 9. ^{rr} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{tt} ch. v. 9. ^{uu} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{yy} ch. v. 9. ^{zz} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{aa} ch. v. 9. ^{cc} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{ee} ch. v. 9. ^{gg} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ⁱⁱ ch. v. 9. ^{rr} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{tt} ch. v. 9. ^{uu} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{yy} ch. v. 9. ^{zz} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{aa} ch. v. 9. ^{cc} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{ee} ch. v. 9. ^{gg} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ⁱⁱ ch. v. 9. ^{rr} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{tt} ch. v. 9. ^{uu} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{yy} ch. v. 9. ^{zz} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{aa} ch. v. 9. ^{cc} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{ee} ch. v. 9. ^{gg} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ⁱⁱ ch. v. 9. ^{rr} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{tt} ch. v. 9. ^{uu} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{yy} ch. v. 9. ^{zz} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{aa} ch. v. 9. ^{cc} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{ee} ch. v. 9. ^{gg} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ⁱⁱ ch. v. 9. ^{rr} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{tt} ch. v. 9. ^{uu} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{yy} ch. v. 9. ^{zz} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{aa} ch. v. 9. ^{cc} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{ee} ch. v. 9. ^{gg} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ⁱⁱ ch. v. 9. ^{rr} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{tt} ch. v. 9. ^{uu} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{yy} ch. v. 9. ^{zz} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{aa} ch. v. 9. ^{cc} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{ee} ch. v. 9. ^{gg} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ⁱⁱ ch. v. 9. ^{rr} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{tt} ch. v. 9. ^{uu} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{yy} ch. v. 9. ^{zz} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{aa} ch. v. 9. ^{cc} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{ee} ch. v. 9. ^{gg} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ⁱⁱ ch. v. 9. ^{rr} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{tt} ch. v. 9. ^{uu} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{yy} ch. v. 9. ^{zz} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{aa} ch. v. 9. ^{cc} Ps. cxvii. 15; cxxxvi. 4. ^{ee} ch. v. 9. ^{gg} Ps. cxvii. 15; 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when He *turneth not away His wrath, beneath Him
14 sink down the helpers of the *insolent. * Much less
then should I answer Him; should I choose out my
15 words with Him. * Because, were I just, I should
not reply; I *should only make supplication to my
judge.

16 * Had I called, and He answered me, yet could I
not be confident that He had bhearkened to my voice.
17 * For he cbreaketh me with the tempest, and multi-
plieth my dbruises to no purpose. * He suffereth me
not to crefresh my spirit, but filleth me with bitter
19 things. * If I speak of estrength, behold, He is
strong; and, if of judgment, Who shall make hap-
20 pointment for me? * If I were ijust, mine own mouth
would condemn me: if I were perfect, then would it
21 convict me of kperverseness. * Were I perfect, should
I not lknow myself, and mdespise mine own life?
22 * The matter is "one; therefore I said, The perfect and
the wicked He obringeth to an end.—* Should the
pscourage kill instantly, Would He then "laugh at
24 the wasting of the innocent? * Were a land given
up into the hand of the wicked, Would He screen the
face of its judges? If not, then "What is He?
25 * But my days are 'swifter than a courier; they flee
26 away, they see no good. * They pass away swiftly
with the "reed-vessels, or like the "eagle rushing on
27 its food. * If I said, Let me forget and forsake my
*complaint, let me even make my vcountenance joy-
28 ful; * then was I in zdread of all my sorrows:—for
I knew that Thou wouldest not consider me "innocent:
29 —saying, * I am bsinful; why 'labour I thus in vain?
30 * If I say, I have dwashed me in waters of snow, and
31 cleansed my hands with soap; * then Thou eplungest
me in corruption, so that mine own clothes abhor me.
32 * But He is not a fman like me, that I should an-
swer Him; that we should even gcome together in

33 judgment. * There is no common ^a pleader between
34 us who can lay his hand upon us both. * O that He
would ^btake away His rod from me, and the dread of
35 Him no more affright me! * Then would ^cI speak,
and not be afraid of Him.—^d But as for me, it is not
so with me.

[CHAP. X.]—1* My soul is ^epained with my life:
let me ^fgive myself up to complaint; let me speak in
2 the bitterness of my soul. * Let me say to God, ^gCondemn me not: shew me why Thou ^hcontentest with
3 me. * Is it good for Thee that ⁱThou oppress, that
Thou ^jdespise the work of Thine own hands, and
^kshine favourably on the counsel of the wicked?
4 * Hast Thou ^leyes of flesh? or ^mseest Thou as man
5 seeth? * Are Thy ⁿdays as the days of mortals? or
6 Thy ^oyears as the days of the mighty, * that Thou
^pinquirest after mine iniquity, and searchest for my
7 sin? * Thou ^qknowest that I am not guilty, and that
none can ^rdeliver out of Thine hand.

8 * Thine ^shands have at once formed and fashioned
me round about; and now Thou ^tdestroyest me!
9 * Oh, remember that as ^uclay Thou hast fashioned me;
10 and now to ^vdust Thou causest me to return! * Hast

Thou not poured me out as milk, and ^wcompacted me
11 as cheese? * Clothed me with skin and ^xflesh, and
12 fenced me with bones and sinews: * ^ygranted life
and favour unto me? and hath not Thy providence
13 ^zpreserved my spirit?—* But the cause of these things
Thou hast ^{aa}hidden in Thine own heart: I know that
the whole of this remaineth ^{bb}with Thee.

14 * If I have sinned, Thou hast ^{cc}observed me; and
from mine iniquity Thou wilt not consider me ^{dd}clean.
15 * If I have done ^{ee}wickedly, Woe unto me! But if
^{ff}righteously, I shall not lift up my head, full as I am
16 of vileness, and sensible of my wretchedness!—* But
the wicked triumpheth!—As a fierce lion Thou ^{gg}huntest
me: then Thou turnest again, and shewest Thy-

^{xxix. 16.} Jer. xviii. 6-8. ^aGen. ill. 19. ch. xxxiv. 15. Ps. xxii. 16; civ. 29. Eccl. iii. 20. ^bPs. cxix. 13, 15, 16. ^cEzek. xxxvii. 8. ^dPs. xxx. 6. ch. xxxiii. 4. Ps. vi. 11; xi. 1; xxii. 4; xxxvi. 10. ^ePs. viii. 17. ^fJer. xxxii. 17. ^gDeut. xxxii. 34. Ps. xxv. 14; xxxi. 20. Prov. iii. 32. ^hJer. xxii. 16. ⁱDan. ii. 20. Rom. xi. 33. ^jch. xiv. 16. Ps. lxix. 6; xc. 8; cxxx. 3. ^kExod. xxxiv. 7. Ps. exili. 2. ^l1 Sam. xii. 25. ^m2 Sam. xix. 17. Ps. viii. 4-6. Isa. iii. 11. ⁿch. ix. 15, 20, 21; xl. 14, 15. Ps. cx. 7. ch. xl. 4. Lam. i. 11. ^oPs. xvii. 10, 12; lxxiii. 6, 12; lxxxix. 10. ch. xxii. 29; xxxv. 12. Isa. xiii. 11. ^pLam. iii. 10. Hos. xiii. 7, 8. Amos. iii. 8.

^lSam. ii. 25. Gal. iii. 19, 20.
¹Tim. ii. 5.

ⁱExod. x. 17; xxiii. 25.

Numb. xxii. 7.

Isa. ix. 4.

Lam. iii. 1.

ch. xiii. 21; xxxiii. 7.

^kGen. xviii. 27. Exod. xxxiv. 35.

Ps. xl. 6;

cxix. 172.

Ps. cxix. 83, 07;

cii. 7, 0.

Lam. iii. 20, 54.

ch. vi. 9; vii. 15.

Ps. vi. 4;

xxxii. 9;

xlii. 7;

lvii. 7.

Jer. iv. 31.

^bCh. vii. 11, &c.

xiii. 13.

^cPs. vi. 2;

xxxvii. 33;

cxlii. 2;

Ruth. i. 20.

Lam. iii. 15.

ch. vi. 24;

vii. 20, 21.

Ps. lxxxviii. 14.

Lam. iii. 39, 43.

Ps. lxxxii. 14;

lxxvii. 6, 9.

^fch. xiv. 15;

xxxiv. 19.

Isa. lxix. 7.

Ps. cxxxviii. 8;

cxlv. 9.

^gPs. lxxxiii. 4.

Prov. xvii. 5.

Jer. xii. 1.

Mic. vi. 11.

Ps. v. 5.

^h2 Chron. xvii. 9.

Prov. xv. 3;

xxii. 12.

Jer. xxxii. 19.

ⁱ1 Sam. xvi. 7.

Ps. cxxxix. 16.

Jer. xii. 12.

ch. xxvii. 10, 24.

Ps. lxxxix. 31;

ciii. 15;

cxliv. 4.

^lch. xxxvi. 26.

Ps. lxi. 7;

xc. 4, 9, 10;

cii. 23, 27, 28.

^mPs. x. 16;

xliv. 22;

cxix. 1, 23.

Jer. xiii. 10.

Amos. ix. 3.

Zeph. i. 12.

ⁿDan. vi. 23;

Ps. cxvii. 21, 25;

xix. 14.

^oPs. vii. 3.

Isa. v. 29, &c.

^pPs. cxix. 73.

Isa. xiii. 7;

xliv. 2.

^qPs. lxxxvii. 6, 7;

cxlii. 7.

^rch. vii. 7.

Isa. lxix. 7;

Ps. cxix. 8;

lxv. 11.

* Ps. xxxi. 22.
 Isa. xxviii. 29;
 xxix. 14.
 Joel. ii. 26.
 ch. xvii. 8-12;
 xix. 8-13.
 Ps. iv. 19.
 Ps. xxxviii. 4;
 lxxviii. 50.
 Hab. iii. 16.
 Jer. xviii. 22.
 Isa. xxvii. 4.
 ch. iii. 11; v. 8.
 Jer. xv. 10;
 xx. 14-18.
 Matt. xxvi. 24.
 Ps. lviii. 8, 9.
 ch. iii. 13, 16.
 Jer. xx. 17.
 ch. vii. 6, 7, 16;
 viii. 9;
 ix. 25, 26.
 Ps. xxxi. 6, 13;
 ciii. 15, 16.
 ch. xix. 21.
 1 Sam. vi. 3.
 Lam. ii. 8.
 Ps. xxxi. 14.
 ch. xiv. 10, 14.
 2 Sam. xiv. 14.
 Ps. lxxxviii. 6, 11.
 Eccl. xii. 5.
[†] Exod. x. 23.
 Isa. v. 30;
 viii. 22;
 ix. 1.
 Amos. iv. 13;
 v. 8.
 Lam. iii. 6.

17 self ^gmarvellous towards me. * Thou renewest Thy ^hwitnesses before me, and increasest Thine ⁱanger with me : reinforcements, yea an ^karmy, *are* before me.—
 18 * But why ^lbroughtest Thou me forth from the womb? *Why* gave I *not* up the ghost, and no eye seen me?
 19 * *Why* was I *not*—as though I had not been—^mcarried
 20 from the womb to the grave? * *Are* not my days ⁿfew? *O that* He would cease to lay *His* ^ohand upon
 21 me, and that I might refresh *myself* a little, * before ^pI go—and return no more—to a land of obscurity and
 22 of the shadow of death: * a land ^qwhose night-fall is as the thick darkness, *as the* shadow of death and without order, and giveth out light *but as the* gross darkness.

CHAPTER XI.

SUMMARY.

The first answer of Zophar the Naamathite, in which he accuses Job of much and loud profession of his own purity: wishes that God would answer him, and shew him the transcendent value of wisdom, and the sin under which he so blindly laboured. Asserts the incomprehensibility of the Almighty, and man's imperfections, 1-12. Affirms that, if Job had duly regulated his own mind, and put away iniquity from him, he might have looked up in innocence; that, with his sin, his misery would have ceased; and that, although he might have felt occasional distress, yet, on the whole, he should be in safety and peace, while the wicked should entirely fail.

* ch. ii. 11; xx. 1.
[†] ch. xvi. 3;
 xviii. 2.
[‡] Ps. cxl. 12.
 Prov. x. 19.
 Junes. i. 19.
 || Heb. bath lips.
[§] Isa. xvi. 6;
 xlvi. 30.
 Ps. xxxi. 19;
 xxxix. 3.
 1 Pet. ii. 15.
[†] ch. vi. 10, 30;
 ix. 15, 22.
 2 Sam. xxii. 21.
 Ps. xviii. 24.
[‡] ch. xxlii. 5;
 xxxi. 35.
 Hab. i. 13.
 Ps. lxxxix. 2;
 cix. 1;
 xxvii. 1.
[§] ch. xv. 8;
 xxvii. 13-20.
 Deut. xxix. 29;

xxxi. 34. Ps. xxv. 14; li. 8. Matt. vi. 20. Prov. xvi. 16. Eccl. vii. 19. [¶] ch. xv. 31. Jer. iv. 10; xx. 7.
 ha. xliv. 20. Ezek. xlvi. 9. Obad. 3. Rom. vii. 11. [¶] ch. xxvi. 14; xxxvii. 23. Ps. lxxvii. 20; cxlv. 3.
 Ecl. iii. 11. Isa. xl. 28. Rom. xi. 33-30.

1 * **T**HEN answered ^aZophar the Naamathite, and
 2 said, * Shall a multitude of ^bwords not be an-
 3 swered? or is a ^cman of || much profession *necessarily*
 4 just? * Shall thy ^dstrange sayings put men to silence?
 or shalt thou laugh, and none put thee to shame?
 4 * For thou sayest, ^ePure is my doctrine, and I am
 5 clean in Thine eyes! * Nevertheless, O that God
 6 would speak, and open His ^flips with thee; * and
 shew thee that the treasures of ^gwisdom *are* twofold
the worth of substance: then shouldest thou know that
 God considered thee ^hdeceived of thine own iniquity.

7 * Canst thou by searching find out ⁱGod? or caust

8 thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? * *He is in the heights of the heavens: What canst thou do? In the depths deeper than hell: What canst thou know?* * *In the length whose measure exceedeth the earth; and in the breadth, wider than the ocean.*

10 * If He ^mattack, and shut up, and drive together, then 11 Who can turn Him back? * For He ⁿknoweth the men of vanity, and seeth iniquity: and Shall not He 12 understand? * But ^oproud man is daring; for as an ass, even as a wild ass, is man born.

13 * If thou hadst ^pprepared thine heart, and stretched 14 out thine hands to Him:—* if ^qiniquity is in thine hand, put it far away; and suffer not ^rwickedness to 15 dwell in thy tent:—* Then indeed thou shouldest ^slift up thy face without spot; yea, thou shouldest be 16 ^tpure, and not fear. * For thou shouldest forget ^umisery; or remember *it* as waters that have passed 17 away. * *Thy* period also should continue ^wmore bright than noon: and, hadst thou suffered ^xobscurity, 18 thou shouldest be as the dawn. * Thou shouldest also be assured that there was ^yhope: and, though thou hadst been put to ^zshame, in confidence shouldest 19 thou lie down. * Yea, thou shouldest ^alie down, and none make *thee* afraid: and many should ^bseek thy 20 countenance! * But the ^ceyes of the wicked do fail; their ^drefuge perisheth, and their ^ehope is despised.

Mic. vi. 10. Jer. ix. 6. Amos. vi. 3. * ch. x. 15; xxii. 26. Gen. iv. 5, 6. Ps. xxiv. 7; xxvi. Luke. xxi. 28. James. iv. 10. Ephes. v. 27. Heb. ix. 14. 2 Pet. iii. 14. * ch. viii. 6. Prov. xv. 26; xxi. 8. Rom. xiv. 20. 1 Tim. v. 22. Titus. i. 15. * Prov. xxxxi. 7. Lam. i. 7. Gen. xli. 51. ch. ix. 27. Isa. liv. 4. ch. vi. 15. * Ps. xxxvii. 6; cxil. 4. Prov. iv. 19. Isa. lviii. 6, 10. Hos. vi. 3. Mic. vii. 8. John. viii. 12, 46. ch. xxli. 28. * ch. v. 16; vii. 6; xlvi. 7; xxil. 29. Eccl. i. 4. Jer. xxxi. 17. Lam. iii. 21, 29. Joel. iii. 16. Acts. xxiv. 15; xxviii. 20. Ps. lxxl. 5. * Pa. iv. 3, 4; xliv. 8; lix. 20. Isa. xxx. 15; liv. 4; lxi. 7. Jer. iii. 25. Ezek. xxviii. 26; xxxiv. 29. Prov. iii. 24-27. * Lev. xxvi. 6; Ps. xxii. 2. Prov. iii. 24. Isa. xli. 30; xvii. 2. Ezek. xxxiv. 14, 28. Hos. ii. 18. Jer. xxx. 10; xlvi. 27, &c. * Ps. xlv. 13; cxix. 50. 2 Chron. xxxiii. 12. Zech. vii. 2; viii. 21, &c. * Deut. xxvii. 32, 65. Prov. xxx. 17. ch. xvii. 5; xxxii. 16. Ps. ixix. 4; cxix. 82, 123. Isa. xxxviii. 14. * Ps. cxlii. 5. Isa. xxviii. 17. * ch. viii. 13; xxvii. 8; xli. (i). 9. Prov. xl. 7. Isa. lvil. 10. Ezek. xl. 5; xxxvii. 11, &c.

CHAPTERS XII. XIII. XIV.

SUMMARY.

Job replies, justifying his right and fitness to do so, 1-4 : complains of neglect from his friends, 4-6 : allows the truth of their doctrines, and that it is obvious the hand of God is in this matter, 6-11 : discloses still more particularly on the marks of God's overruling power, as discoverable from events, 11-25.—XIII. Affirms his own fitness, as before, to judge of these matters, and accuses his opponents of ignorance, 1-6 : reproves them for attempting to justify God's doings on sinful principles, 6-13 : presumes that the awful situation in which he places himself ought to evince his sincerity ; and, therefore, requests they would give him a patient hearing, 14-18 : calls earnestly on God to afford him an answer, requesting however a remission of his sufferings in the interval, in order that he may be able to give the deeper consideration to his own case ; hopes that the various causes of his trials will be specified ; and then briefly enumerates his sufferings, 18-27.—XIV. Details the frailty, imperfection, short-lived, and hopeless state of man as such, 1-6 : requests that Divine justice would relax its severity with such an one ; being, as to futurity, less hopeful than the stump of a tree which may be buried in the earth, 6-12 : prays that even the grave may prove a hiding-place for him ; justifies his hoping still in God, and trusts that his sins shall be forgiven, 13-17 : concludes by stating the miserable life and death of those who are altogether differently circumstanced, 18-22.

1,2 * **T**HEN answered Job, and said : * Truly ye are wise, and wisdom shall die with you ! * I have, nevertheless, an understanding ^b heart as ye have : ^c I fall not ^a short of you. But ^d who hath not things such as these ?—* As one who is a ^e derision to his neighbour am I : as one who ^f calleth upon God, and whom He will answer.—The ^g just, the perfect man, is a derision !—* As the lamp of the despised is to the tauntings of the dissolute, so am I ready for the ⁱ thrustings of the foot.

6 * The ^k tents of the violent are indeed in peace, and great is the ^l confidence of those who vex God ; because God hath brought to their ^m hand. * But, ask now the beasts, and they will teach thee ; and the ⁿ fowls of heaven, and they will tell thee : * or the twig of the ground, and it shall instruct thee ; the fishes of the sea and they shall declare unto thee, saying, * Who

* Prov. xxviii. 11. Isa. v. 21.
Isa. vi. 9.
Isa. xxix. 14.
Deut. v. 26 (29); xxix. 3 (4).
ch. xxxviii. 36.
ch. xliii. 2.
ver. 9.
Ps. l. 16, 17.
ch. xxx. 1.
Ps. xliv. 14;
lxxix. 4;
cxix. 51.
Jer. xx. 7.
Lam. iii. 14.
Ps. ii. 4;
xviii. 7;
xci. 15.
Ps. xxi. 9.
Gen. ix. 9.
Acts. iii. 14.
Eccles. vii. 15.
Amos. v. 12.
Ps. xviii. 29;
xxii. 7.
Prov. xxxi. 18.
2 Sam. xx. 17.
ch. xix. 19, 20.
Deut. xxxiii. 35.
ch. xviii. 11;
xxx. 12.
Ps. lvi. 14;
lxvi. 9.

1 Sam. iii. 9. ^k ch. xxi. 7. Ps. xvii. 14; xxxvii. 35; lxxiii. 19; xcli. 8. ^l ch. xv. 1; xxxix. 11. Ps. xx. 8; xlxi. 7, 14. Isa. xxx. 12. ^m Eccles. iv. 1. Isa. x. 5; xix. 4; xx. 5. Mic. ii. 1. Ezek. xxx. 12.
* Prov. vi. 6. Isa. i. 3. Jer. viii. 7. ch. xxxv. 11. ⁿ Eccles. x. 20.

^w knoweth not in all these *things*; that the hand of
 10 Jehovah hath ^qwrought this; * seeing that in His
 hand is the soul of all living, even the ^rspirit of the
 flesh of all men?
 11 * Doth not the ^sear try sentences, as the ^tpalate
 12 tasteth its food? * Is not ^uwisdom with the ancient?
 13 and with length of days understanding? * Are
 14 not ^wwisdom and ^xmight with Him?—^yCounsel
 15 and understanding His? * Behold, He ^zbreaketh
 down, and it can no more be built: He ^ashutteth
 up against a man, and it can no more be opened.
 16 * Behold, He ^brestraineth the waters, and they dry up:
 He also sendeth them forth, and they ^coverwhelm a
 17 land! * With Him are strength and ^dwealth: His
 18 are the ^edeceived and the deceiving. * He leadeth
 away counsellors as ^fspoil, and maketh judges ^gmad.
 19 * The discipline of kings He ^hrelaxeth, and ⁱbindeth
 a girdle about their loins. * He leadeth away ^kpriests
 20 as spoil; He also overthroweth the ^lmighty. * He
 causeth the reputation of the ^mtrusty to depart, and
 21 the ⁿdecision of the aged to pass away. * He poureth
 out contempt upon ^oprinces, and turneth to weakness
 22 the insolence of the ^phaughty. * He ^qlayeth open
 the deep *things* of darkness, and bringeth forth to
 23 light those of the shadow of death. * He ^rincreaseth
 the nations, and ^sdestroyeth them: He also ^tspreadeth
 24 abroad the nations, and He reduceth them. * He
 taketh away the ^uheart of the popular chieftains of
 the earth, and maketh them to ^wwander in a track-
 25 less desert. * So they ^xgrope in darkness, for there is
 no light: He even maketh them to stray like the
 drunkard.^y

[CHAP. XIII.—] 1 * Behold, all this hath mine eye
 2 ^useen, mine ear heard, and considered for itself. * As

Ezra, ix. 7. Jer. ii. 14. ^sPs. cxlii. 6. Prov. viii. 16. Isa. xl. 23. Zeph. iii. 3. ^bPs. cxvi. 16. Isa. lii. 2.
 i ch. xxxvi. 13. Jer. xl. 1. Isa. xlii. 1. Ps. cxlix. 9. Hos. x. 10. Kings, xvii. 4; xxv. 7, &c. ^kPs.
 lxxxvii. 64. Jer. i. 10; ii. 26; xlii. 13; xlviii. 7. Zeph. i. 4. Mal. ii. 2. ^lch. xxixv. 20. Ps. xciiii. 4;
 cxxxv. 10. Isa. xlxi. 25. Ezek. xlvi. 30. Amos. ii. 16. Zech. xi. 2. ^mPs. xii. 2. Isa. x. 12, 19;
 xiii. 19; xvi. 14; xvii. 4; xxi. 16. Jer. xlvi. 11, 12. ⁿPa. ci. 40. ^pch. ix. 13; xxvi. 12;
 xl. 11. Ps. ci. 5; cxix. 21. Prov. xv. 25. ^oDan. ii. 22. Matt. x. 26. 1 Cor. ii. 10; iv. 5. Isa. xxix. 15.
 Jer. xlxi. 6. Ps. cxxxix. 12. ch. xxviii. 3. Ps. xliv. 20, 22; cxlii. 14. Jer. ii. 6. Amos. v. 7. ^rPs.
 cv. 24; cxlii. 30, 39. Isa. lx. 2; xxvi. 15. ^tJer. xli. 17; xlii. 14. Deut. viii. 20. Isa. xxiii. 11. Zech.
 xlii. 9. 1 Chron. v. 25. ^uGen. xxviii. 14. Zech. i. 17. Ezek. v. 10; xxix. 15. ^zDeut. xxviii. 65.
 Isa. x. 12; xlii. 7. Jer. iv. 9. Dan. iv. 16. ch. xvii. 4. Ps. cv. 25; evil. 12. ^wPs. cxvii. 4, 40. Gen.
 xx. 15. Numb. xlvi. 33. Ps. lix. 16. Amos. viii. 12. Hos. ix. 17. Lam. iv. 14. ^yDeut. xxviii. 29.
 ch. v. 14. Isa. lix. 10. ^xIsa. xlxi. 4; xxviii. 7. Ps. cxvii. 24, 27. ^aDeut. iii. 21; xi. 7. Ps. xxxv. 21.
 Isa. lxiv. 4. Ecc. viii. 9; lx. 13. Zech. ix. 6. ch. xvi. 2.

^v ver. 3, above.
^p Deut. xxxii. 20.
 Prov. xvi. 4.
 Gen. iii. 7;
 vi. 17.
 Ps. civ. 29.
 Eccl. iii. 21;
 viii. 0;
 xi. 5; xii. 7.
 ch. xxvii. 3;
 xxxiv. 14, 15.
 Dan. v. 23.
 Prov. xxii. 17,
 10, 21.
 ch. vi. 30;
 xxxiv. 3.
 ch. xv. 10;
 xxxii. 7.
 ch. xxviii. 23;
 xxxvi. 5.
 Ps. lxv. 7;
 lxxxix. 14.
 Dan. ii. 20.
 I Chr. xxix. 11, 12.
 Eccl. ix. 16.
 Isa. xi. 2;
 xxxvi. 5;
 xl. 13.
 Prov. viii. 14.
 Jer. x. 12.
 Isa. xxiii. 22.
 Rev. iii. 7;
 ch. xi. 10;
 xvi. 11.
 Jer. xvii. 18;
 xxxi. 28;
 xiv. 4.
 Mal. i. 4.
 Sam. xvii. 46;
 xxvi. 8.
 Sam. xviii. 20.
 Isa. xxii. 22.
 Gen. vii. 16.
 Deut. xxxii. 30.
 Ps. xxxii. 9.
 Deut. x. 17.
 1 Kings, viii. 35.
 2 Chron. vi. 26;
 vii. 13.
 Isa. xix. 5, 6.
 Jer. i. 39.
 Ps. lxxiv. 15;
 civ. 35.
 Isa. xxviii. 2, 17.
 Jer. xvii. 2.
 ch. xxxviii. 24.
 Ezek. xiii. 11;
 xxxviii. 22.
 Amos. v. 7.
 Prov. ii. 7;
 viii. 14, 18.
 Isa. xxviii. 29.
 Ps. civ. 24.
 Prov. iii. 16.
 Eccl. ix. 1, 2;
 ch. xxvi. 12-14.
 Ps. xciv. 4.
 Mich. i. 8.
 Ps. lxxvi. 6 (5).
 Isa. xlii. 24;
 xliii. 25.
 2 Kings, xxi. 14.

is your ^b knowledge, so have I known: I fall not short
 3 of you. * I will nevertheless speak of the ^c Almighty;
 4 I desire also to reason of God. * For ye are glozers of
 5 ^d falsehood; ^e idolatrous physicians are ye all. * O
 that ye were altogether ^f silent! for this would be
 to you for wisdom.

6 * ^g Hear ye now my argument, and attend to the
 7 pleadings of my lips. * Will ye speak ^h wickedly for
 8 God, and talk deceitfully for Him? * Will ye ⁱ accept
 9 His person? Will ye *thus* contend for God? * Is it
 good that he ^k search you out? or that ye practise
 10 ^l hypocrisy with Him as with a man?—* He shall
^m assuredly convict you, if ye secretly accept the per-
 11 sons of any. * Shall not His ⁿ majesty affright you?
 12 and His dread fall upon you? * Are not your ^o me-
 13 morials parables of ashes? Your mounds as ^p mounds
 of clay? * Be ye ^q silent, cease from me and let me
 speak; then come on me what will!

14 * Wherefore should ^r I take my flesh in my teeth?
 15 and ^s place my life in mine own hand? * Were He
 to slay me, should I not ^t hope? Only of my ^u spirit-
 16 ual ways would I dispute in His presence. * This
 should moreover ^w turn to my salvation; for no ^x hypo-
 17 crite cometh before Him. * ^y Hear ye *then* diligently
 my conclusion, and receive my reproof in your
 ears.

18 * Behold now, I have ^z set my cause in order; and
 19 I know that I am ^a just. * O that ^b He would plead
 with me! for now am I ^c silent, and ready to give up
 20 the ghost. * Only ^d two things do not Thou with me;
 then will I not ^e conceal myself from Thy presence.
 21 * Remove Thine ^f hand from off me, and let not thy ter-
 22 ror affright me. * Then ^g call Thou, and I will answer:
 or I will ^h speak, and answer Thou me; *saying*,
 23 * How many mine ⁱ iniquities and sins are: shew me
 24 how great my transgression and sin is.—* Why Thou
^k hidest thy face, and ^l countest me for Thine enemy.—

^y Isa. iv. 3. ^z ver. 6. ^a ch. xxxiii. 1. ^b ch. xxii. 4. ^c Ps. i. 21. ^d Isa. xlvi. 7. ^e ch. xxii. 7. ^f Isa. xlvi. 26. ^g l. 7.
^h ch. xvii. 21: ⁱ xxii. 3-6. ^j Isa. i. 8. ^k Ps. xxxix. 3. ^l ch. ix. 34. ^m Prov. xxx. 7. ⁿ Gen. iii. 9. ^o ch. ix. 35.
^p Isa. ii. 10; ^q xxvi. 20. ^r ch. xxxiii. 7. ^s Ps. xxxix. 11; ^t xxii. 4; ^u cxix. 120. ^v ch. xiv. 15. ^w Ps. xxvi. 1-3.
^x ch. xxxviii. 3; ^y xl. 5; ^z xl. 4. ^{aa} ch. xxii. 5; ^{bb} xxxvi. 9. ^{cc} Ps. xix. 13; ^{dd} cxxxix. 21, 24. ^{ee} Isa. lviii. 1.
^{ff} Ezek. xxlii. 2; ^{gg} xl. 10. ^{hh} Hab. i. 3. ⁱⁱ Deut. xxxii. 20. ^{jj} Ps. xlii. 2; ^{kk} xxx. 11; ^{ll} xliv. 25; ^{mm} lxxxviii. 15.
ⁿⁿ Isa. viii. 17. ^{oo} Deut. xxxii. 42. ^{pp} Ruth. i. 21. ^{qq} ch. xvi. 9; ^{rr} xix. 11; ^{ss} xxxii. 10. ^{tt} Lam. ii. 4.

25 * Whether Thou crushest *the*^m driven leaf, or pursuest ^m Isa. xvii. 13;
 26 *the* dried stubble. * For Thou writest *down*ⁿ bitter xliii. 3;
 things against me, and investest me with the ^osins of xxx. 1;
 27 my youth. * Thou also ^pcondemnest my feet to the xxx. 0;
 shackles, and observest all my paths: on the soles of Jer. xxii. 30;
 my feet Thou settest a deep mark. xxxvi. 2, 17, 20.

28 * So ^qwasteth he away as rottenness, as a garment Ps. xxv. 7;
 which the ^rmoth consumeth, [CHAP. XIV.]—1 * Even Ps. xxxvii. 19;
 a man, the child of woman, few of days and full of p ch. xxxiii. 11;
 2 trouble! * Like *the*^b blossom he cometh forth, and is xlii. 0;
 cut off: he fleeth also like the shadow, and never stand- 2Chro. xvi. 10, 12;
 3 eth fast. * Upon such moreover Thou ^copenest Thine evii. 10;
 eyes;—even me Thou bringest into ^djudgment with exlix. 0;
 4 Thee! * Who shall of the unclean pronounce *one*^e clean? Isa. l. 9; li. 6.
 5 No man!—* Surely his days *are*^f determined, a *small* Ps. ciii. 27;
 6 ^gnumber *are* his months in ^hrespect of thee: his ⁱdecree ch. viii. 9; iv. 19.
 Thou hast appointed, and *this* he shall not pass. * Turn Eccl. ii. 23;
 away thine eyes from him, and let him ^lcease *from his* ch. viii. 1, 6;
grief, until he satisfy his day as an ^mhireling. xxv. 4.

7 * For there is hope *even* of a ⁿtree; if it be cut Gen. xlviil. 9;
 down, still shall it renew, and its suckers not fail.— Ps. xxxix. 6;

8 * If its root grow old in the earth, and its stump die Ps. xc. 5, 6;
 9 in the dust; * *still* from the refreshing of *the*^owaters cii. 12;
 shall it flourish, and shall produce like *the* plant. ciii. 13;
 10 * But stout man dieth; yea man groweth ^pfeeble and cxliv. 4;
 11 giveth up the ghost: and *then* Where is he? * Waters Isa. xl. 6;
 may have run from the sea, and a river have become dry Jam. i. 10, 11;
 12 and parched;—* but man ^qlieth down, and ariseth no iv. 14;
 more. Until *the*^rheavens shall fail they ^sawake not, ch. viii. 9;
 neither are they stirred up out of their sleep. 1 Chro. xxix. 15.

13 * O that Thou wouldest ^thide me in *the* grave, and Exod. viii. 13;
 conceal me until Thine ^uanger had turned away; *that* Ps. xxxiv. 23;
 Thou wouldest decree for me, and ^vremember me!— Ezek. xxvi. 25;
 14 * If a stout ^xman die, shall he revive?—All the days xxvii. 23;

then of my warfare will ^yI hope, until my renewal Ps. li. 9;

15 come. * Call Thou, and I will then ^zanswer Thee; ch. iv. 17;

extend Thou Thy desire unto the ^awork of Thine own vii. 16;

16 hands! * Though now Thou ^bnumberest my footsteps; x. 20;

Eccel. xii. 3-7. Ps. xxxi. 12. ^qPs. lxxxvii. 5, 6; cxl. 11. Isa. xxvi. 14, &c. ^rPs. lxix. 7; cit. 27. Isa. ll. 6.
 * Judg. v. 12. Isa. xxvi. 19. Jer. ll. 57. ^sch. xl. 13. Ps. xxvii. 5; xxxi. 21; lxiv. 3. Isa. xxvi. 20. ^tIsa.
 xii. 1; xxvi. 21; lvii. 1, 2. ^uGen. viii. 1. Ps. cxi. 4. ^vPs. xxxvii. 5, 6; xl ix. 9, 10, 19. ^vch. xiii. 15;
 xix. 25, 26. Ps. xxvii. 13, 14; xl. 1. ^wch. xiii. 22. Ps. l. 4-6. ^wPs. cxxxviii. 0. ^xch. xxvii. 19.
^bch. x. 6, 14; xiii. 27; xxxi. 4. Ps. lvi. 9; cxxxix. 1-4. Prov. v. 21. Jer. xxxii. 19; xvii. 10.

^a Ps. cxxx. 1-3.
^b Deut. xxxii. 34.
^c Ps. xxxii. 1.
^d Rom. iv. 7.
^e Ps. lxxxv. 3.
^f Isa. xii. 15, 16.
liv. 10;
lv. 1.
^g Jer. iv. 24;
ii. 25.
^h Rev. viii. 8.
ch. xviii. 4.
Nah. i. 6.
ⁱ Ps. lviii. 8.
^j Prov. xix. 13.
^k Amos. vi. 11.
^l Mich. i. 4.
^m 2 Sam. v. 20.
ch. iii. 24;
xxvii. 20;
xxx. 14.
ⁿ Isa. xvii. 12.
^o Amos. v. 8.
^p Gen. vi. 17.
^q Prov. xi. 7, 23;
x. 28.
^r Ps. ix. 19.
ch. viii. 13.
^s Ezek. xxxvii. 11.
^t ch. xv. 24.
^u Eccl. vi. 10.
^v Isa. xlvi. 11, 12.
^w Jer. xxvii. 7.
^x Lam. i. 13.
^y Gen. xxxi. 2, 5.
^z 1 Sam. i. 18.
^{aa} Neh. ii. 2, 3.
ch. xxix. 24.
^{bb} Ps. xxi. 7.
^{cc} Dan. v. 6.
^{dd} Eccl. vi. 3, 12;
ix. 5.
^{ee} 1 Sam. vi. 20.
^{ff} Ps. xxxix. 7;
xliii. 11.
^{gg} Eccl. iii. 18, 19.
^{hh} ch. xix. 19, 20;
xxxiii. 19.
ⁱⁱ Prov. v. 10;
xiv. 32.
^{jj} Eccl. viii. 6.
^{kk} Hos. x. 5.

17 yet *then* wilt Thou not ^c reserve my sin. * My ^d transgression *shall be sealed up* in a bundle; and Thou wilt cast a covering over mine iniquity.
18 Or else *as* the falling ^e mountain, or ^f rock removed
19 from its place, wasteth away; * *as* ^g waters wear away
the stones, and their ^h rushings forth carry away the
20 dust of *the* earth; so Thou makest the ⁱ hope of
21 man to perish. * Thou ^k puttest forth Thy power
against him continually, and he departeth: Thou makest his ^l countenance to change, and dismissest
22 him. * His children come to honour, but he ^m knoweth
it not: or are brought low, but he perceiveth it not
of them. * Only *that* his flesh is ⁿ pained upon him,
and *that* his own soul mourneth over him.

CHAPTER XV.

SUMMARY.

Eliphaz rejoins, stating that the arguments of Job are worthless, but nevertheless such as to convict him of impiety, 1-6: demands whence it is that he lays claim to so much knowledge; why God's known mercies and declarations are so little regarded by him; and why he is so bold and ready to contend, 7-13: contrasts the character of God with that of man; and then proceeds to argue from known revealed truths, 14-19: which declare that the vicious man cannot but be miserable, hopeless, and always beset with fear; and this because of rebellion against God; that, whatever might be his state, it must end in destruction. He ends with an exhortation to live and to act differently, 20-35.

* ch. ii. 11;
iv. 1, &c.
^b ch. vi. 26;
viii. 2;
xi. 2, 3;
xiii. 2;
xviii. 3.
^c Hos. xii. 2.
^d Jer. v. 13.
^e Heb. knowledge of wind.
^f Gen. xli. 6.
ch. xxvii. 21.
^g Hos. xii. 2;
xiii. 15.
^h 2 Kings, xix. 4.
ⁱ Isa. xxxvii. 4.
^j Jer. xxxii. 32.
^k Isa. xxx. 5.
^l Prov. x. 2.
^m Ps. xxxvi. 2, 4;
cix. 126.
ⁿ Prov. i. 25, 29.
^o Jer. i. 19. Mal. i. 6. Rom. iii. 18. Ps. cxix. 97, 99. ^o Ps. 1, 19, 20. Prov. xv. 2, 29. Jer. ix. 3, 5.
^p Luke, xix. 22. ch. ix. 20. Ps. lxiv. 9. ^o Gen. xxx. 33. 2 Sam. i. 16. Hos. v. 5. Isa. iii. 9. ^o Prov. viii. 23, 24. Ps. xc. 2. Mich. v. 1.

8 brought forth before the hills? * Hast thou ^k heard
the secret *counsel* of God, and secured ^l wisdom to
9 thyself? * What then ^m knowest thou which we know
not? what understandest thou which is not *clear* with
10 us? * The ⁿ gray-headed also, and the ancient are
11 with us, each more aged than thy father! * Are the
° consolations of God small with thee? and is His
12 ^p word unavailing with thee? * What hath thy ^q heart
received for thee? and What have thine ^r eyes laid
13 hold upon, * that thou ^s refreshest thy spirit against
God? and bringest forth from thy mouth vain ^t speeches?
14 * What is ^u man that he should be clean? or ^w the
15 child of a woman that he should be just? * Lo, He
° putteth no trust in his saints; and the heavens are
16 unclean in his sight. * ^y Much more the abominable
and corrupt,—man who ^z drinketh in iniquity as water!
17 * Let me then shew thee; ^a hear me, and that which
18 I have seen let me now relate; * which ^b wise men
have told from their fathers, and have not withholden:
19 * to whom alone the ^c earth was given, and among
whom no stranger passed, *saying*,—
20 * All the ^d days of the wicked are painful, and a
21 small ^e number of years is laid up for the violent. * A
sound of ^f terrors is in his ears; even in ^g peace the de-
22 stroyer cometh in upon him. * He hath no assurance
of a return from ^h darkness; and he is ⁱ way-laid for
23 the sword. * Wheresoever he ^k wandereth for bread,
he knoweth that the day of ^l darkness is ready at his
24 hand. * Distress and ^m anguish affright him; they
press hardly upon him as a king ready for the
25 assault.—* Because he hath stretched out his hand
against God, and strengthened himself against the
26 Almighty; * He shall rush upon ⁿ him, even upon his
27 neck, upon the thick bosses of his bucklers.—* Though
he have covered his face with ^o fatness, and made
28 wealth his confidence; * Yet shall he dwell in cities
to be ^p destroyed, in ^q houses which shall not be in-
29 habited, and which are about to become heaps. * He
shall not grow ^r rich, nor shall his power endure,

^p Ps. lxix. 26. Jer. xxvi. 9; xlvi. 19.
^q Isa. xiv. 20, 21.

^q Ps. xlix. 12. Isa. xlii. 21. Zeph. i. 13.

- ^l Prov. viii. 22-31.
- ^l Jer. xxiii. 18, 22.
- ^l Rom. xi. 34.
- ^l Deut. xxix. 29.
- ^l Prov. iii. 32.
- ^l Isa. xl. 13, 14.
- ^l ch. xii. 2:
- ^l xxxii. 13.
- ^m ch. xiii. 1, 2.
- ^m ch. xxxii. 6, 7.
- ^m Prov. xvi. 31.
- ^o Isa. lxvi. 11.
- ⁿ Prov. xiii. 13.
- ⁿ ch. xii. 3:
- ⁿ xxxviii. 36.
- ⁿ Prov. xv. 32:
- ⁿ xvii. 15.
- ^o Isa. x. 12.
- ^o Ps. xvii. 2:
- ^o xxvii. 4.
- ^o ch. ix. 18.
- ^o Ps. xxii. 3.
- ^o ver. 3.
- ^o 1 Kings, viii. 46.
- ^o ch. ix. 2; xiv. 4.
- ^o Ps. xiv. 3; li. 7.
- ^o Prov. xx. 9.
- ^o Ecc. vii. 20.
- ^o ch. xv. 1.
- ^o Isa. vi. 5.
- ^o ch. iv. 18:
- ^o xxv. 5.
- ^o ch. iv. 19.
- ^o Ps. xiv. 3:
- ^o iii. 3.
- ^o ch. xxxiv. 7.
- ^o Prov. xix. 28.
- ^o ch. v. 27.
- ^o ch. viii. 8-10.
- ^o Ps. lxxi. 10;
- ^o lxxxviii. 3-6.
- ^o Isa. xxxviii. 19.
- ^o Ps. xl. 10.
- ^o Gen. x.
- ^o Joel. iii. 17.
- ^o ch. xxx. 16.
- ^o Ps. lxxxvii. 33;
- ^o xc. 9.
- ^o Ps. lv. 24;
- ^o xc. 12.
- ^o Ecc. ii. 3;
- ^o vi. 12.
- ^o Ps. xiv. 5.
- ^o Prov. x. 24.
- ^o 1 Thes. v. 3.
- ^o Deut. xxviii. 29.
- ^o 1 Sam. ii. 9.
- ^o Ps. lxxxii. 5.
- ^o Prov. xx. 20.
- ^o Ecc. ii. 14;
- ^o vi. 4.
- ^o Ps. xxxvii. 32.
- ^o Deut. xxxxi. 25.
- ^o Jer. vi. 25;
- ^o xv. 2, 3, 9.
- ^o Ezek. vii. 15.
- ^o Ps. lxx. 16;
- ^o cix. 10-21;
- ^o xxxvii. 25.
- ^o ch. x. 21, 22;
- ^o xviii. 12.
- ^o Ecc. xi. 9.
- ^o Joel. iii. 2.
- ^o Gen. xliii. 21.
- ^o Zeph. i. 15.
- ^o Deut. xxviii. 53.
- ^o Lev. xxvi. 25.
- ^o Isa. x. 13-16.
- ^o Dan. v. 23.
- ^o Ps. xvii. 10;
- ^o lxxii. 4.
- ^o Hos. xli. 9.

neither shall their wealth be extended over the land.

- Ps. xxxv. 6; Eccl. vi. 4.
- Nah. i. 8.
- Deut. xxviii. 29.
- Ezek. xxi. 3.
- Ps. lxxxiii. 15; cvi. 18.
- Isa. v. 24; xxix. 6.
- 1 Sam. ii. 33.
- ch. iv. 9.
- Ps. cxlvii. 4.
- Isa. xi. 4; xxx. 33.
- Ps. ciii. 16.
- Isa. xxx. 2; 12; xxxi. 1;
- xlii. 17;
- lx. 4.
- Ps. lxii. 11.
- Prov. xii. 14.
- Isa. xxxv. 4.
- Joel, iv. 7 (iii. 7).
- ch. xxii. 16.
- Ps. Iv. 24.
- Eccl. vii. 17.
- Amos. viii. 9.
- ch. xviii. 16.
- Isa. ix. 13;
- xiv. 19;
- xxv. 3.
- Rev. vi. 13.
- Deut. xxviii. 40.
- Isa. xvii. 6.
- ch. xiv. 2.
- Ps. ciii. 15, 16.
- Isa. xviii. 5;
- xxvii. 1;
- xl. 7.
- Jam. i. 10, 11.
- Lev. xxvi. 23,
- 31, 32.
- Isa. xxvii. 10.
- Jer. i. 13.
- Gen. xix. 24.
- Lev. x. 2.
- Num. xi. 1, 2.
- Deut. xxxii. 22.
- Ps. xxvii. 3.
- Isa. ix. 5, 18;
- x. 16;
- xxx. 33;
- xlvii. 14.
- Ps. vii. 15,
- Isa. lix. 4, 13.
- Hos. x. 13.

- 30 * He shall never depart out of ^sdarkness: ^tthe flame of God shall dry up his branches, and by the ^ublast of His mouth shall he pass away.
- 31 * Let not the deceived ^wtrust in falsehood; for falsehood shall be his ^xrecompense. * Before his day ^yaccomplished shall it be complete; so that his ^zbranch shall not flourish. * He shall force off his ^auntimely fruit like the vine, and cast off his ^bflower as the olive. * For the congregation of the profane shall be ^cdesolate, and fire shall ^dconsume the tents of bribery: * ^econceiving sin, and bringing forth iniquity,—yea their bowels are ever framing deceit.

CHAPTERS XVI. XVII.

SUMMARY.

Job again answers Eliphaz; reproaches him and his friends with want of sympathy and knowledge, 1–5: affirms that similar arguing on his own part would be unprofitable; that God has really afflicted him, and that hence it is, his enemies have power to oppress and injure him, 6–11: enlarges on his afflictions, 12–14: describes his afflictions more particularly; dwells on his innocence; affirms that his best witness, mediator, judge, and friend, is above, where his cause shall be tried; and looks with hope to the period of his departure.—XVII. Renews his complaint; calls on his friends for fidelity; complains of their ignorance and perfidy; restates the greatness of his affliction; the effect which his case shall have upon good men generally; the case different with his friends; entreats them, therefore, to change their minds, 1–10; complains of the unprofitableness of his time, and the ignorance of his friends; looks to the end of his course as the only source of hope, 11–16.

- 1, 2 * **T**HEN Job answered, and said, * Many such things as these I have ^aheard: miserable com-
- * ch. xiii. 1.
- * th. xv. 2.
- vi. 26.
- || Heb. words of wind.
- Prov. xviii. 1, 2.
- xx. 3.
- 2 Kings, xix. 21.
- Ps. xxii. 8.
- Jer. xviii. 16.
- Lam. II. 15.
- Ps. xii. 4, 5.
- Prov. xviii. 21.
- Ps. lxxxiii. 14.
- 3 forters are ye all! * Is there no end to ^bvain || words? Otherwise, What ^cstirreth thee up that thou an-
- 4 swerest? * I might also talk as you *da*, were your persons in the place of mine; I might string sentences
- 5 together against you, and ^dshake my head at you: * I might prevail against you with ^emy mouth, and the moving of my lips might restrain you.
- 6 * Should I thus ^fspeak, yet would not my pain be

assuaged ; and should I forbear, How much of it
 7 would then depart from me ?—* Surely now hath He
 ^ brought me to nothing. All my ^bcompany hast Thou
 8 brought to desolation ! * So Thou coverest me with
 wrinkles :—this hath become a witness, and hath
 arisen against me : and my want supplieth an ⁱ answer
 9 to my face. * His wrath hath ^k torn and dealt cruelly
 with me : mine enemy gnasheth upon me with his
 10 ^l teeth ; he sharpeneth his eyes upon me.—* They
 ^ gaped upon me with their mouth : with reproach
 have they ^msmiten my cheeks : they are altogether
 11 ⁿ fully set against me. * God hath ^p shut me up unto
 the sinful ; and into the ^ohands of the wicked hath he
 cast me down.

12 * I was at ease, but He ^r hath troubled me ; He hath
 also taken hold of my shoulders, and ^sshaken me to
 13 pieces ; yea He hath set me up for His ^tmark. * His
 "arrows compass me round about : He ^wharroweth up
 my loins, and spareth not : He ^xpoureth out my gall
 14 upon the ground : * He ^ybreaketh me with breach
 upon breach : He runneth upon me ^zlike a mighty
 man.

15 * I have sewed ^asackcloth upon my skin, and laid
 16 mine ^bhorn in the dust. * My cheeks are flushed
 with ^cweeping, and upon mine eyelids sits the shadow
 17 of death.—* ^dBecause there was no violence in my
 18 hands, was my ^eprayer pure. —* O ^fearth ! cover
 not thou my blood, neither let place remain for my
 19 cry. * Behold now also ^gmy witness is in the hea-
 20 vens, yea mine eye-witness is in the highest. * My
^hmediator there is my friend : unto God therefore
 21 doth mine eye weep. * For he shall ⁱ plead for a
 man with God ; even the ^kSon of man for his friend,
 22 * when a few years are come, and ^lI shall have de-
 parted by a path by which I shall not return.

[CHAP. XVII.]—1 * My ^aspirit is oppressed ; my
 days are few ; the chambers of the ^bgrave are mine.
 2 * Surely continual ^ctears are with me ; and in their
 3 ^dembitterings doth mine eye remain. * ^eLay down
 now thine hand, and pledge me with thee. Who is

xiv. 17. Lam. ii. 11, 10.

⁴Ezek. xxvii. 31.

Zech. xiii. 10.

[•]Gen. xxiv. 2 ; xlviij.

xvii. 10 ; xxii. 26.

^sJer. x. 24.
^hProv. xxi. 16.

ⁱDeut. xix. 16.
 Isa. iii. 9, &c.

^kHos. vi. 1.
 Lam. i. 12, 13 ;

ii. 4, 5.

ch. x. 16.

Ps. xxii. 14.

^lPs. xxxv. 16 ;

xxxvii. 12.

cxii. 10.

Lam. ii. 16.

^mPs. xxii. 14.

ⁿLam. iii. 30.

Isa. l. 6.

^oPs. xxxv. 15.

^pDeut. xxxii. 30.

1 Sam. xvii. 46 ;

xxiv. 18 ;

xxvi. 8.

Ps. xxxi. 9.

Isa. xix. 4.

^qPs. cii. 10.

2 Kings, xxi. 14.

Neh. ix. 20.

^rLam. iii. 17.

Jer. xlviij. 11,

12.

Amos, vi. 1.

Lam. iii. 11.

Lam. iii. 12.

^vDeut. xxxii. 23.

ch. vi. 4.

Ps. xxxviii. 3.

Ps. cxxix. 3.

^xLam. ii. 11, 19.

Ps. xxii. 15.

Isa. iii. 12.

ch. xix. 2.

xxxiv. 24.

Jer. i. 17 ;

1. 20-22.

^zch. xv. 26.

^aGen. xxxvii. 34.

1 Kings, xi. 31 ;

xxi. 27.

Ps. lix. 12, &c.

^bLam. ii. 3.

Ps. lxxv. 11.

Isa. xxii. 4.

^cGen. xliii. 30, 31.

Isa. liii. 9.

^dProv. xv. 8.

Ps. lxvi. 10, 19.

^eGen. iv. 10.

Rom. i. 9.

Gen. xxxii. 50.

Jud. xi. 10.

Jer. xxix. 25 ;

xlii. 5.

1 Sam. xii. 5.

Mic. i. 2.

^hch. xxxiii. 23.

Gal. iii. 19, 20.

1 Tim. ii. 5.

ⁱ1 John, ii. 1.

Isa. lix. 16.

^jDan. vii. 13.

^kEcc. xii. 5.

^lProv. xv. 13 ;

xvii. 22.

1 Sam. i. 15.

^mPs. lxxxviii. 4, 5.

ⁿJer. ix. 1 ;

29. Prov. vi. 1 ;

* Isa. vi. 10.
 Ezek. xliv. 7.
 § 1 Sam. ii. 10.
 Ezek. xxi. 26.
 Ps. lxxxix. 17, 18.
 ¶ ch. vi. 27.
 Ps. xii. 10.
 Jer. xviii. 9.
 Mic. vii. 5.
 Deut. xxviii. 63.
 ¶ ch. xxx. 9.
 Ps. xxxv. 16;
 lxix. 12.
 Lam. iii. 14, 63.
 ¶ Ps. lxxxviii. 9.
 || Heb. to faces.
 ¶ Ps. vi. 6;
 xxxii. 10.
 ¶ Ps. cix. 23.
 Eccl. vi. 12.
 ¶ Ps. lxxiiii. 13, 14.
 ch. xxi. 7-14.
 ¶ ch. ii. 9, 10.
 Ps. xxxv. 20, 21.
 xxxvii. 17.
 Prov. x. 30;
 xii. 3.
 ¶ Ps. xxiv. 4.
 Ch. ix. 30.
 ¶ Isa. xxi. 12.
 Prov. i. 23.
 ch. vi. 29.
 ¶ ch. xii. 2.
 ¶ ch. vii. 6; ix. 25.
 ¶ Ps. cxlvii. 4.
 v Isa. v. 20.
 ¶ vv. 1, 16.
 ch. iii. 13;
 vi. 9;
 vii. 8.
 Ps. lxxxviii. 4-7.
 , Ezek. xxxvii. 11.

4 he *that* will strike my hand? * For their ¹heart hast Thou shut up from understanding; therefore Thou exaltest them not. * One pointeth out even ¹friends for the spoil; and the eyes of his children ¹fail. 6 * Me also hath he set up for a ¹bye-word of the people, and I am become an ¹abomination to ¹them. * So mine ¹eye languisheth from vexation, and all my members *are* as a ¹shadow. * Upright men shall be confounded at this, and the innocent be stirred up against the profane. * The righteous shall ¹hold fast on his way, and he that hath ¹clean hands shall increase in strength. * But, O all of you, turn ye I pray and come in; for I find not a ¹wise man among you.

11 My days are ¹passed; my ¹purposes,—the pre-
 12 possessions of my heart,—are broken off. * They put
 13 ¹night for day; light as nearer than darkness! * But
 I look to the ¹grave as my house; in darkness would
 14 I make my bed. * To corruption I have cried, My
 father! to the worm, My mother, and my sister!
 15 * Where then *is* now my ¹expectation? and, as to my
 16 hope, Who shall behold it? * To the grave-clothes
 shall they go down; surely to the dust shall they
 descend together.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SUMMARY.

Bildad offers his second reply: complains of the length of the dispute, and that they had been treated too unceremoniously by Job, 1-4: proceeds to recount the failures of the wicked, in a strain not unlike that resorted to in his former discourse, ch. viii. His arguments are, therefore, quite general, and by no means applicable to the case of the patriarch, 5-21.

* ch. ii. 11;
 viii. 1, &c.
 ¶ ch. viii. 2; xi. 2.
 Prov. xviii. 13.
 ¶ ch. xii. 7;
 xvii. 4, 10.
 Ps. lxxiiii. 22.
 ¶ ch. v. 2.
 ¶ Ezek. vi. 9.
 ¶ Isa. liv. 10.
 ch. xiv. 18.

1 * **T**HEN answered ¹Bildad the Shuhite, and said,
 2 * When will ye set limits to ¹words? Consider,
 3 and afterwards we will speak. * Wherefore are we
 considered as the beast,—and are polluted in your
 4 eyes—*tearing himself to pieces in his ¹anger?—Shall
 the earth be forsaken for thee? or the ¹rock be
 removed from its place?

5 * The ^alight of the wicked shall indeed go out ;
 6 neither shall the flame of his fire shine forth. * The
 7 ^blight shall be dark in his tent, and his lamp over him
 shall fail. * The ^cstrides of his might shall be strait-
 ened, and his own ^dcounsel shall cast him down.
 8 * For he shall be cast into a ^enet by his own feet,
 9 yea he shall walk upon *the snare*. * The ^fgin shall
 take him by *the heel*, and *the noose* shall lay fast hold
 10 upon him. * His ^gcord shall be concealed in the
 11 earth, and his trap on *the path*. * Terrors shall af-
 12 fright him round about, and shall confound him at his
 13 *very feet*. * So shall his strength be faintness, and
 14 destruction be made ^hready at his side. * He shall
 eat up the coatings of his ⁱown skin ; the first-born of
 15 death shall devour his members. * The ^kobject of his
 confidence shall be cast away from his tent, and shall
 16 dismiss him to the king of terrors. * It resideth in
 his tent :—no longer *to be* his,—*for burning* ^lbrim-
 17 stone shall be sprinkled on his dwelling. * His ^mroots
 shall wither from beneath ; and from above shall his
 18 crop be cut off. * His ⁿmemory shall perish from *the*
 earth, yea no name *shall remain* to him without.
 19 * || He shall be driven from light to darkness, and be
 20 ^oexpelled from *the world*. * Neither ^pdescendant nor
 posterity *shall remain* to him among his people ; yea
 21 no remnant in his dwellings. * After-generations shall
 be astounded at his ^qday, as former ones || were horror-
 stricken. * Such only *are* the habitations of the
 wicked ; and this *is* the state of him who ^racknow-
 ledgeth not God.

^a Prov. xiii. 9 ;
 xx. 20 ;
 xxiv. 20.

^b Isa. l. 11 ;
 ch. xxi. 17 ;
 Rev. xviii. 23.

^c Ps. xviii. 97.

^d Prov. iv. 12.

^e ch. v. 13.

^f Sam. xv. 31 ;

xvii. 14.

^g Ps. vii. 16.

^h Hos. x. 6.

ⁱ ch. xxii. 10.

^j Ps. ix. 16, 17 ;

xxxv. 0.

^k Prov. v. 22 ;

xxix. 6.

^l Isa. viii. 14, 15.

^m Prov. v. 22.

ⁿ ch. xv. 21 ;

xx. 25.

^o Jer. vi. 25 ;

xx. 3, 4.

^p xlvi. 5 ;

xlix. 29.

^q ch. xv. 23.

^r Isa. ix. 20.

^s Ps. xlix. 15.

^t ch. viii. 14 ;

xi. 20.

^u Ps. cxii. 10.

^v Prov. x. 28.

^w Ps. xi. 7.

^x ch. xxix. 19.

^y Isa. v. 24.

^z Amos. ii. 9.

^{aa} Mal. iv. 1.

^{bb} Ps. xxxix. 17 ;

cix. 13.

^{cc} Prov. ii. 22 ; x. 7.

^{dd} || Heb. *They shall drive him*.

^{ee} Ps. cix. 10.

^{ff} ch. vi. 17, &c. ;

xii. 24 ;

xv. 23.

^{gg} Isa. xlv. 22.

^{hh} Jer. xxiii. 30.

ⁱⁱ Ps. xxxvii. 13.

^{jj} || Heb. *laid hold on*

horror.

^{kk} Jer. ix. 3 ; x. 25.

^{ll} Thess. iv. 5.

^{mm} 2 Thess. i. 8.

ⁿⁿ Titus, i. 16.

CHAPTER XIX.

SUMMARY.

Job, in his reply to Bildad, complains of contemptuous treatment, and perseveres in declaring that his affliction is from God, 1-6 : complains also that his cause is disregarded ; that he is beset on every side, attacked, and injured, 7-11 : that hosts encompass him, that his friends are put far away from him ; that his kinsfolk and friends have deserted him ; that his servants, inmates, wife, had all taken part against him ; that even the abjects spoke openly against him, and his familiar friends had turned from him, 12-19 : laments his emaciated state of body, and solicits pity ; deplores the insensibility of his friends ; and wishes that his sufferings were recorded, 20-24 : declares his faith in the Redeemer, who should appear in after-times on the earth ; his assurance that he should in his flesh see God and be justified ; and warns his friends of the judgment to come.

1, 2 **T**HEN answered Job, and said, * How long will ye vex my soul, and *break me in pieces with

3 words ? * These ^bten times have ye reproached me ; ye are not ashamed to treat me contemptuously.

4 * And have I indeed erred ? With me *then* will mine 5 error remain. * If indeed ye will ^cmagnify yourselves against me, and plead my abasement against me ; 6 * know then that God hath bowed me down ; and hath spread his net about me.

7 * Behold I cry out of violence, but am ^dnot answered : I cry aloud, but there is no judgment. * My

^eway hath He walled up, and I cannot pass ; and 9 upon my paths hath He put darkness. * My ^fglory hath He stripped from off me, and the crown of my 10 head hath He taken away. * He ruineth me on every side, and I depart ; yea He putteth away my hope as 11 a tree. * He hath also kindled his wrath against me, and ^gconsidered me—as His enemies—against Him.

12 * His troops come in together, and ^hcast up their way against me ; yea they encamp round about my

13 tent. * My ⁱbrethren hath He put far away from me ; and those who knew me are wholly estranged from 14 me. * My kinsfolk have failed ; and my familiar

15 friends have disregarded me. * The sojourners of my house, and my handmaids, account me as a stranger ; 16 I am become a foreigner in their eyes. * I called my servant, but he answered not : with my own mouth

17 have I entreated him. * My breath was strange to

* ch. viii. 2 ;
viii. 2.
Judg. xvi. 16.
Gen. xxxi. 7.
Lev. xxvi. 26.

• Ps. xxxviii. 17.

* Ps. xxii. 2, 3.

* ch. iii. 23.
Ps. lxxxviii. 9.
Ps. lxxxix. 45.

^e ch. xiii. 24.
Lam. ii. 5.
^h ch. xxx. 12.

* Ps. xxxi. 12 ;
xxxviii. 12 ;
lxix. 9 ;
lxxxviii. 9,
19.

my wife, and my entreaties to the children of my own
 18 bowels. * *The* vile moreover have now despised me:
 19 when I have arisen they have spoken against me. * All
 mine ^k intimate friends have abhorred me, and those
 whom I loved are turned against me.

* Ps. xli. 10;
 iv. 13, 14, 21.

20 * My ^l bone cleaveth to my skin and to my flesh, so
 21 that I escape with the skin of my teeth. * Be gra-
 cious, be gracious unto me, O ye my friends; ^mfor the
 22 hand of God hath touched me. * Why do ye ⁿpursue
 me as a mighty man, and are not satisfied with my
 23 flesh? * O that my words were now written! O that
 24 they were even graven in a book! * were cut with an
 iron tool and with lead in the rock for ever!

^lch. xxx. 30.
 Ps. cii. 6.
 Lam. iv. 6.

^mch. i. 11.
 Ps. xxxviii. 3.
ⁿPs. lxix. 27.

25 * But, I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that
 26 he shall stand hereafter upon the earth: * and that
 after this my skin shall have been pierced through,
 27 still in my ^oflesh shall I see God:—* that I shall see
 for myself, and mine eyes shall behold *Him*, and not
 a stranger, when my reins shall have been consumed
 28 within me. * When ye shall say, How did we per-
 secute him!—and the root of the matter shall have
 29 been found in me. * Be ye afraid of the sword: for
 the fury due to transgressions is the sword. Know ye
 therefore that there is ^pa judgment.

^oPs. xvii. 15.
 1 Cor. xiii. 12.
 1 John. iii. 2.

^pPs. lviii. 11, 12.

CHAPTER XX.

SUMMARY.

Zophar's apology for his reply, 1–3: dwells, as before, ch. xi., on the vanity of wickedness, and the excellency of true religion—particularly here on the former, insisting that ill-gotten wealth shall be rendered back, and ill-won honours soon descend to corruption, 4–11: dwells on the bitter effects of sin, its natural progress to poverty and misery; on the principle of God's overruling providence, 12–18: insists that oppression in principle, shall be followed by its own fruits, distress in experience; and so quick shall this be, that it shall take effect in the very height of one's enjoyments; shall fall from heaven above, and be generated in the earth beneath, in all the dreadful visitations derivable from these sources; and which shall follow him into another world, while his posterity falls in this, 19–28: concludes by declaring, that such is the universal portion of the wicked, and that God is the author of it, 29.

1 * **T**IEN answered ^aZophar the Naamathite, and 2 said, * Therefore my thoughts cause me to an-

^ach. ii. 11;
 xi. 11
 xliii. 9.

3 swer, and on this account I am in haste,—*because I hear chastisement *which is* my reproach:—and the spirit of my discretion urgeth me to reply.

4 * Hast thou known this from of old, since the
 5 ^b placing of man upon *the earth*, * that the ^c exulting
 6 of *the wicked* *is* of short duration, and the joy of the
 7 ungodly ^dbut for a moment? * Though he raise his
 8 ^ddignity to the heavens, and make his head to touch
 9 the cloud; * yet, like his own ^edung, shall he utterly
 10 perish: they who have seen him shall say, Where is
 11 he? * As a ^fdream shall he fly away, and none shall
 12 find him; yea he shall be made to wander as a vision
 13 of *the night*. * *The eye also* which saw him shall *see*
 14 him no more; neither shall his place any more behold
 15 him. * His children shall give satisfaction to *the poor*;
 16 yea his own hands shall ^ggive back his wealth. * His
 17 ⁱbones shall be filled with *the vanities of his youth*;
 18 and with him shall they ^klie down in *the dust*.

12 * Though wickedness be sweet in his mouth, *and* he
 13 retain it beneath his tongue; * *though* he spare it, and
 14 forsake it not, but keep it within his palate; * *yet*
 15 shall his bread be turned in his ^lbowels; the gall of
 16 adders *shall be* within him. * He hath swallowed
 17 down wealth; yet shall He make him ^mvomit it forth:
 18 God shall dispossess his stomach of it. * He shall
 19 suck the ⁿpoison of adders; the tongue of *the viper*
 20 shall slay him. * He shall never look upon *the rivulets*—*the streams of the valleys*—of honey and butter.
 21 * He shall give back *the profit of his labour*, and shall
 22 not ^pconsume it: as *his wealth is, so shall* his resti-
 23 tution *be*; and he shall not rejoice.

19 * Because he hath crushed *and* forsaken *the poor*;
 20 hath taken a house by violence, and not built it:—
 21 * because he hath known no ^qpeace within, and hath
 22 not escaped with his desire;—* no survivor *shall remain*
 23 for his provision: thus shall none exult in his prosperity.
 22 * In the fulness of his sufficiency he shall be distressed;
 24 the whole force of *the wretched* shall come in upon
 25 him. * So shall it come to pass *that*, ^rwhile his belly
 26 is filling, *God* shall send the burning of His wrath
 27 upon him, yea He shall rain *it* upon him while he is

^a Gen. ii. 8.
^b Ps. xxxvii. 35,
 36.

^a Isa. xiv. 13, 14.
 Obad. 3, 4.
 Ps. lxxxiii. 9.

^b Ps. lxxxiii. 11, 12.

^c Ps. lxxix. 20;

xc. 5.

^d cb. vii. 8, 10;
 viii. 18.
 Ps. xxxvii. 36;

ciii. 16.

^e ver. 18.

^f ch. xiii. 26.
 Ps. xxv. 7.

^g ch. xxi. 26.

^h Rev. x. 9.

ⁱ Hab. ii. 16.

^j Jer. viii. 14;
 ix. 14.

^k Acts. viii. 23.

^l Ps. xxxvi. 9, 10.

^m Jer. xvii. 6.

ⁿ vv. 10, 15.

^o Ecel. v. 13, 14.
 Isa. lix. 9.
 Rom. iii. 17.

^q Numb. xi. 33.
 Ps. lxxviii. 29-31.

- 24 feasting;—*while he fleeth from the ^airon weapon, the
 25 brazen bow shall pierce him through: *the sword
 shall be drawn, and shall go forth from his body, and
 the ^bglittering spear from his gall: horrors ^cshall come
 26 upon him. *The aggregate of darkness is reserved
 for his treasures; an unblown ^dfire shall devour him:
 27 in his tent shall ^ehis survivor be broken. *The hea-
 vens shall reveal his iniquity, and the earth shall be
 28 ^fraised up against him. *So shall the increase of his
 house go into captivity; *his treasures* shall be dispersed
 in the day of God's anger.
 29 * This is the ^gportion of the wicked man from God; ^hch. xxvii. 13;
 yea the heritage of his rule from the mighty One. ⁱxxx. 2, 3.

CHAPTER XXI.

SUMMARY.

Job requests attention to his reply as a right; and which, if granted, could not but administer to his friends' satisfaction: asserts that, if he had considered man as his judge, the treatment he had met with would be reasonable enough, 1-5: allows that the prosperity of the wicked, their growing strength, wealth, health, and family, had greatly perplexed him. Concludes, nevertheless, that he chose not their counsels, 6-16. He next proceeds to shew that, still they were subject to calamities, afflictions, and other dreadful visitations from God; and that this they themselves saw and felt: and concludes that their experience is, after all, truly miserable, 17-21. In the next place, he shews that a common fate seems, in these respects, to attend upon all; which is the pure result of Divine Providence, the ways of which are inscrutable to man, 22-26. In the last place, he shews that his opponents had applied this sort of inconclusive reasoning, as sufficient to determine his real character; deprecates the vanities of the rich ungodly man; and concludes that perverseness and error alone had directed the replies of his opponents, 27-34.

- 1, 2 * **T**HEN answered Job, and said, * Hear ye di-
 ligently my speech, and let this be your
 3 great consolation. * Bear with me, and I will speak;
 4 and, after my speaking, thou ^amayest mock on.—* As ^bch. xvii. 10;
 for me, Is my complaint of man? And, if it were
 5 so, Why then should I not be impatient? * Look on
 me therefore and be astonished, and ^clay your hand
 upon your mouth.
 6 * When indeed I have ^dremembered,—I have been
 ^eperplexed, and trembling hath laid hold on my flesh,
 ^fJudg. xviii. 19.
 ^gch. xxix. 9; xl. 4.
 ^hPs. xxxix. 10.
 ⁱPs. lxxiii. 16.
 ^jPs. xxxvii. 1.

- * ch. xii. 6.
Ps. xvii. 10;
xix. 2;
lxviii. 4, 12, 13.
Jer. xii. 1.
Hab. i. 16.
Ps. xvii. 14.
Ps. lxxviii. 4, 5;
xlii. 12.
- ^a Exod. xxiii. 26.
ⁱ Ps. cvii. 41.
- ^k ch. xxxvi. 11.
^l Ps. lxxxv. 19.
^m ch. xxii. 17.
- * Exod. v. 2.
ch. xxxiv. 9.
* ch. xxxv. 3.
Mal. iii. 14.
- ⁿ ch. xxii. 18.
Ps. l. 1.
- ^o ch. xviii. 6.
- Luke, xii. 46.
- * Ps. l. 4; xxxv. 5.
Isa. xvii. 13;
xxix. 5.
Hos. xiii. 3.
|| i. e. the reward
of his iniquity.
- * Ps. xvii. 14;
xlv. 23.
Exod. xx. 5.
Ps. xxxvii. 12.
* Ps. lxxv. 9.
Isa. li. 17.
Jer. xxxv. 16.
Rev. xiv. 10;
xix. 15.
* ch. viii. 14, 15;
xx. 28;
xxvii. 18.
, Isa. xi. 13; xlvi. 9.
Rom. xi. 34.
1 Cor. ii. 16.
* Ps. xlii. 11.
- * Eccl. v. 16.
- * Ps. xlii. 15, 20.
ch. xx. 11.
Eccl. ix. 2.
Isa. xiv. 11.
- * ch. xx. 7.
- * Jer. xxii. 8.
Lam. i. 12.
Prov. ix. 14.
- 7 —* How the wicked are ^evigorous, grow old, *and even*
8 become mighty *in* wealth : * their ^fseed is established
9 in their presence, *yea* with them, and their numerous
10 offspring before their eyes : * their ^ghouses are safe
11 from fear, neither is the rod of God upon them : * his
ox gendereth and faileth not ; his heifer calveth safely,
12 and ^hcasteth not *her* young.—* *How* they send forth
13 their sucklings like the ⁱflock, and their children leap
14 for joy : * they take up the tabret and lute; and re-
15 joice to the sound of the lyre : * they wear out their
16 ^kdays in prosperity ; and in a ^lmoment they descend
17 to the grave ! * But to ^mGod they say, Depart from
us, for we desire not the knowledge of thy ways.
18 * ⁿWhat is the Almighty, that we should serve Him ?
and What shall ^owe profit, if we appear before Him ?—
19 * Behold, their prosperity is not in their own power.—
As to the ^pcounsel of the wicked, *therefore*, be it far
from me !
- 20 * How oft, *nevertheless*, is the ^qlight of the wicked
put out : doth their destruction come upon them,
21 and *God* ^rapportion *their* pains in His wrath ? * Do
they become as ^sstubble before the wind, and as chaff
22 which the whirlwind snatcheth away ? * *How oft*
doth God lay up ||his iniquity ^tfor his children ; repay
23 him, and he ^uknow it ? * Do his own eyes view his
destruction, and he ^wdrink of the wrath of the Al-
24 mighty ? * What then *can* his desire *be* as to his house
after him, when the number of ^xhis months shall have
been decided ?
- 25 * Shall one *then* teach God knowledge, when He
judgeth the lofty ? * *For* this man ^ydieth in his en-
tire strength, *being* wholly at ease and quiet, * *his*
26 bottles full of new milk, and his bones watered with
marrow ! * And that dieth in bitterness of soul, and
27 never ^zate in prosperity ! * Together do they ^blie down
upon the dust, and the worm covereth them !
- 28 * Behold, I know your devices, and *the* surmisings
which ye force upon me, * when ye say, ^cWhere is
now the house of the prince ? *yea* Where the tent, the
29 habitations, of *the* wicked ? * Have ye not asked them
who ^dpass by *the* way ? And are ye ignorant of

30 their intimations? * That the wicked is reserved for the day of destruction? — are led on for the day of great wrath? * Yet who hath denounced his way to his face? And for what he did, 'who hath rendered retribution? * Nevertheless for the chambers of the grave was he led on, and for the tomb was he watchful. * To him seemed the stones of the valley sweet: after him also draweth he all men, as of those before him there was no number.
 34 * Why then offer ye vain consolations to me, when perverseness remaineth in your own answers?

^a Prov. xvi. 4.
^b 2 Pet. ii. 9.

^c Rev. xiii. 4.

^d Ps. xlix. 14.

CHAPTER XXII.

SUMMARY.

Eliphaz here commences a third series of arguments; and, as before, is profuse in excellent remarks, not one of which is applicable to the case of Job. He first dilates on man's unprofitableness to God; then on the small importance of Job's case; then on what he deems his positive sins; and then concludes, that, on this latter account, he was both mentally blinded, and deservedly visited with affliction, 1-11. He next accuses him with supposing that, as God is very highly exalted above the heavens, He could not, of necessity, judge a cause so far removed from Him, 12-14. He next adopts some of Job's expressions, in the preceding chapter, and retorts their import upon him, 15-18. He next dwells on the views which the good must take of these occurrences, among whom he evidently includes himself; alludes apparently to the fall of Sodom, &c. by way of illustration; and exhorts Job accordingly, 19-22: concludes by affirming, that if Job will so return to God's service, he shall be restored to wealth, religious assurance, and real happiness; that his prayers shall be heard, his influence extended, and that by this means he shall be relieved and supported, 23-30.

1 * **T**HEN answered Eliphaz the Temanite, and said,
 2 * Is a man ^a profitable to God, because the prudent is profitable to himself? * Is it a pleasure to the Almighty that thou be just, or indeed an advantage that thou make thy ways perfect? * Shall He contend with thee of thy piety? or enter with thee into judgment? * Is not thy wickedness great? — Yea, 6 there is no end to thine iniquities? * For thou ^b pledgest

^a ch. xxxv. 7.
Ps. xvi. 2.
Luke, xvii. 10.
Ps. l. 8, &c.
Mic. vi. 6, 7.

^b Exod. xxii. 26, 27.
Deut. xxiv. 10.

thy brethren for naught, and strippest off the clothing
 7 of *the* destitute. * Thou givest no water *to the* weary
 to drink, and from the hungry thou ^c withholdest
 8 bread. — * So *the* powerful man *maketh* the earth
 his own, and the honoured of *||* men dwelleth in it.—
 9 * Widows hast thou sent empty away, and *by thee*
 10 have the arms of ^dorphans been broken. * 'Snares
 are therefore round about *tbee*, and sudden fear per-
 11 plexeth thee. * Or else darkness, *and* thou seest not ;
 and an inundation of ^fwaters covereth thee.
 12 * Is not God *in* the height of the heavens ? View
 13 then the summit of the stars, for they are high ! * So
 thou hast said, How should ^eGod know ? Can He
 14 judge through the thick darkness ? * Thick ^hclouds
are His covering, and He seeth not ; and He walketh
 15 *on* the circumference of the heavens. * Dost thou
 retain the ancient path, which the men of ⁱiniquity
 16 have trodden ? * Who withered away ^kuntimely :—
the stream was poured out *upon* their foundation !—
 17 * Who said to God, ^lDepart from us ; and *demanded*
 18 what the Almighty ^mcould do for them ; * when He
 had filled their ⁿhouses with prosperity !—Be therefore
 the ^ocounsel of *the* wicked far from me !
 19 * The righteous shall see, and ^prejoice, and the
 20 pure shall laugh them to scorn, *saying* : * Surely our
 adversary is restrained, and the fire hath consumed
 21 their abundance !—* Dwell thou then with Him, and
^qbe at peace : in these *things shall* thine income *be*
 22 prosperous. * Receive now instruction at His mouth,
 and ^rlay up his words in thine heart.
 23 * ^sIf thou return to *the* Almighty, thou shalt be
 built up ; thou shall put iniquity far away from thy
 24 tents : * and on *the* earth thou shalt ^tlay up wealth ;
 25 and in the rock *gold of* the valleys of Ophir. * So
 shall *the* Almighty be thy strength, yea *as* treasures of
 26 silver to thee. * For then thou shalt ^udelight thyself in
the Almighty, and shalt ^vlift up thy face unto God.
 27 * Thou shalt make thy ^xprayer unto Him, and He
 28 shall hear thee ; and thou shalt ^ypay thy vows. * Thou
 shalt decide a matter, and it shall be established to
 29 thee ; so shall *the* ^zlight shine upon thy ways. * When

* ch. xxxi. 17.
 Deut. xv. 7.
 || Heb. *coun-
 terna-nces*.

^a ch. xxxi. 21.
 Isa. x. 2.
 Ezek. xxix. 7.
 ch. xviii. 8-10;
 xix. 6.

^b Ps. lxxix. 2, 3;
 cxliv. 5.
 Lam. iii. 54.

^c Ps. x. 11; lxxiii. 12;
 xciv. 7.
 Ezek. viii. 12;
 ix. 9.
^d Ps. xxvii. 2;
 cxxxix. 12, 13.
 Jer. xxiii. 24.

^e Gen. vi. 5, 11, 13.
 2 Pet. ii. 5, 6.
^f ch. xv. 32.

^g ch. xxi. 14.

^h Mal. iii. 14.

ⁱ ch. xii. 6.
 Ps. xvii. 15.
 Jer. xvi. 2.
^j ch. xxi. 16.

^k Ps. xlvi. 12;
 iii. 8.
 lviii. 11;
 cvii. 42.
 Prov. xi. 10.
 Rev. xviii. 20;
 xix. 1-3.

^l Isa. xxvii. 5.

^m Ps. cxix. 11.

ⁿ ch. viii. 5, 6;
 xi. 13, 14.

^o 2 Chro. i. 15.
 Prov. xv. 6.

^p ch. xxvii. 10.
 Isa. lviii. 14.

^q ch. xi. 15.

^r Ps. l. 15.
 Isa. lviii. 9.
 Prov. xv. 29.

^s Eccl. v. 3, 4.

^t Prov. iv. 10.

others cast down, then shalt thou command exaltation:
 30 *and the "meek shall be saved. * Whoso is pure, him shall God deliver; yea thou shalt be delivered by the cleanness of thy hands.*

* Prov. xxix. 23.
 Isa. lvii. 15;
 lxvi. 2;
 Ezek. xxi. 26.

CHAPTERS XXIII. XXIV.

SUMMARY.

Job complains of the weight of his affliction, and desires to bring his case before God, 1-5: declares that under His mercy he shall be safe; and laments that he cannot find Him, 6-9: insists that he shall eventually be delivered, because he has treasured up God's commands, and has not swerved from them in his conduct, 10-13: argues that God is independent, and will fulfil all His will; declares that hence he is confounded, knowing, as he does, that all his afflictions come from Him primarily, and from no other power, 13-17.—XXIV. Renews this argument, and affirms, that believers are necessarily ignorant of many of God's purposes. He then proceeds to recount some of the vicious practices in which men are allowed to indulge, 1-12: he states and exemplifies their wicked principles, as centering in a hatred of the light, and as exerting themselves in the works of darkness, 13-17: the active and rapacious character of such, and their certain fate, 18-20: recounts their injurious but insinuating properties, their success, their consequent jealousies and anxieties, their short triumph, and final destruction; and concludes by challenging a refutation of his sentiments, 21-25.

1, 2 * **T**HEN Job answered, and said, * Even to-day
 is my ^a complaint bitter, my hand is heavy
 3 because of my sighing. * O that I had knowledge,
 and could find Him! that I could enter in even to His
 4 appointed place! * That I could ^b lay the case in order
 before Him, and ^c fill my mouth with arguments!
 5 * That I could know the words He would answer me,
 and consider what He would say unto me!—

^a ch. vi. 2; x. 1.
 Lam. iii. 19.
 Ps. lxxvii. 3.

6 * Would He ^d contend with me in the greatness of *His*
 power? No: He would only place *His love* on me!—
 7 * There should *the upright* be tried before Him: and
 8 I should be ^e delivered for ever from him who judged
 me. * Behold, I go forward, but He is not ^f discernible;
 9 and backward, but I perceive Him not. * On the left
 hand in ^g His operations *I perceive Him*, but I com-
 prehend Him not: on the right hand He is veiled, and
 I see *Him* not.

^b ch. xiii. 3, 18;
 xvi. 21;
 xxxi. 35, 37.
 Ps. xliii. 1.
 Isa. xlili. 26.

^c Gen. xviii. 25, &c.

^d ch. ix. 19.
 Isa. xxvii. 4, 5, 8;
 Ivii. 16, 19;
 i. 18.
 Jer. xii. 1.

^e Ps. lix. 15.

^f 2 Sam. xxii. 10, 49, &c.

^g Ps. xlii. 1;

xiii. 1-3;

lxxxix. 46.
 Isa. xlv. 15.

^h Ps. cxxxix. 5, 6.

^a Gen. xviii. 19.
^b 2 Kings, xx. 3.
^c Ps. i. 6;
^d cxxxxix. 1-3.
^e 2 Tim. iii. 19.
^f Deut. viii. 2.
^g Ps. xvii. 3;
^h lxi. 10.
ⁱ Prov. xvii. 3.
^j Zech. xiii. 9.
^k ch. xlii. 0.
^l Ps. xviii. 22.
^m Ps. cxix. 1, 2, 11.
ⁿ ch. xvii. 9.
^o Ps. cxliii. 23.
^p Ps. cxix. 5, 0;
^q 11, 16.
^r ch. xxii. 22.
^s Prov. vii. 1.
^t ch. ix. 12, 13;
^u xi. 10;
^v xii. 14.
^w Ps. cxv. 3;
^x cxlv. 6.
^y Isa. xiv. 24, 27.
^z Ps. cxix. 17.
^{aa} Isa. xl. 27, 20.
^{ab} ch. xii. 3, 16.
^{ac} Rom. xi. 33.
^{ad} ch. x. 15;
^{ae} xxxii. 23.
^{af} Ps. Ixxvii. 4;
^{ag} cixx. 120.
^{ah} Hab. iii. 2.
^{ai} Ps. xxxii. 15.
^{aj} ch. xxvii. 2.
^{ak} Ps. cxixix. 11.
^{al} Luke. xxii. 53.
^{am} Col. i. 13.
^{an} 1 Thes. v. 5.
^{ao} Rev. xvi. 10.
^{ap} || Heb. throne.
^{aq} Ps. xcix. 20.
^{ar} xxxii. 16.
^{as} Ecc. iii. 17;
^{at} viii. 6, 7.
^{au} Isa. lx. 22.
^{av} Luke. xxi. 22, 24.
^{aw} Acts. i. 7;
^{ax} xvii. 26, &c.
^{ay} Deut. xix. 14;
^{az} xxvii. 17.
^{ba} Prov. xxv. 28;
^{bb} xxiii. 10.
^{bc} Hos. v. 10.
^{bd} ch. i. 15, 17.
^{be} 1 Sam. xii. 3.
^{bf} ch. xxxii. 16.
^{bg} Prov. xxii. 16;
^{bh} xxx. 14.
^{bi} Isa. x. 2.
^{bj} Prov. xxviii. 12,
^{bk} 21.
^{bl} Jer. li. 24.
^{bm} Hos. viii. 9.
^{bn} Prov. iv. 16.
^{bo} Mic. ii. 1.
^{bp} Judg. vi. 3.
^{br} Mic. vi. 15.
^{bs} ver. 10.
^{bt} Gen. xxxi. 40.
^{bu} Judg. vi. 2.
^{bv} Heb. xi. 30.
^{bw} 2 Kings. Iv. 1.
^{bx} Neh. v. 5.
^{by} Deut. xxv. 4.
^{bz} Jer. xxii. 13.
^{ca} Mal. iii. 5.
^{cb} Jam. v. 4.
^{cc} Ps. xlii. 6.
^{cd} Ps. lxxix. 27;
^{ce} cix. 23.
^{cf} Ps. i. 21.
^{cg} Ecc. viii. 11, 12.
^{ch} Mal. ii. 17;
^{ci} iii. 14, 15. Rom. ii. 4, 5. 2 Pet. iii. 15.

10 * But He ^b knoweth my way : He shall ⁱ prove me,
11 and I shall come forth like gold. * On his ^k footstep
hath my foot taken hold : I have kept His ^l way, and
12 have not declined ; * neither have I ^m put away the
precept of His lips from ⁿ being my law : I have trea-
sured up the words of His mouth.

13 * But He *is intent* on one *thing* ; and Who shall
^o turn Him back ? His soul hath ^p desired, and He
14 will do *it*. * For He shall ^q fulfil my law ; and
15 ^rlike these, many *things rest* with Him. * Wherefore
^s I am confounded at His presence ; I consider, and
16 am afraid of Him. * For God ^thath unuerved my
17 heart, yea the Almighty hath confounded me. * For
I have not been put to silence at the presence of
^udarkness, nor by the || power of *the* thick darkness.

1 [CHAP. XXIV.] WHAT ? Are not times ^atreasured
up by the Almighty ? They who know Him there-
2 fore perceive not His days.—* They come up to *the*
^b boundaries, they take *the* flock by ^c force, and they
3 pasture *it*. * The ass of *the* orphans they drive away ;
4 they cast a cord on the ox of the widow. * They put
^ddown the needy from the way : together are the meek
5 of the earth hidden. * Behold, *as* ^ewild asses they go
forth into the wilderness after their reward, rising
^fearly for the prey : to such *is* the desert bread for *his*
6 children. * In the ^gfield *of others* do they cut *each*
one his fodder ; yea *the* vineyard doth *the* wicked
7 strip. * ^hNaked *therefore* do men remain from want
of clothing, and *are* without ⁱcovering in the frost !
8 * With the showers of the mountains are they wet ;
and for want of a place of refuge they embrace the
^k rock !—

9 * With violence they take away *the* ^lorphan from
10 *the* breast, and take pledges of *the* poor. * In naked-
ness they drive *them* destitute of clothing ; and *the*
11 famishing carry *the* ^msheaf. * Within their walls
they make the fine oil : they tread the vats, and suffer
12 thirst. * Men ⁿroar from the city ; yea the soul of the
^owounded crieth out : and ^pGod marketh *it* not as
wrong !

13 * They are among those who rebel against the light ; they neither acknowledge its ways, nor abide in its paths. * With the light the murderer ariseth ; he slayeth the poor and needy : and in the night he is therefore as a thief. * The eye also of the adulterer observeth the twilight, saying, No eye shall see me : so layeth he a covering over men's faces. * In the dark he diggeth into houses, which by day they had sealed for themselves ; they know not the light.

17 * For to them is the dawn altogether as the shadow of death ; as when one beholdeth the terrors of the shadow of death !

18 * "Swift is he upon the face of the waters ; then is the portion of them who are in the land worthless : no one turneth his face towards his vineyards. * In the drought, even in the heat, they bear violently away like the snow-waters : unsparing as the grave do they sin. * So shall mercy disregard him : his solace shall be the worm : no more shall he be remembered : as a tree shall iniquity be shivered to pieces.

21 * He injureth moreover the barren who beareth not ; and doeth no good to the widow. * He also draweth forth the mighty by his power : one ariseth, and hath no confidence in life. * It is given to him to be in assurance, and he is upholden ; and his eyes are upon men's ways. * A little while are they lifted up, and then are no more : as all others are they driven along, and then shut up ; even as a head of corn are they cropped off. * But if not, let some one now convict me of falsehood, and set down my speech for naught.

^a John, iii. 19, 20 ; ix. 41 ; xv. 22, 24.
^b Rom. i. 32.
^c Prov. iv. 19.
^d John, xii. 35, &c.
^e Ps. x. 9-10.
^f Mic. ii. 1.
^g Prov. vii. 9, 10.

^h Matt. xxiv. 43.
ⁱ Luke, xii. 39.
^j Exod. xxii. 2.
^k ver. 13.

^l Isa. xviii. 2.
^m Prov. xxix. 2.

ⁿ Isa. xxxi. 6.
^o Ps. lxiv. 7.
^p Job, xii. 22.
^q 2 Cor. viii. 12.
^r ch. xxi. 26, 33.

^s Ps. xxix. 5.

^t 1 Sam. i. 6.

^u ch. xxix. 13 ;
xxxii. 16.

^v Est. iii. 8, 10.
Dan. vi. 4, 9.
John, xix. 12.
Rev. xvi. 14.

^w Ps. lxxiii. 6, 9,
10, 16.

^x Ib. ver. 19.

^y Ps. xlvi. 20.

^z Isa. xvii. 5.

^{aa} Rev. xiv. 14-20.

^{bb} ch. xi. 3.

CHAPTER XXV.

SUMMARY.

Bildad now offers his third and last reply (see chh. viii. xviii.), asserting the all-comprehensive power, majesty, wisdom, and goodness of God. He then compares with this, briefly but pointedly, the weakness, meanness, ignorance, and impurity of man ; and asks, Can such a being be just with God ? He then calls the attention of Job to the more splendid portions of the universe ; all of which he pronounces dull

and unclean, with reference to their Maker: and concludes by observing, that much more is man, who, with respect to these, sinks necessarily into the character of a worm !

- 1 * **T**HEN answered Bildad the Shuhite, and said,
- 2 * Dominion and fear are with ^a Him ; He main-
- 3 taineth peace in His high places. * Is there any num-
- 4 ber to His ^bforces ? and upon whom doth not His
- 5 light arise ? * How then shall man be just with
- 6 ^cGod ? and how can the child of a woman be ^dpure ?
- 5 * Observe, even to the moon, and it putteth forth no
- 6 ^ebrightness ; and the stars are not clean in His sight.
- 6 * Much more mortal man, a ^fworm ! and the son of
- man, the dye-worm !

* ch. ix. 10.
1 Chron. xxix.
11. 12.
Ps. xcix. 1;
cxlviii. 6.
Jer. x. 6. 7.
Dan. iv. 34, 37.
Matt. vi. 13, &c.
Isa. lvii. 15, 19,
&c.
Ps. ciii. 21, 22;
cxlviii. 2, 4.
Isa. xl. 26, &c.
ch. xxxviii. 12.
Gen. i. 3-5.
Ps. xix. 5-7.
Matt. v. 45.
ch. iv. 17-19, &c.
Ps. cxlxx. 3;
cxliii. 2.
Rom. iii. 19, 20,
&c.
ch. iv. 17, &c.;
xv. 14, &c.
* Ps. li. 7.
Zech. xiii. 1.
^f Eph. iii. 3, &c.
^g Isa. ix. 19, 20.
2 Cor. iii. 10,
^h Ps. xxii. 7.
ch. iv. 19.
Gen. xviii. 27.
Isa. xli. 14.

CHAPTERS XXVI.—XXXI.

SUMMARY.

Job objects to Bildad's want of charity, and of wisdom: compares the efficacy of his reasoning with the heathenish notion that dead heroes are still possessed of power; and to this opposes the wisdom and power of God, as evinced in the world about him, 1-14.—XXVII. Job calls God to witness,—affirming that he is in sound and sane mind,—that nothing but truth shall have utterance with him; and that, at all events, he will never give up his faith, 1-7. He then refutes the position that his affliction must have arisen from his own wickedness; because the fact is, wicked men do grow rich; and although they may then pass themselves for just and good men, on this faulty hypothesis; still God's judgments shall, first or last, fall on them and their children, 8-22.—XXVIII. Job now allows that men do possess much learning, and put forth much industry. He dwells on their range both of science and of art; and on the effects and benefits thence derived, 1-11. He then proceeds to shew, that still true wisdom—such as is calculated duly to deal with this question—is as far beyond the reach of man, as it is more valuable than earthly wealth, 12-19. He repeats his assertions, adding, that there is a report indeed of this, among the rulers of the darkness of this world,—heathenism itself containing some traditions respecting it;—but that it is known only from God's revelation. The reason is this: His knowledge is infinite: it is the source of all the wisdom visible in His creation: and He has declared that, as far as man can realise it, the fear of God is the ground on which he must proceed.—XXIX. Job laments his fall from prosperity, during which he had so much power, and did so much good; when he was, consequently, so highly venerated, and had so much reason to expect that his days would end in the happiness usually granted to such a life, 1-25.—XXX. But now, he continues, every thing is reversed: now the very dregs of society

laughed him to scorn : men who had formerly been banished for their wickedness to the inhospitable deserts, 1-8. He recounts instances of their insolence, and of his own feelings, 9-22: states his disappointment, that his usual care and prayers for others had not prevented his affliction; and that thus unaccountably—on vulgar views—his happiness had ceased, 23-31.—XXXI. Gives up all hope of a future family. Joins Bildad in declaring, that God's judgments are eventually the portion of the wicked; and consequently would be his own, if he had followed their ways. Maintains, nevertheless, that God knew his course to have been different, and yet had laid these afflictions on him. Desires that God would undertake for him, and that all his cause should be carefully gone into, 1-40.

1, 2 * **T**HEN Job answered, and said, * *In What hast thou holpen the weak? How saved the powerless arm?* * *In What hast thou counselled the ignorant? and made ^asound wisdom known even to abundance?* * *To whom hast thou declared ^bsentences? and Whose ^cbreath hath gone forth of thee?*—5 * *Can the ^dRephaim or their neighbours wound from beneath the waters?*—* *Naked is ^ehell before him, and destruction hath no covering!*

7 * *He spreadeth out the north on a wilderness, and suspendeth a land upon ^fwant.* * *He bindeth up the waters in His thick clouds, and the spreading cloud is not rent beneath them.* * *He maketh fast the presence of His ^gthrone; having spread out His cloud upon it.* * *He hath circumscribed a ^hlaw on the face of the waters, for the ⁱlimiting of light with darkness.*

11 * *The cloudy pillars tremble, and are ^kconfounded at His rebuke.* * *By His power He ^lcalmeth the sea; and by His understanding He ^mbreaketh the insolent in pieces.* * *By ⁿHis Spirit have the heavens been beautified; His hand ^ohath wounded the fugitive serpent.*

14 * *Behold, these are outlines of His ways; and how small is the portion of matter ^punderstood therein! But the thunder of His might who can duly ^qcomprehend?*

[CHAP. XXVII.] — 1 * **J**OB moreover again ^atook up his parable, and said, * *As God liveth, who hath put ^baway my judgment, and the Almighty, who hath embittered my soul; —* For still is the whole of my breath within me, and the spirit of God in my nos-*

* Ps. lxxi. 15.

^b Prov. i. 6.

^c Gen. ii. 7.

^d Prov. xxii. 27.

^e Gen. xiv. 5.

^f Num. xxi. 29, 30.

^g Deut. ii. 11, 19, 20.

^h Ps. lxxxviii. 11.

ⁱ Prov. xv. 11.

^j Prov. viii. 20.
Gen. i. 6-8.

^k Ps. xviii. 12, 13.

^l ch. xxxvi. 29.

^m Prov. viii. 27.

ⁿ Isa. xl. 22.

^o ch. xxxviii. 24.

^p Ps. xviii. 10, 16;

^q xxix. 7;

^r civl. 25-29.

^s Isa. li. 15.

^t Jer. xxxi. 35.

^u 1st, lxxxix. 11.

^v Gen. i. 2.

^o Gen. iii. 15.

^w Isa. xxvii. 1.

^x Ps. xix. 4, 5.

^y Ps. xc. 11.

^a Numb. xxiii. 7.

^b ch. xxxiv. 5.

^c Isa. xl. 27.

^d 2 Kings. iv. 27.

^e Ruth. i. 20, 21.

^f 2 Sam. i. 9.

^g 1 Kings. xvii. 17,

^h &c.

ⁱ Gen. ii. 7.

* Ps. xvi. 1, 3.
Prov. xxiv. 2.

*ch. ii. 9; xiii. 15.

^a 1 Sam. xxv. 26.
^b 2 Sam. xviii. 32.
ch. iv. 8, &c.

^b Matt. xvi. 26.
ch. xi. 20, &c.

^a Ps. xviii. 42;
lxvi. 18.

Prov. i. 29;
Ezek. viii. 18.

John. ix. 31.

James. iv. 3.

^a ch. xxli. 26, 27.

Ps. xxxvii. 27;

xliii. 4;

^a Isa. viii. 11.

^b ch. xii. 13.

Ps. lxxi. 12.

^a ch. xxi. 20-30.

Eccl. viii. 12, 13,

14.

ib. 1, 2.

^a ch. xx. 29;

xxxii. 3.

Ps. xi. 6.

Isa. iii. 11.

^a ch. xxi. 11, 19.

Deut. xxvii. 32,

41.

Ps. cix. 10, 13.

^a Ps. lxxviii. 64.

Jer. xxii. 10, 19.

^a Hab. ii. 6.

Zech. ix. 3.

Matt. vi. 19.

^a Prov. xiii. 22;

xiv. 19;

xxviii. 8.

Eccl. ii. 26.

^a ch. viii. 14.

Isa. i. 8;

xxxviii. 12;

li. 8.

Lam. ii. 6.

^a ch. xv. 21;

xviii. 11;

xxii. 16.

Ps. lxxix. 16.

^a Ps. lviii. 10.

ch. xx. 23;

xxi. 10.

^a ch. xxx. 22.

Jer. xviii. 17.

Hos. xiii. 15.

^a Exod. ix. 14.

Deut. xxxiii. 23.

Josh. x. 11.

Deut. xxix. 20.

Ezek. ix. 5, 6.

^a ch. xx. 24.

Exod. xiv. 25.

Judg. iv. 17.

Isa. x. 3. * Prov. xi. 10.

Prov. xvii. 3; xxvii. 21.

4 trils.—* If my lips speak ^awickedness, or my tongue
5 mutter deceit, * Wo unto me! If I justify you—Until
I expire will I not put away mine ^bintegrity from me:
6 * on my righteousness have I taken fast hold, and will
not let it go: from *the events of my days* shall not
7 my heart blaspheme.—* Then mine ^cenemy be as
the wicked, and he that riseth up against me as *the*
unrighteous.

8 * For what *is* the ^bhope of the ungodly when he
groweth rich, *and* when God giveth ease to his soul?

9 * Will ^dGod hear his cry when trouble cometh upon
10 him? * Or can he ^edelight himself in the Almighty?
11 Will he call upon God at any time? * Let me *then*
^finstruct you in the power of God: I will not with-
12 hold that which is ^gwith the Almighty. * Behold,
^h*this* have ye,—all of you,—seen, Why then do ye so
very vainly?

13 * This *is* the ⁱportion of a wicked man with God,
yea the heritage *which* violent men receive from *the*
14 Almighty. * Should his ^kchildren become great, the
sword is theirs; and, as for his numerous offspring,
15 they shall not be satisfied *with* bread. * His survivors
shall be shut up in death, and his ^lwidows shall not
16 weep *for them*. * Should he ^mtreasure up silver as *the*
17 dust, and prepare raiment as the clay:—* he might
prepare,—but *the* just shall put *it* on: and *the* silver
18 shall *the* innocent divide;—* He would have built his
ⁿhouse like the moth, or as *the* tent *which* the vine-
dresser maketh. * In wealth he lieth down, but it
shall never be gathered: he openeth his eyes, and it
20 is no more! * For ^oterrors overtake him as the
waters; *by* night the ^ptempest stealeth him away.

21 * *The* east wind ^qtaketh him up, and he departeth;
yea as a whirlwind it snatcheth him out of his place.
22 * So God casteth forth upon ^rhim, and spareth not:
23 from His hand doth he continually ^sflee. * Men ^tclap
^utheir hands at him, and ^vhiss upon him out of his
place.

[CHAP. XXVIII.] — 1 * THERE is indeed an outlet
for the silver, and a place *in which* they ^wfuse the gold.

Lam. ii. 15. ^b1 Kings, ix. 8. Jer. xix. 8. Mich. vi. 16. Zeph. ii. 13. ^aPs. xii. 7.
Prov. xvii. 3; xxvii. 21. Isa. xlvi. 10. Rom. XII. 20.

2 * ^bIron is taken out of *the* dust, also *the* stone from ^aGen. iv. 22.
 3 which one fuseth *the* copper. * Man hath determined
 the boundary of darkness; and of every limit doth he
 make ^cinquiry: of the stone-weight of thick darkness,
 4 and of the shadow of death: * of the ^dtorrent's break-
 ing forth, so that none could sojourn:—people were
 forgotten of the foot; they wasted or wandered away.
 5 —* Of the ^eearth from which bread cometh forth, and
 6 whose ^flower parts are turned up like fire. * Of
 places of which *the* ^gsapphire are the stones; and
 7 whose ^hdust is gold. * Of paths which the hawk
 hath not known, and which the ⁱeye of *the* vulture
 8 hath not seen; * which *the* fierce beasts have not
 trodden; which *the* strong lion hath not passed.
 9 * Upon the flinty rock he casteth forth his hand;
 10 he turneth over mountains from *the* root. * In *the*
 rocks he cutteth out rivers; and upon every ^kprecious
 11 thing hath his eye looked. * He hath restrained
^lrivers from flowing, and ^mhidden things hath he
 brought forth to light.
 12 * But as to ⁿwisdom, Whence is it to be discovered?
 13 And where is the place of understanding? * Man
 knoweth not ^oits equal: nor is it ^pdiscoverable in the
 14 land of the living. * The ^qdeep hath said, “ It is not
 in me:” and *the* sea hath said, “ It is not with me.”
 15 * ^rPure gold cannot be given for it, nor silver be
 16 weighed as its price. * It cannot be compared with
 the fine gold of ^sOphir, with *the* precious ^tonyx, or
 17 *the* sapphire. * Neither gold nor crystal can be set
 against it; nor as its ^ubarter the vessel of pure ^wgold.
 18 * The lofty and massive cannot be mentioned:—yea
 19 the getting of wisdom is better than ^xpearls.—* The
^ytopaz of Cush equaleth it not: nor can *the* finest
 pure gold be set against it.
 20 * * Whence then cometh wisdom? And where is
 21 the place of understanding? * It is hidden even from
 the eyes of all living, and concealed from the birds of
 22 heaven. * Destruction and death have said, “ In our
 23 ears we have heard its report:”—* God *alone* ^ahath
 made known its way: He *only* hath known its place.

^cEcc. i. 13;
 vil. 25.
 ch. xi. 12.
 1 Kings, iv. 29-33.
 (Heb. v. 9-14).
 Prov. xvii. 1.
^dch. xxx. 14.
 Ps. cxxxiv. 4, 5.
^eGen. i. 11.
 Ps. civ. 13, 15.
 Isa. xxviii. 24-29.
 Ezek. xxviii. 13,
 14.
^fver. 16.
 Exod. xxiv. 10.
^gGen. ii. 12.
^hch. xxxix. 29.

^kProv. xxiv. 4.
 Ecc. i. 10, 13.

^lIsa. xxxvii. 25;
 xliv. 27.
^mIsa. xlvi. 2, 3.
 1 Cor. iv. 5.
ⁿv. 20, 29.
 Prov. ii. 6.
 Ecc. vii. 24.
 1 Cor. i. 19, 20.
^oPs. cxix. 72.
^pEcc. viii. 16, 17.
^qRom. xi. 33, 34.

^rProv. iii. 14.
 viii. 10;
 xvi. 16.

^s1 Chro. xxix. 4.
 Ps. xlvi. 10.
 Isa. xiii. 12.
^tExod. xxviii. 9.
 Ezek. xxviii. 13.
^uProv. viii. 19.
^vPs. xix. 11.

^xProv. iii. 15;
 viii. 11;
 xxxi. 10.
^yExod. xxviii. 17.
 xxxix. 10.
 Ezek. xxviii. 13.
^zRev. xxi. 29.
^{aa}See ver. 12.

^{bb}Prov. ii. 6.

^b 9 Chro. xvi. 9.
Prov. xv. 3.
Zech. iv. 10.
Rev. v. 6.
^c Ps. cxxxv. 7.
Isa. xl. 12.
ch. xxxvi. 27.
d ch. xxxviii. 25.
Ps. xviii. 13-14.
Prov. viii. 22-29.

^f Prov. viii. 13.
Ps. cxvi. 10.
Prov. i. 7;
ix. 10.

^a ch. i. 5, &c.
^b ch. i. 10.
Ps. xxxv. 20.
Jude i.
^c ch. xvii. 6.
Ps. xviii. 28.
Prov. xiii. 9,
20, 21.
xxiv. 20.
^d ch. xxii. 20.
Ps. iv. 7;
xxvii. 1;
lxix. 12, &c.
^e ch. i. 10.
Ps. xxv. 14.
Prov. iii. 32.
Deut. xxxiii. 27.
Josh. i. 9.
Judg. vi. 12, 13.
Ps. xlvii. 12.
^f ch. i. 2, 5.
Prov. xvii. 6.
^g ch. xx. 17.
Gen. xlix. 11.
Deut. xxxii. 13,
14; xxxvii. 24.
ⁱ Prov. viii. 2;
ix. 3, 14;
xi. 8, &c.
^k Lev. xix. 32.
1 Pet. v. 5.
^l Ps. cxxxvii. 6.
Ezek. iii. 26.
^m Prov. xxix. 2.
Luke, iv. 22;
xi. 27.
ⁿ Ps. lxxii. 12;
lxxvii. 2-4;
Jer. xxii. 16.
^o ch. xxxi. 19.
Prov. xxxi. 6, 9.
^p Ps. cxxxii. 9.
Isa. lix. 17;
lx. 10.
Rom. xliii. 14, &c.
^q Isa. xxvii. 5.
lxii. 3.
^r Num. x. 31.
^s Ps. lxviii. 6.
^t Deut. xiii. 14;
xvii. 8, 9.
Prov. xxv. 2;
xxix. 7.
^u Ps. ill. 8;
lviii. 7.
1 Sam. xviii. 35.
Ps. cxxiv. 6.
^v Ps. xxx. 7, 8.
Jer. xxxii. 23;
xlii. 16.
Obad. 4. Hab. ii. 9.

24 * For ^b He seeth to the extremities of the earth : He
25 looketh upon all beneath the heavens ; * to ^c appoint
a weight to the wind, and to establish the waters in
26 *their* measure. * When he made a law for the rain,
27 and a ^d way for the thunderbolt ; * then saw ^e He, and
declared it : He established it, and searched it out.
28 * And to the man He said, Behold, the ^f fear of the
Lord that is wisdom, and to depart from evil, under-
standing.

[CHAP. XXIX.]—1 * Job moreover continued his
2 parable, and said, * O that I were as *in* former
3 ^a months, as *in* the days *when* God preserved ^b me ;
4 * when His ^c candle shone upon my head ; *and* at His
5 ^d light I walked *through* darkness ; * as I was in the
days of my vigour, when God set a ^e fence about my
6 tent ; * *when the Almighty was yet* ^f with me, *and*
7 my ^g children round about me ; * *when* my steps were
washed with ^h milk, and *the* rock poured me out rivu-
lets of oil ; * *when* I went forth *from the gate to the*
ⁱ *pulpit, and prepared my seat in the broad place !*—

8 * *The* youths saw me and ^k retired : *and* the aged
9 arose, they stood up. * Princes refrained from speak-
10 ing, and laid *their* hand upon their mouth. * As to
utterance, *the* nobles were *as* hidden : *and* their tongue
11 *as* ^l cleaving to their palate. * *When the* ear heard,
then it ^m blessed me ; *and when the* eye saw, then it gave
12 witness *to* me. * For I delivered the ⁿ poor that cried
out, yea *the* orphan and him that had no helper.
13 * *The* blessing of the ^o perishing came upon me ; *and* I
14 caused the widow's heart to sing. * I put on right-
eousness, and it ^p clothed me : *my* judgment *was* as a
15 robe and a ^q diadem. * I was ^r eyes to the blind, and
16 feet *was* I to the lame. * I was a ^sfather to the needy ;
and *the* dispute which I knew not, ^t I searched out.
17 * So I brake the ^u fangs of *the* wicked, and cast forth
the prey from his teeth.
18 * Then I said, ^w with my nest shall I expire, and
19 shall multiply *my* days as the ^x sand. * *My* root is
laid open to the ^y waters, and the dew lodgeth on my

* Gen. xxxii. 12; xli. 49. ^y Ps. i. 3. Jer. xvii. 8. Hos. xiv. 5-7.

20 crops. * My glory is ^z new with me, and my ^x bow
 21 renewed in my hand. * To me gave they ear and
 22 ^b homage, and kept silence at my counsel. * After
 my words they ^c spake not again; for my speech ^d dis-
 23 tilled upon them *as the dew*. * They also waited for
 me as *for the rain*, and opened their mouth wide *as*
 24 for the latter ^f rain. * Unless I smiled upon them,
 they had no confidence; but *at the light of my coun-*
 25 *tenance*, they were not cast down. * I chose out their
 way, for I sat ^b chief; yea, I dwelt as a ⁱ king among
 troops, as one who ^k comforteth mourners.

[CHAP. XXX.]—1 * BUT now my ^ajuniors deride me,
 they whose fathers I would have scorned to rank with
 2 the dogs of my flock! * But what is their power to
 3 me? With them shall *their* insolence perish. * Who
 but yesterday, hardly beset with want and hunger,
 4 fled *into the desolate and waste ^bwilderness*: * who
 cropped off *the salt-shrub on the branch*, and whose
 5 bread was the ^c broom-root. * From society were they
 6 ^d thrust out;—*men* shouted after them as *after the*
 7 *thief*,—* to dwell in the ^e cliffs of the valleys, the
 holes of the dust, and the rocks. * Among the bushes
 8 did they bray ^f *as wild asses*; beneath the broom-pea
 were they congregated. * As ^g children of *the corrupt,*
 nay, *as the progeny of the infamous*, were they beaten
 out of the land!

9 * And now am I become their ^h song, yea I am be-
 10 coine a bye-word to them. * They ⁱ abhor me; they
 withdraw from me; and in my presence they forbear
 11 not to spit. * Because He hath ^k loosed my cord and
 afflicted me, they also cast off the ^l bridle before me.
 12 * On *the right hand* they ^m arise *with insult*; they
 thrust my feet aside, and ⁿ cast up their destructive
 13 roads against me. * My path do they cut off: they
 14 profit at my ruin.—They had none aiding. * As a
 wide ^o breaking in *of waters* they come; because of
 15 *the desolation* they roll on *as the waves*. * ^pTerrors
 are turned upon me; they pursue mine innocency
 as the wind: and as a rain-cloud hath my welfare
 16 ^q passed away. * So now is my soul ^r poured out upon

^a Ps. xxii. 15; xlvi. 5, 6.

- ver. 14. ch. xix. 9.
- Gen. xlvi. 13.
- Ps. iii. 4.
- Gen. xlix. 24.
- Ps. ciii. 5.
- Isa. xl. 31.
- 2 Cor. iv. 16.
- ^b vv. 9, 10.
- ch. xxxii. 11, 12.
- ^c ch. xxxii. 15, 16.
- Deut. xxxii. 2.
- Cant. ii. 6.
- Ezek. xx. 46.
- Amos. vii. 16.
- Mich. ii. 6.
- ^d Ps. lxxii. 6.
- ^e Hos. vi. 3.
- Zech. x. 1.
- Ps. iv. 7; xxi. 7.
- Prov. xvi. 15;
- xxvii. 17.
- ^f 1 Chro. xiii. 1, 4.
- Gen. xiv. 14, 15.
- Deut. xxxiii. 5.
- ^g ch. iv. 3, 4.
- Isa. lxi. 1-3.
- ^h Isa. iii. 5.
- 2 Kings. iii. 23.
- ch. xix. 18.
- ⁱ ch. xxiv. 5.
- ^j 2 Kings, iv. 30,
- 39.
- ^k Gen. iv. 14.
- Ps. cix. 10.
- Judg. vi. 2.
- 1 Sam. xxii. 2.
- Isa. ii. 19.
- Rev. vi. 15.
- ^l ch. vi. 5.
- Gen. xvii. 12.
- ^m Isa. i. 4.

- ^h Ps. xxxv. 16;
- lxix. 12.
- ch. xvii. 6.
- Lam. iii. 14, 63.
- ⁱ Ps. lxxxvii. 9.
- ch. xix. 13.
- Prov. xix. 7.
- Numb. xii. 14.
- Deut. xxv. 9, &c.
- ^j ch. xii. 18, 21.
- ^k Ps. xxxv. 21.
- Matt. xxvi. 67.
- ^l ch. xix. 10.
- Isa. iii. 5.
- ^m ch. xix. 12.
- ^o ch. xxii. 16;
- xxxviii. 4.
- Ps. xviii. 5;
- lxix. 16.
- ^p ch. vi. 4; vii. 14.
- Ps. lxxxviii. 16.

^q Hos. vi. 4;

xiii. 3.

- * Ps. xl. 13.
 * ch. xxxii. 10.
 Ps. vi. 3; 7;
 xxxviii. 4.
 Isa. xxxviii. 13.
 * ch. ii. 7; vii. 6.
- * ch. ix. 31.
 Ps. ixix. 3.
 * ch. ii. 6.
 Gen. xviii. 27.
 * ch. xix. 7.
 Ps. xxiii. 3.
 Lam. iii. 6; 44.
 || Heli. turned.
- * ch. xxi. 16.
 Ps. i. 4.
 Isa. xvii. 13.
 Jer. iv. 11; 12.
 Ezek. v. 2.
 Hos. xiii. 3.
- * Gen. iii. 10.
 Ecc. ix. 6;
 xli. 7.
- Exod. xxii. 27.
 Ps. iv. 2.
 Isa. xxx. 19.
 Mal. i. 9.
 Ps. lxxx. 5.
- * Rom. xii. 15.
 Ps. xxxv. 13.
 Jer. xiii. 17.
 xviii. 20.
 Luke. xix. 41.
 Isa. lviii. 7; 8.
 Dan. iv. 27.
- * ch. iii. 20;
 xxix. 10.
 Jer. viii. 15;
 xiv. 10.
 Mic. i. 12.
 Isa. i. 10.
 Lam. iii. 2.
 Ps. xxii. 15.
 Jer. iv. 19;
 xxxi. 20.
 Lam. i. 20;
 ii. 11.
- * Ps. xxxviii. 7;
 xlii. 10, &c.
 * Ps. xlii. 20;
 cil. 7.
- Mic. i. 9.
 Mal. i. 3.
 * Ps. cxix. 13.
 Lam. iii. 4;
 iv. 0;
 v. 10.
- * Ps. cli. 4.
 Ps. cxxxviii. 2.
 Isa. xxiv. 8.
 Lam. v. 15.
 Gen. vi. 2.
 2 Sam. xl. 2.
 Ps. cxix. 37.
- * ch. xx. 20;
 xxvii. 13.
 * Ps. lv. 24;
 lxviii. 18.
 Prov. i. 27, &c.
 2 Chro. xvi. 9.
 ch. xxxiv. 21.
 Prov. v. 21;
 xv. 3.
- * Ps. vii. 4, 6.
 1 Sam. ii. 3.
 Ps. vii. 10.
 * Ps. xli. v. 21, 22.
 Num. xv. 30. Ecl. xi. 9. Ezek. vi. 9.
- me: the days of affliction take fast 'hold on me.
 17 * *By night* are my 'bones pierced through by my pains,
 18 and my nerves take no rest. * With much violence
 doth my "clothing bind me; it girdeth me as the
 19 throat of my vesture. * He hath cast me down to the
 20 "mire, and I am likened to *dust and ashes. * I cry
 out unto Thee, but Thou ^yanswerest me not: I stand
 21 up, but Thou dost *not* consider me. * Thou art || be-
 come very cruel to me, with the might of thy hand
 22 dost Thou fiercely pursue me. * Thou ^zcarriest me
 off; on *the* tempest dost Thou cause me to ride: Thou
 makest me to waste entirely away.
 23 * But I know *that* Thou wilt bring me back to
 death, and to *the* "house appointed for all living.—
 24 * Nevertheless, *I said, upon* "prayer will He not send
 forth *His* hand; surely, when He destroyeth, in this
 25 *is there* safety. * If I had not ^cwept for him *whose*
 day was hard; my soul had *not* grieved for the
 26 ^dneedy; * *when* I looked for good, ^eevil had *justly*
 come; or expected light, thick darkness had *then* come
 27 on. * *But* my bowels were ^ftroubled, and rested not:
 28 the days of affliction went before me. * In gloom ^gI
 proceeded onward without *the* sun; I arose in the con-
 29 gregation, *and* cried out. * ^hI became brother to the
 monsters of *the* desert, and neighbour to the ostriches.
 30 My skin ⁱblackened with my disease, and my ^kbones
 31 burned with heat. * So was my ^llute turned to mourn-
 ing, and my lyre to the voice of them that weep.
 [CHAP. XXXI.]—1 * I HAVE made a covenant for mine
 2 ^aeyes: Why then should I think upon a virgin? * And
 what ^bportion of God is from above, or heritage of *the*
 3 Almighty from on high *for me?*—* Is not ^cdestruction
 for *the* wicked? and punishment for the workers of
 4 iniquity?—* Doth not He ^dlook upon my ways, and
 5 count all my steps? * If I have ^ewalked with vanity,
 —so that my foot have stumbled because of guile;—
 6 * He will ^fweigh me in the balances of righteousness;
 yea God will recognise mine integrity.
 7 * If my footstep hath declined from the "way, or my
 heart hath walked after mine ^heyes, or any spot hath

8 ^lcleaved to the palms of my hands; * then should I sow, and another ^keat: yea my abundant produce be rooted up. * If my heart had been ^lintent upon woman, and I had ^mlaid wait at my neighbour's door; 10 *then should my wife ⁿgrind for another, yea others should ^obow down upon her. * For this is a ^psin, yea it is an ^qiniquity to be punished of the judges; * for it is a ^rfire burning even to destruction, and which would root out all mine increase.

13 * If I ^sdespised the cause of my male or female slave, when they pleaded with me; * What then should I do when God ^tarose; and when He ^uvisited, 15 What should I answer Him? * Did not He who made me in the belly make him? and did not One fashion us both in the womb?

16 * If I have ^vwithhelden the poor from their desire, 17 or have caused the eyes of the widow to fail; * or have eaten my morsel alone, and the ^worphan hath not eaten thereof:—* for God brought me up from my childhood as a ^xFather, so that from the belly of my ^ymother I have found comfort:—* If I have ^zlooked upon any perishing for lack of clothing, or upon the needy without covering: * if his loins ^dblessed me not, and he hath not been warmed with the fleece of my lambs: * if I have waved my ^ehand over the orphan, 22 when I saw my help in the gate; * then should my shoulder fall from the shoulder-blade, and mine arm be broken off at the elbow. * For ^fdestruction from God was a terror to me; and His ^gmajesty I could not endure. * If I have made ⁱgold my confidence, or have said of the pure gold, It is my trust: * if ^kI rejoiced when my power was great, or 26 when as a mighty man my hand prevailed: * if I looked on the sun when it shone, or on the ^lmoon moving gloriously onwards, * and my heart was ^msecretly tempted, and my hand kissed my ⁿmouth;— 28 * even this were iniquity to be punished of the ^ojudges; 29 for I should have ^pdenied God from on high. * If I rejoiced at the ^qdestruction of him who hated me, 30 or was excited when evil overcame him: —* but I

xiii. 6. ^a 1 Kings. xix. 18. Hos. xlil. 2. ^b ver. 11. Deut. xii. 2, 7, 9. Judg. xl. 27. ^c Josh. xxx. 9. ^d Thus, l. 16. ^e 2 Sam. i. 12; iv. 10, 11; xvi. 8. ^f Ps. xxxv. 13, 14, 26. ^g Prov. xvii. 5; xxiv. 17, 18.

^h Ps. ci. 3. ⁱ Isa. xxxiii. 15. ^j ch. v. 5; xlvi. 6; xv. 30.

^k Prov. i. 10. ^l Judg. xvi. 5. ^m 1 Kings. xi. 4. ⁿ Prov. ii. 16. ^o ch. xxiv. 15. ^p Jer. v. 8.

^q Hos. vii. 4. ^r Exod. xi. 5. ^s Isa. xlvii. 2. ^t Matt. xxiv. 41. ^u 2 Sam. iii. 11. ^v Jer. viii. 10. ^w Hos. iv. 13, 14. ^x Gen. xx. 9;

^y xxvi. 10; ^z xxxix. 9. ^{aa} Exod. xx. 14. ^{bb} Prov. vi. 29, 33. ^{cc} ver. 28.

^{dd} Gen. xxxviii. 24. ^{ee} Deut. xxxii. 22, 23.

^{ff} 2 Pet. iii. 10–12. ^{gg} Prov. vi. 27.

^{hh} Exod. xxi. 20, 26, 27, &c. ⁱⁱ ch. ix. 32; x. 2.

^{jj} Ps. x. 12, 15. ^{kk} Isa. x. 3. ^{ll} Zech. ii. 13.

^{mm} Mic. vii. 4. ⁿⁿ ch. xxxiv. 19. ^{oo} Prov. xiv. 31; ^{pp} xxli. 2.

^{qq} Mal. iii. 10. ^{rr} ch. xxii. 7, 9. ^{ss} Deut. xv. 7–11.

^{tt} Ps. cxlii. 9. ^{uu} Lam. iv. 17.

^{vv} ch. xxix. 13–16. ^{ww} Isa. i. 2.

^{xx} Ps. lxviii. 6; ^{yy} ciii. 13. ^{zz} Jer. xxxi. 9.

^{aa} Mat. iii. 10. ^{bb} Ps. lxxi. 5, 6. ^{cc} Isa. xlvi. 3.

^{dd} ch. xxii. 6. ^{ee} 2 Chron. xxviii. 15.

^{ff} Isa. lviii. 7. ^{gg} ch. xxix. 11. ^{hh} Deut. xxvi. 13.

ⁱⁱ Mic. vii. 3. ^{jj} Ps. vii. 5, 6; ^{kk} xxvii. 6.

^{ll} ch. xx. 23; ^{mm} xxi. 20. ⁿⁿ Ps. cxix. 120. ^{oo} Isa. xiii. 6.

^{pp} Joel, i. 15. ^{qq} ch. xiii. 11; ^{rr} xl. 9.

^{ss} Ps. lxxvi. 8. ^{tt} Deut. viii. 13, 14. ^{uu} Ps. xlii. 7, 11.

^{vv} Prov. xi. 29. ^{ww} Ps. viii. 1. ^{xx} Jer. ix. 23.

^{yy} Ezek. xxviii. 5. ^{zz} Deut. viii. 17. ^{aa} Isa. x. 13, 14.

^{bb} Dan. iv. 30. ^{cc} 1 Cor. iv. 19; ^{dd} xvii. 3.

^{ee} 2 Kings. xxiii. 5, 11. ^{ff} Jer. viii. 2; ^{gg} xlvi. 17.

^{hh} Ezek. viii. 16. ⁱⁱ Deut. xl. 16; ^{jj} Deut. xxvii. 27. ^{kk} Prov. xxiv. 17, 18.

* Matt. v. 44.
 Rom. xli. 14.
 Eccl. v. 2, 6.
 • 2 Kings, viii. 13.
 2 Sam. iii. 8.
 Ps. xxvii. 2.
 • Gen. xix. 2, 3.
 Judg. xix. 15, 20.
 Isa. lviii. 7.
 Matt. xxv. 35.
 • Gen. iii. 6.
 Prov. xxviii. 13.
 Hos. vi. 7;
 xx. 27.
 • ch. xxx. 5.
 Gen. xix. 4-11.
 Prov. xl. 26;
 xxiv. 24;
 xxviii. 27.
 • ch. xiii. 22;
 xxiii. 3, 7;
 xxviii. 6;
 xxviii. 1.
 ch. xiii. 26;
 xix. 23, 24.
 • Exod. xxviii. 12.
 Isa. xxii. 22;
 lxii. 3.
 Phil. iv. 1.
 • ch. xiii. 15.
 • 2 Sam. xv. 2.
 1 Kings, iii. 22.
 Esth. iv. 16.
 • ch. xx. 27.
 Hab. ii. 11.
 James, v. 4.
 • Gen. iv. 12.
 • Gen. iii. 17, 18.
 Isa. vii. 23.

gave not up my mind to sin, to call for a 'curse on his person :—* if the men of my tent said not, Would to God we may never 'prey upon him ! —* no sojourner 'lodged in the street ; I opened my door to the traveller :—* if I concealed my transgression as "Adam, to hide iniquity in my bosom ; * then I should "greatly have feared the multitude, and the contempt of the tribes would have broken me to pieces ; yea I should have been silent, *and not gone forth of the door.*—
 31 35 * O that ^cHe would give ear unto me ! Behold, my desire is that the Almighty would answer me, and
 32 36 that mine adversary had ^ywritten a book ! * Surely I would carry it on my ^zshoulder, would bind it on *as*
 33 37 my crown. * I would tell Him the "number of my steps ; I would ^bapproach Him as a prince.—
 34 38 * If my ^cland had cried out against me, or its fur-
 35 39 rows wept together : * if I had eaten of its ^dstrength without money, or despised the person of its lords ;
 40 40 * instead of wheat should the ^ethorn have shot forth, and instead of barley, hemlock.

The words of Job are ended.

CHAPTERS XXXII. — XXXVII.

SUMMARY.

Elihu, seeing that Job's friends failed to give him a satisfactory answer, is emboldened to shew his views of the subject, 1-5 : apologises for doing so from the consideration of his youth, 6-22. XXXIII.— Declares his sincerity, and challenges Job to refute whatever he may now advance, 1-8 : adduces instances of Job's rashness, 8-11 : charges him with error, on the ground that the counsels of God are too high for him ; and adduces some things in proof, 12-22 : affirms that there is an Intercessor, who undertakes for man in such cases ; by whom he obtains redemption, and returns to a state like that of youth, in which he is humble and dependent, 23-28 : claims attention to this, 29-33. XXXIV.— Elihu commences his argument as before, by adducing some of Job's assertions ; which he condemns, 1-10 : enters on the abstract character of God, and vindicates His proceedings, 10-15 : argues against the wickedness and folly of contending with Him ; and recounts instances of His justice, omnipresence, goodness, and power, 16-20 : speaks of His dealings with men ; reprobates the practice of approaching Him with confessions flattering to self, and hence prescribing in some degree to His wisdom and power ; and concludes here, that Job had spoken in ignorance and impurity, 29-37.

XXXV.—Elihu denies that Job is just with God; calls in question some of his arguments advanced on this point; reprobates them on the ground of Job's ignorance and weakness, alleging that such considerations can apply only between man and man; and concludes that the assumption is false, 1–16. XXXVI.—Elihu resumes, craving attention from the consideration, that his words shall be sincere, and convincing, 1–4. Asserts God's power, mercy, and justice: speaks of His ways, as proving this, 5–12. Declares the fate of the ungodly, as contrasted with the experience of the humble; affirms that Job's punishments were intended to bring him to repentance, and prosperity; and warns him not to overlook this. Speaks of God's power to relieve, and reprobates the disposition to dispute this. Exhorts Job to magnify His doings for the instruction of others, 13–25. Appeals to the operations of the heavens in proof of His great power and goodness, and of His hatred of sin, 26–33. XXXVII.—The terrors conceived at the discharge of the lightning and noise of the thunder; the wonders of the falling snow and rain: the object of these is, that men may acknowledge Him, 1–7. Dilates on the habits of the wild beasts; on the action of the elements heat and cold; the spreading out of the ruin-clouds: all for the fulfilment of the Divine will, 8–13. Contrasts this with the ignorance and weakness of man; and concludes that, as He cannot be answered as to any of His counsels or ways, it is the duty of man to fear Him.

- 1 * **S**o these three men ceased from answering Job,
because he was ^arighteous in his own eyes. <sup>* ch. vi. 29;
x. 2, 7, &c.</sup>
- 2 * Then was kindled the anger of Elihu, the son of Barachel the ^bBuzite, of the family of Ram: against ^{b Gen. xxij. 21.}
Job was his anger kindled, because he ^cjustified him- ^{* ch. x. 2, 7.}
- 3 self with God. * Also against his three friends was
his anger kindled, ^dbecause they had found no answer, <sup>* ch. xxiv. 25;
xxv. 2–6, &c.</sup>
- 4 but had ^econdemned Job. * Now Elihu had waited ^{* ch. viii. 6;}
for Job,—as to his words,—because they were his ^{xv. 34;}
5 elders. * So Elihu saw that there was no answer in ^{* ch. xxiii. 6;}
the mouth of the three men, and his ^fanger was ^{* Exod. xxxii. 19.}
- kindled.
- 6 * Then answered Elihu the son of Barachel the Buzite, and said, I am young in days, but ye are ^gold. Therefore I tarried; for I was afraid to shew <sup>* Lev. xix. 32.
Rom. xiii. 7.
1 Tim. v. 1.</sup>
- 7 unto you my knowledge. * I said, Let days speak, and the multitude of years shew forth wisdom.
- 8 * There is indeed a ^hspirit in man, and the breath of <sup>* Gen. ii. 7;
vii. 22.</sup>
- 9 the Almighty giveth him understanding. * The ⁱEcccl. iii. 21.
^jmany are not wise; but the ^kaged understand judg- ^{Isa. ii. 22.}
- 10 ment. * Nevertheless I said, Hear me now; let me, <sup>i Exod. xxiii. 2.
j ver. 7.</sup>
- 11 even me, shew unto you my knowledge. * Behold, I ^l1 Kings. xiii. 6, 8.
ch. xii. 12.

waited for your words : I gave ear during your arguments, until ye had examined *Job's* conclusions.

12 * So I considered your testimonies, and behold, none
13 of you reproved Job by answering his words ; * lest ye
14 should say, We have found out by wisdom that God
15 driveth him, not man.

14 * But he hath not opposed *his* arguments to me,
15 neither with your sayings will I answer him.—* They
16 were confounded ; they could answer no more : they
17 put away the statements from them.—* So I waited ;
18 and, because they spake not, because they stood
19 still, and answered no more, * I said, Let me also
20 answer on my part : let me, even me, shew my know-
ledge. * For I am filled with arguments : the spirit
21 of my bowels constraineth me. * Behold, my bowels
22 are as unopened wine : as new wine-skins are they
23 rent. * Let me speak : it will give me relief : let me
24 open my lips, and answer. * Let me now not accept
the person of the respectable, nor flatter the mean
25 man :—* For, I know not how to flatter :—or soon
would my Maker take me off.

[CHAP. XXXIII.]—1 * HOWBEIT, hear now my arguments, O Job ; yea give ear unto all my words.

2 * Behold now, I have opened my mouth, my tongue
3 hath spoken on my palate. * The truth of my heart
4 shall my words be ; my lips shall utter my opinion in
5 sincerity. * As the spirit of God hath made me, and
6 the breath of the Almighty given me life ; * if thou
7 canst, answer me, set thy cause in order before me ;
8 stand up. * Observe, I am, according to thy word,
9 for God : out of the clay have I been taken. * Behold,
10 therefore, the dread of me shall not affright thee ; nor my burden press heavily on thee.

8 * Surely thou hast said in mine ears—and the sound
9 of thy words I still hear—* “ Pure am I, and without transgression : I am clean, and no iniquity cleaveth
10 unto me : ” * “ Behold, He discovereth heavy things
11 against me : He counteth me for his enemy : ” * “ He
12 putteth my feet in shackles ; He observeth all my ways.”

¹ Gen. xiv. 23.
Judg. vii. 2.
² Isa. xlvi. 5, 7.
³ ch. i. 21.
Ps. i. 4.

⁴ ch. vi. 24, 25.
xxix. 22.

⁵ ver. 6.

⁶ Ps. xxxix. 3.
Jer. xx. 9.
Ezek. iii. 14.
⁷ Matt. ix. 17.
⁸ ch. xiii. 13, 19.
⁹ Prov. viii. 6, 7.
¹⁰ ch. xiii. 0 ;
xxxv. 19, &c.
¹¹ 2 Sam. xiv. 17, 20.
Acts, xii. 22, 23.
¹² ch. xvii. 5.
Ps. xii. 2, 3.
Prov. xxix. 5.
1 Thess. ii. 5.
¹³ ch. xii. 6 ;
xxxiv. 2.

¹⁴ Ps. lxxviii. 2.
Matt. v. 2.
¹⁵ Prov. viii. 7-9.
¹⁶ Ps. xxxvii. 30, 31.
Prov. xv. 2, 7 ;
xx. 15.
¹⁷ Gen. li. 7.
ch. x. 12 ;
xxxii. 8.
¹⁸ Ps. i. 21.
ch. xxxii. 4, 5 ;
xxxii. 14.
¹⁹ ch. ix. 32-35 ;
xiii. 3.
²⁰ Exod. iv. 16.
²¹ Gen. ii. 7 ; iii. 19.
²² Gen. xv. 12.
Heb. xii. 21.
²³ Exod. xviii. 22.
Num. xi. 11.
Deut. i. 12.
²⁴ 2 Sam. xv. 30, &c.
²⁵ ch. ix. 17 ;
xi. 7 ;
xi. 4 ;
xvi. 17.
²⁶ Ps. ci. 3.
ch. ix. 30, 31 ;
x. 15, &c.
²⁷ ch. xlii. 24 ; xvi. 9.
²⁸ Ps. cv. 18.
Jer. xx. 22.
Acts, xvi. 24.
²⁹ ch. xxxi. 4.

³⁰ Ezek. xviii. 25.

12 * Behold, in this thou doest not justly. I will

therefore answer thee, that 'God is *in this* greater than man. * Why "contentest thou against Him?—Be cause He "answereth not *for* all His matters?—* For God speaketh in ^xone thing, yea in two, *and one* perceiveth Him not: * in a dream,—a ^zvision,—of the night, when "stupor falleth upon men; in slumbers upon *the* bed. * Then is ^bopened the ear of men, and He ^csealeth *them* for their correction. * To put away from *the* mean *his* ^dworks, and to conceal ^epride from the eminent man. * To withhold his soul from destruction, and his life from passing over to contempt. * So is he chastised with 'sickness upon his bed, and the shooting of his bones *is* violent. * His life also abhorreth bread, and his soul desirable food. * His flesh therefore ^hwasteth from *the* view, and his bones *hitherto* unseen ⁱbecome prominent: * and his soul ^kdraweth near to destruction, and his life to the destroyers.

* But *there* is an ^lAngel on his part, an ^mIntercessor,—one out of a thousand,—to ⁿshew unto man his righteousness. * And He shall surely be ^ogracious unto him, and shall say, ^p"Redeem him from going down to destruction: I have found a ^qransom." * His ^rflesh shall *then* be fresher than childhood: he shall ^sreturn to the days of his youth. * He shall ^tpray unto God, and He shall accept him: then shall he behold His "countenance with shouting. And He shall ^wrestore his righteousness unto man, *even* by ^xshewing truth to men. * Then shall *one* say, ^y"I have sinned, I have perverted justice, and have been iniquitous. * So shall He ^zredeem his soul from passing over to destruction; and his life shall ^abehold the light.

* Behold, all these things worketh God ^btwice, *yea* thrice, with man: * to bring back his soul from ^cdestruction, that he may be ^denlightened with the light of life. * ^eAttend, O Job, *and* hear me: be silent, and I will *yet* speak. * If thou hast arguments, answer me: speak on; for I desire to justify thee.

^w Ps. xxiii. 3. * John, iii. 19, 20; vii. 17; xvi. 8. James, ii. 9. Ps. xxvii. 1. ^y ch. vii. 20. Numb. xii. 11. ^z 2 Sam. xii. 13. Prov. xxviii. 13. Ps. xlix. 7, 8. * vv. 18, 24. ch. v. 20; vi. 23. Ps. xxv. 22; xxvi. 11, &c. * Isa. ix. 2. John, xi. 9. ^b vv. 14, 17. Deut. xxxii. 27. Prov. xvi. 4. * vv. 24, 20. Ps. xl. 2, 3; cxviii. 17, 18. ^d Ps. lvi. 14. Isa. li. 5; xxxviii. 17. John, viii. 12. * ch. xiii. 6; xviii. 2, &c.

* Ps. xxxiv. 12.
Prov. iv. 1, 2;
v. 1, 2.
Ps. xlix. 4.

* Prov. i. 5;
1 Cor. x. 15;
xix. 20.
b ch. vi. 30; xii. 11.
1 Cor. ii. 15.
Heb. v. 14.
Judg. xix. 30;
xx. 7.
Isa. xi. 2, 5.
John, vii. 24.
ch. x. 7;
xi. 4;
xvi. 17, &c.
ch. ix. 17;
xxvii. 2.
ch. xxvii. 4-6.
ch. vi. 4; xvi. 13.
ch. xv. 16.
Prov. iv. 17.
* Ps. i. 1;
xxvii. 4;
1. 18.
Prov. i. 15;
ii. 12, &c.
ch. ix. 22, 30, 31.
vv. 2, 3, 34.

ch. viii. 3;
xxxvi. 23.
Gen. xviii. 25.
Deut. xxxii. 4.
2 Chro. xix. 7.
Ps. xcii. 16.
Ps. xlii. 13.
Prov. xxiv. 12.
Jer. xxxii. 19.
Rom. ii. 6.
Prov. i. 31.
Gal. vi. 7, 8.
* Ps. xl. 0;
cxlv. 17.
Hab. i. 12, 13.
ch. viii. 3.
* Jer. xlii. 19.
ch. vii. 17.
* Ps. xxxiv. 29.
Isa. xxvii. 4.
Gen. vi. 17.
ch. xxx. 23.
Eccel. xii. 7.
Isa. lvii. 16.
* ch. xii. 3;
xxii. 2, 6.

, Gen. xviii. 25.
2 Sam. xxiii. 3.
Rom. iii. 5, 7.
ch. xl. 0.
Rom. ix. 14.
Exod. xxii. 20.
Eccel. x. 20.
Acts, xxiii. 5.
ch. xiii. 8.
Deut. x. 17.
2 Chro. xix. 7.
Acts, x. 34.
Rom. ii. 11.
Gal. ii. 6, &c.
ch. xxxvi. 19.
Ps. xlii. 7, 8.
Jam. ii. 5.
ch. xxxi. 15.
Prov. xiv. 31;
xxii. 2.

* Ps. lxxiii. 19. Isa. xxx. 13. Exod. xii. 29, 30. Isa. xxxvii. 36. Matt. xxv. 6. * 2 Sam.
xxv. 37-39; xxvi. 10. Isa. x. 16-19; xxx. 30-33. Dan. ii. 34, 45. Zech. iv. 6.

33 * If not, 'give thou ear unto me : be silent, and I will teach thee wisdom.

[CHAP. XXXIV.]—1 * So Elihu answered and said,

2 * Hear mine opinions ^aye wise, and ye that have
3 knowledge, give ear unto me : * for the ear ^btrieth
4 sentences, as the palate tasteth food. * Let us ^cchoose
to us judgment ; let us ^dacknowledge among ourselves
5 that which is good. * For Job hath said, "I have
done justly, and God hath ^eput away my judgment!"
6 * "Should I ^flie respecting my case?"—“ Mine
7 ^harrow is mortal, without transgression!" * What man
therefore is like unto Job, who ⁱdrinketh up scorning
8 as water ; * and goeth on to ^kherd with the workers
9 of iniquity, yea to walk with the men of sin ? * For
he hath said, “ It ^lprofiteth not a man to be accepted
10 with God!"—* Hearken therefore unto me, ye ^mmen
of understanding.

Far be it ⁿfrom God to do wickedly, and from the
11 Almighty to do perversely. * For in the ^owork of a
man shall He repay him, and according to each man's
12 ^pway shall He cause him to find. * Nay verily,
^qGod will not condemn *unjustly*, neither will the Al-
13 mighty ^rpervert judgment. * Who hath ^sset a land
in order against Him ? yea, Who *so* appointed the
14 whole world ? * If He should set ^tHis heart upon him,
He would gather back His ^uspirit and His breath unto
15 Himself ; * all flesh should ^vexpire together, and
man return to *the* dust.

16 * If therefore *there is* any ^xdiscretion, hear this :
17 give ear to the utterance of mine opinions. * Doth
even he who hateth ^yjudgment rule ? or, Wilt thou
18 condemn the ^zJust and the Mighty ? * Is it to be
said to a ^aKing, “ *It is vain!*"—“ *It is wicked!*" to
19 Princes ?—* To ^bHim who accepteth not the persons
of princes ; neither preferreth the ^cmagnificent to the
humble ;—For they all *are* the ^dwork of His hands ?—
20 * In a ^emoment do they die, and in the portions of
the ^fnight are a people troubled, and pass off ; yea a
21 mighty people depart without ^ghand. * For His eyes

are on the ways of *every* man, yea He ^blooketh upon
 22 all his steps. * *There* is neither ⁱdarkness nor
 shadow of ^kdeath, where the ^lworkers of iniquity
 23 can be hidden. * *It is* not therefore for man
 again to ^mset *his heart* on entering into judgment
 24 with God. * *For* He breaketh the ⁿmighty to pieces
 without inquiry, and establisheth ^oothers *in* their
 25 stead. * So ^ptaketh He knowledge of their deeds,
 overthroweth *them* in a ^qnight, and they are beaten
 26 to pieces * beneath the wicked: they are derided
 27 in the ^rsight of many.—* Because they so ^sdeparted
 from Him, and would not ^tconsider any of His
 28 ways.—* To bring unto Him the ^ucry of the humble;
 and that He might ^whear the cry of the afflicted.

29 * So He ^xgiveth rest. Who then shall ^ycondemn?
 So He ^zhideth His face. Who then can ^abehold Him?
 30 And *this* as to a ^bnation, or as to one man: * that
 no ^cungodly man should bear rule; nor a ^dpeople
 31 practise treachery. * *Is it then* to be said to God,
 32 “^eI have borne,” “I have not injured?”—* “*What*
^fexceeds my apprehension, teach Thou me?” “If
 I have done wickedly, ^gI will not do so again?”—
 33 * *Is it by* ^hthee that He should repay it, seeing
 thou hast ⁱdespised; and because thou ^{so} choosest,
 but not I?

34 What thou knowest therefore ^kspeak out. * Men
 of ^lunderstanding will declare for me,—yea, *every*
 35 wise man will hear me,—*saying*, * Job speaketh
^mwithout knowledge, and his words are without
 36 consideration. * Would *therefore* that Job were
 thoroughly ⁿexamined, because of the ^oanswers to
 37 wicked men. * But he addeth ^prebellion to his er-
 ror: he ^qclappeth his hands in our presence, and
^rmultiplieth his words against God.

[CHAP. XXXV.]—1 * ELIHU also answered and
 2 said, * Countest thou this for judgment? Thou hast
 3 said, “^sMy justification is with God.”—* When thou
 sayest, *moreover*, What profit is there to ^bThee?

^a Prov. xxviii. 13. ^b ch. xxxviii. 4, 12, 20, 31, 33, &c.

^c Prov. xv. 2, 7. ^d Hos. xiv. 9. ^e ch. xii. 2; xv. 2; xxxv. 16; xl. 3.

^f v. 11. ^g ver. 8, 9. ^h ch. xii. 6; xxi. 7; xxiv. 1.

ⁱ ch. viii. 2, 3; xi. 2, 3. ^j ch. ix. 27; x. 7; xl. 17, &c.

^k Ps. lxxiii. 13. ^l Mal. iii. 14.

ⁱ ch. v. 13, 15, 31, 35.

^j ch. xvi. 3; xxvi. 2. Jan.

^l Isa. i. 19, 20.

^m ch. xxvii. 8.

ⁿ ch. xxvii. 23.

^b ch. xxxi. 4.
 Gen. xvi. 13.
^c 2 Chro. xvi. 9.
^d Ps. cxxxix. 12, 13;
 Isa. xxix. 15.
^e Jer. iii. 24, &c.
^f ch. iii. 5;
 xxiv. 27.

^g Isa. ix. 2.
^h ch. xxxi. 3.
ⁱ Ps. v. 6.
^j Prov. x. 29, &c.

^k ver. 14.
^l ch. xxxiii. 13, &c.

^m ch. xix. 2.
ⁿ Ps. ii. 9;
 lxxii. 4;
 xciv.

^o Jer. ii. 20–23.
^p Dan. vii. 21, &c.

^q 1 Sam. iii. 30–36.
 xv. 20.

^r 1 Kings. xiv. 7,
 8, 14.

^s Ps. cxiii. 7, 8.
^t Dan. v. 20–31.

^u Ps. xxxiii. 15.
^v Isa. lxvi. 18.

^w Hos. vii. 2.
^x Amos. viii. 7.

^y Rev. xxv. 12.
^z ver. 20.
^{aa} Isa. xv. 1.

^{bb} 1 Thes. v. 2.

^{cc} Exod. xiv. 30.

^{dd} Deut. xiii. 9, 11.

^{ee} Ps. lviii. 11, 12.

^{ff} Isa. lxvi. 24.

^{gg} 1 Sam. xv. 11;
 cxxxv. 5.

^{hh} Zeph. i. 6.

ⁱⁱ Luke. xvii. 31,
 32, &c.

^{jj} Ps. xxviii. 5;
 cvii. 43.

^{kk} Prov. i. 29, 30.

^{ll} Isa. i. 3, &c.

^{mm} ch. xxii. 9, 10;

ⁿⁿ xxiv. 12.

^{oo} Exod. ii. 23, 24.

^{pp} Ps. xii. 6.

^{qq} Isa. v. 7.

^{rr} Exod. xxi. 23–27.

^{ss} Isa. xiv. 3–8;

^{tt} xxvi. 3;

^{uu} xxvii. 17.

^{vv} John. xiv. 27, &c.

^{ww} Rom. viii. 34.

^{xx} ch. ix. 8, 9.

^{yy} Ps. xiii. 2;

^{zz} xxvii. 9;

^{aa} xxx. 10.

^{cc} ch. xii. 14;

^{dd} xxxiii. 13.

^{ee} 2 Kings. xviii. 12.

^{ff} 2 Chro. xxxvi. 17.

^{gg} Jer. xxvii. 8.

^{hh} 1 Sam. xxviii. 27.

ⁱⁱ 2 Kings. xxi. 11,

^{jj} 12.

^{kk} Hos. v. 10, 11.

^{ll} Ps. lxxv. 8;

^{mm} cxliv. 2.

^{oo} ch. xxxi. 5, 13,

^{pp} 16, &c.

^{qq} ch. x. 2.

^{rr} Ps. xix. 13;

^{tt} xxxv. 4, 5;

^{uu} xxxli. 8;

^{vv} cxxxix. 24, 25.

- 4 "What advantage have I from my sin?" * I will answer thee, yea *rather* thine opinions which attend thee. * Look, then, at the heavens, and see; observe also the clouds: they are higher than thou.
- 6 * If thou hast sinned, What canst thou have done against Him? and, if thy transgressions were many,
- 7 What canst thou have done to Him? * If thou hast done justly, What canst thou have rendered unto Him? or What can He have received at thy hand?—
- 8 * For a man such as thou art, is thy wickedness; and
- 9 for the son of man, thy righteousness.—* From excess may men have caused the oppressed to cry out; from
- 10 the arm of the mighty may they have complained;
- * and one not have said, "Where is God my Maker,
- 11 the giver of songs in the night? * who teacheth us by the beasts of the earth, and maketh us
- 12 wise by the birds of heaven?"—* There may they have cried out because of the haughtiness of evil men,
- 13 and He not have answered. * But God heareth it, not in vain; neither in vain doth the Almighty behold
- 14 it. * Even when thou sayest, thou canst not see Him, judgment is before Him. Wait thou therefore for Him.—* But now, because it is not so, He hath visited in His anger, but hath not animadverted in its excessive spread. * So Job openeth his mouth in vanity: in ignorance he multiplieth words.
- [CHAP. XXXVI.]—1 * ELIHU moreover continued, 2 and said, * Wait for me a little, and I will shew thee 3 that there are still arguments on God's behalf. * I will now take up my knowledge from afar; and to 4 my Maker I will ascribe righteousness. * For truly my assertions shall be unfeigned, and wholly acknowledged by thee.
- 5 * Behold, God is mighty, yet He despiseth none: 6 great in power, in mercy. * He granteth not strength to the wicked; but rendereth judgment to the
- 7 afflicted: * He withdraweth not His eyes from the just; whether as to kings on the throne,—giving
- Ps. xii. 7; Dan. ix. 7, 14. * ch. xiii. 4, 7; xxi. 27, 34. Prov. viii. 7, 8. 2 Cor. ii. 17. * ch. x. 3; xxxi. 13.
- Ps. xxii. 25; cxxxviii. 6. * ch. ix. 4, 19; xii. 13-16. Num. xiv. 18. Ps. ciii. 11; cxlv. 8. * ch. xxi. 7, 9, 30.
- Ps. lv. 24. Jer. xii. 1, 2. * ch. xxix. 12-17. Ps. ix. 13; x. 14, 15, &c. * ch. xvi. 9. Ps. xxxiii. 18; xlv. 15. Zeph. iii. 17. 1 Sam. ii. 8. Ps. lxxviii. 70-72; cxlii. 7, 8.

them continual stability, so that they are exalted ;—
 8 or *when* bound in ^m chains, and taken in the bonds of
 9 affliction. * So He bringeth their works ⁿ before them,
 even their transgressions when they have ^odone proudly.
 10 ly : * and their ^pear is opened for correction ; and
 He commandeth that they ^qreturn from iniquity.
 11 * If indeed they hear and ^robey ; they finish their
 12 ^sdays in prosperity, and their years in plenty. * But,
 if they hear ^tnot ; *then* they pass over to contempt,
 and give up the ghost ^uin ignorance.
 13 * But the ungodly *in* heart ^wlay up wrath : they call
 14 not when He ^xbindeth them. * Their desire dieth
 in ^yyouth, yea their strength among ^zcatamites.
 15 * He delivereth *the* humble in his affliction ; and their
 16 ear is laid open in ^aoppression. * Even so hath He
 urged thee by means of necessity, *to find* plenty,—
 the ^bplace of which *knoweth* no restraint,—that He
 might fill the provision of thy table *with* ^cfatness.
 17 * But thou hast ^dfilled up the judgment of the wicked :
 both judgment and justice will uphold *this*.
 18 * But let not ^eanger, neither much ransom, so cause
 thee to decline, that it urge thee on to contempt.
 19 * Can thy ^faffluence *then* be opposed to *Him*?—No :
 neither wealth, nor all the ^gconfirmed in might. * Pant
 20 not *for* the night, for the rising of *the* populace from
 21 their places. * Take heed : ^hregard not iniquity ; for
 on this thou hast placed thy ⁱchoice, rather than *on*
 22 affliction. * Behold, God ^kexalteth by His power :
 23 Who teacheth like *Him*? * Who shall set up his ^lway
 against *Him* ? or Who shall say, “ Thou hast done
 24 ^mwickedly ? ” * Remember that thou ⁿmagnify His
 25 work, so that men may look upon *it*,—* all men may
 26 perceive it,—mortal man may ^osee *it*, from afar. * Be-
 hold, God is ^pgreat, and we cannot ^qcomprehend *Him* ;
 27 yea the number of His years is ^runsearchable. * For
 He draweth off the ^swater-drops : they are fused in
 28 rain instead of ^tHis mist, * so that *the* clouds flow
 29 ^udown, they distil upon man abundantly. If, more-

Dan. iii. 16-18 ; vi. 10. Matt. xiii. 21. ^k 1 Sam. ii. 7, 8. Ps. lxxv. 0. Isa. xiv. 5. Jer. xxvii. 3-8.
 Dan. iv. 25, 32. ^l ch. xxix. 13. ^m ch. viii. 3; xxxiv. 10; xl. 8. Rom. iii. 5; ix. 14. ⁿ Ps. xxix. 3;
 lxxi. 18; lxxxvi. 8-10; xcii. 5, 6. 1 Chro. xxix. 12, 13, &c. ^o Exod. xiv. 13. Ps. xxxiv. 8. Ps. xl. 4;
 lxvi. 5; xvii. 6; cxlv. 10-12. ^p ch. xxxvii. 5. Ps. cxlv. 3. ^q ch. xi. 7-9; xxvi. 14; xxxvii. 23.
 1 Kings, viii. 27. ^r Ps. xc. 2; cii. 25-26. Heb. i. 12. ^s ch. v. 10; xxxviii. 25-28. Ps. lxxv. 10-14.
 Isa. v. 6. ^t Gen. ii. 6. ^u ch. xxxvii. 11-13. Prov. iii. 20.

ch. xxvii. 16;
 xxxviii. 9, 37.
 1 Kings, xviii.
 44, 45.
 Ps. civ. 3.
 ch. xxxvii. 2-5.
 Ps. xviii. 14;
 xxix. 3-10.
 ch. xxxviii. 25,
 34, 35.
 ch. xxxviii. 9-11.
 ch. xxxviii. 13;
 xxxviii. 22, 23.
 Gen. vii. 17-24;
 xix. 24.
 Exod. ix. 20-25.
 Josh. x. 11.
 ch. xxxviii. 26, 27.
 Ps. lxi. 10-13;
 civ. 13-15.
 Acts, xiv. 17.
 ch. xxvi. 9.
 Ps. xviii. 12-14;
 cxviii. 8.
 ch. xxxvii. 2.
 Sam. xlii. 14, 15.
 ch. iv. 14; xxi. 6.
 Exod. xix. 16.
 Ps. cxv. 120.
 ver. 5.
 ch. xxxvi. 29, 33.
 Exod. xix. 16-19.
 Ps. civ. 7.
 Ps. xcvi. 4.
 Matt. xxiv. 27.
 Rev. xi. 19.
 Ps. xxix. 3-5;
 lxvii. 34.
 Exod. xv. 7, 8.
 Deut. xxxiii. 26.
 Ps. lxxviii. 20.
 ch. xxxvii. 27-33.
 Sam. xxvi. 14, 15.
 ch. v. 9; ix. 10;
 xi. 7.
 Eccl. iii. 11.
 Isa. xl. 24.
 Rom. xi. 33.
 ch. xxxviii. 22.
 Ps. cxlviii. 16, 17;
 cxlviii. 9.
 ch. xxxvi. 27.
 Gen. vii. 12.
 Ezra, x. 9, 13.
 Prov. xxviii. 3.
 ch. xxxvi. 24.
 Ps. lxvi. 9;
 ix. 9;
 clx. 27.
 Eccl. viii. 17.
 Ps. clv. 22.
 ch. ix. 9.
 Ps. civ. 13.
 ch. xxxviii. 1.
 Isa. xxii. 1.
 Zech. ix. 14.
 ch. xxxviii. 29, 30.
 Ps. lxviii. 16-18;
 cxlviii. 47-50.
 ch. xxxvi. 27, 29.
 ch. xxxvi. 30, 32.
 Isa. xviii. 4.
 Ps. lxv. 10, 11;
 clv. 24.
 Jer. xiv. 22.
 Joel. ii. 23.
 Ps. cxlviii. 8.
 Jam. v. 17, 18.
 Rev. xl. 6.
 ch. xxxvii. 20.
 Ps. lxi. 9, 10.
 Exod. xiv. 13.
 Ps. xvi. 11.
 Hab. ii. 20.
 ch. xxv. 6-14.
 Ps. xxxviii. 24, 25.

over, one could understand the spreadings of *the thick cloud, or the *rumblings of His pavilion!—
30 * Behold, He ¹spreadeth His light over it: He also
31 ²covereth the foundations of the ocean!—* For with these He ³judgeth nations; He ⁴also giveth food to
32 ⁵abundance. * With the palms of *His* hands He covereth the ⁶lightning, and layeth *His* commands upon it to destroy. * By it He ⁷enounceth His will, the fierceness of *His* wrath against iniquity.
[CHAP. XXXVII.]—1 * At this, moreover, my ⁸heart beateth, and leapeth from its place. * Hearken attentively when His ⁹thunder rageth, and when murs proceed from His mouth. * Beneath the ¹⁰whole heavens doth He dismiss it; and His lightning to the extremities of the earth. * After it ¹¹roareth the thunder: He rumbleth with the ¹²voice of his majesty: and none can trace ¹³them, though His voice be heard. 5 * God, I say, ¹⁴thundereth wonderfully with His voice, working ¹⁵mighty things which we understand not. 6 * For to the ¹⁶snow He saith, “ Fall thou *to the* earth,” —*to the* showering ¹⁷rain also, and *to the* drenching rains ¹⁸of His might.—* For the sake of all men He sealeth *it*, that ¹⁹all men of His creating may know. 8 * So the wild beast entereth into the ²⁰ambush-9 ment, and resteth in its dwellings. * From the ²¹south-ern quarter cometh the whirlwind, and from the north-10 ern the cold. * By the blast of God is the ²²frost given, and the sheet of waters congealed. * For ²³irrigation moreover is the thick cloud stretched out: the spreading cloud ²⁴disperseth abroad His lightning. * So He ²⁵by His counsels turneth *them* perpetually about, that they may do whatsoever ²⁶He commandeth them for the earth, on the face of the 13 ²⁷whole world: * whether for a ²⁸tribe, or for its land: surely for mercy He sendeth it forth.
14 * Hear this, O Job; “ stand still, and consider ²⁹the marvellous things of God. * Knowest thou when God setteth *His* mind on ³⁰them? and causeth His cloud to send forth *the* lightning? * Art thou acquainted with ³¹the poisonings of the thick cloud,—things miracu-

17 lous with the perfect in knowledge!—* because thy clothes are warm, when the land is at ^b rest from the south? * Canst thou stretch out the clouds with Him, ^aunyielding as the molten mirror? * Shew us what we ^cshall say of Him; for we cannot oppose *Him* by reason of ^ddarkness! * Shall it be told Him when I ^espeak? Or if a man have commanded that one should be ^bdestroyed?—* But now they cannot look upon the light, when it breaketh through the clouds; nor when the wind hath passed, and cleared them away!—* From the north, indeed, cometh gold:—but upon God ⁱresteth fearful ⁱmajesty. * As for the Almighty, we ^kcannot discover Him. Great in ^lmight and judgment, and infinite in ^mrighteousness, He can-²⁴not be ⁿanswered. * Let men therefore ^ofear Him, for He ^prespecteth none of the wise of heart.

^b Luke, xii. 56.^c ch. ix. 8, 9.
^d Gen. i. 6, 8.
^e Ps. civ. 2.^f ch. xxvi. 8.
^g Ps. cxxxix. 7.
^h Prov. xxx. 2–4.ⁱ ch. xi. 8;
^j xxvi. 14.
^l Ps. cxxxix. 7,
12, 13.^m Ps. cxxxix. 5.
ⁿ Ps. cxxxix. 20.ⁱ ch. xl. 10.
^l 1 Chron. xxix. 11.
^o Ps. lxvi. 5;
^p xciii. 1.^q Isa. ii. 10, 19, &c.
^r ver. 19.^s ch. xi. 7;
^t xxvi. 14.
^u Prov. xxx. 3, 4.^v Eccl. iii. 11.
^w ch. ix. 19;^x xii. 13;
^y xxvi. 5.^z Ps. lxii. 12.^{aa} Ps. xxxvi. 6, 7, 8.^{ab} Isa. i. 2; lxvi. 4.^{ac} Ps. cxxx. 4.
^{ad} Jer. xxxii. 30;^{ae} xxxiii. 9.
^{af} Hos. iii. 5.^{ag} Matt. x. 28.
^{ah} p ch. v. 13.^{ai} Eccl. ix. 11.
^{aj} Isa. v. 21.^{ak} Matt. xi. 25, 26.

CHAPTERS XXXVIII.—XLII.

SUMMARY.

Jehovah himself now proceeds to determine the question at issue. He answers, therefore, from the whirlwind, By calling into question Job's knowledge, on the grounds of his recent birth and excessive impotence; hence averring, that ignorance lay at the bottom of all his complaints, 1–11. Enters particularly into these considerations, in order to convince Job of the folly of his reasonings, 12–15. Interrogates him as to the secrets of the deep, 16–18: as to the phenomena of the light; as to the treasures of snow and hail; as to the distribution of the light, the winds, the rains, and the course of the thunder-bolt, 19–28: as to the production of the rain, the cold, the frost, the influences of the heavenly bodies on the earth; and whether Job can, by his command, direct their proceedings, 29–39. He next presses him as to his knowledge and influence, with respect to things on the earth. Whether he can undertake to provide for the ravenous beasts and birds; XXXIX. Whether he knows the times, seasons, and practices of the fugitive mountain tribes; of the fiercer and swifter beasts of the deserts, 1–7. Enquires whether he can command the more powerful animals to render him service, or can trust to them to secure his profits, 8–18: whether he has made the horse such as he is, courageous, powerful, and swift, 19–25: whether he regulates the properties of the more powerful birds, 26–30. XL.—Jehovah continues His interrogatories; and Job confesses his vileness and ignorance, 1–5. Jehovah resumes, calling upon Job to give evidence of his power; and declares that, when this is done, then will He justify and praise him, 6–14. Calls upon him to view His power, as evinced in

the formation of the more powerful quadrupeds: states their astonishing properties, 15-24. Directs his attention to the monsters of the deep, and to their terrific characters, 25-32. XLI.—Digresses, in order to impress on Job the greater danger of contending with Him who formed these; and proceeds with an enumeration of their astonishing powers, fearful properties, and invincible tempers, 1-26.

- 1 * **T**HEN Jehovah answered Job out of the whirlwind, and said, * Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? * Gird up now thy loins like a man; for I will ask of thee, and shew thou unto me. * Where wast thou when I founded the earth? Tell, if thou knowest distinctly. 5 * Who hath appointed its measures? for thou knowest: or Who laid down the line upon it? * On what are its bases fixed? or, Who laid its corner-stone, * when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted?—* And He fenced in the sea as with doors, when He brought it forth, and it came out as from the womb?—* When I appointed the cloud its clothing, and thick darkness its swaddling-band; * and brake over it my decree, and appointed a bar and doors, * and said: Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther; and here shall be stayed the pride of thy waves?
- 12 * Hast thou since thy days commanded the dawn, and made the day-break to know its place? * To take possession of the extremities of the earth; and that the wicked may be shaken out of it? * That it be changed as the clay of the signet, and that men be set up as if accoutred for battle; * and from the wicked their light be withheld, and the proud arm be broken?
- 16 * Hast thou entered into the mazes of the sea, or traversed, searching out, the great deep? * Have the gates of death been laid open to thee? or Hast thou viewed the doors of the shadow of death? * Hath thine understanding extended even to the breadths of the earth? Tell, if thou knowest it all.
- 19 * Where then is the path on which the blight rests? And where is the station of darkness? * That thou mightest seize it on its boundary, and that thou
- * ch. xxxv. 35; xxxv. 16; xliii. 3.
+ ch. xl. 7.
Exod. xii. 11.
1 Kings. xviii. 46.
Jer. i. 17.
+ ch. xiii. 15, 22; xliii. 4.
Gen. i. 1.
Prov. viii. 29, 30.
Ps. cii. 26; civ. 5.
Heb. i. 2, 10.
+ ch. xi. 9; xxviii. 25.
Prov. viii. 27.
Isa. xl. 12.
Gen. i. 9.
Comp. Ps. xix. 4; 2 Cor. x. 16.
+ 1 Sam. ii. 8.
Ps. xxiv. 2; xci. 1; civ. 5.
Zech. xlii. 1.
+ Ps. cxviii. 22.
+ Ps. xix. 2.
+ ch. i. 6; ii. 1.
Gen. vi. 2.
+ ver. 10.
Gen. i. 9.
Ps. xxxiii. 7; civ. 9.
Prov. viii. 29.
Jer. v. 22.
+ ver. 23.
+ Gen. i. 2.
+ ch. xxvi. 10.
Gen. i. 9, 10.
+ Ps. lxx. 8;
lxxxix. 10.
xliii. 3, 4.
Prov. viii. 29.
Mark, iv. 41.
+ Gen. i. 5.
Ps. lxxix. 16.
vv. 4, 21.
ch. xv. 7.
+ Ps. xix. 5, 7.
cxxxix. 10, 11.
+ ch. xiv. 13.
Exod. xiv. 27.
Ps. cii. 22, 35.
+ ch. v. 14; xviii. 5, 18.
Prov. iv. 19.
Isa. viii. 22.
+ Ps. x. 15;
xxxvii. 17.
Ezek. xxx. 22.
+ Ps. lxxvii. 20.
+ ch. xxvi. 6.
+ Ps. ix. 14;
cvi. 18.
+ ch. iii. 5; xii. 22.
Matt. xvi. 18.
+ ver. 5.
Ps. lxxix. 17.
Isa. xl. 28. Jer. xxxi. 37. b vv. 12, 13. Isa. xlv. 7. + Ps. xviii. 12; civ. 20. Amos. iv. 13.

mightest make known the paths to its house ?
 21 * Knowest thou *this*, because thou wast then ^dborn,
 22 and *because* the number of thy days is great ? * Hast
 23 thou entered into the ^etreasures of *the* snow, or viewed
 the treasures of *the* hail ; * which I have reserved for
 the time of ^ftrouble, for the day of battle and of war ?
 24 * By what way is the ^glight distributed ? or the
 25 east wind dispersed over the earth ? * Who hath
^hdivided a channel for the waterspout, and a path for
 26 the ⁱthunderbolt ? * To give rain on a land, where
 there is no man, on the ^kdesert in which there is no
 27 human being : * to saturate the desolate and waste
 place, and to make the pasture to send forth ?

28 * Hath the rain a father ? or, Who hath brought
 29 forth the vessels of dew ? * Of Whose ^lbelly came
 forth the cold ? and Who begat the hoary frost of
 30 heaven, * by which the waters are ^mhidden as
 with a stone, and the surface of *the* deep is taken cap-
 31 tive ? * Wilt thou bind to thee the sweet influences
 32 of the ⁿPleiades ? or loose the bands of Orion ? * Wilt
 thou bring out the ^oplanets each in its season ? or con-
 33 sole ^pAyish for her children ? * Knowest thou the
^qlaws of *the* heavens ? Wilt thou appoint to each
 34 its ^rrule on the earth ? * Canst thou lift up thy voice
 to the clouds, so that an ^sinundation of waters shall
 35 cover thee ? * Canst thou send forth the ^tlightnings,
 that they shall proceed, and say to thee, Behold
 36 us ?—* Who hath placed wisdom in the tempest ? or
 37 Who given intelligence to the ^uthunder-storm ? * Who
 can number the clouds by wisdom ? And who pour
 38 out the ^vvessels of *the* heavens, * when the dust is
 compressed into hardness, and the clods have become
 united ?

39 * Canst thou hunt the prey for the ^xshe-lion ? or
 40 satisfy the tribes of the stout lions, * when they couch
 in the dens,—remain in the covert,—their ^yambush ?
 41 * Who prepareth for the ^zraven his prey, when his
 young cry out to God, and wander about for lack
 of food ?

[CHAP. XXXIX.]—1 * KNOWEST thou the season in
 which the ^amountain-goats bear ? Observest thou

^d ver. 12.
 ch. xv. 7.

^e ch. xxxvii. 6.
 Ps. cxxxv. 7.

^f ch. xxxvi. 31;
 xxxvii. 13.

Exod. ix. 18, 24.
 Josh. x. 11.

Isa. xxx. 30.
 Ezek. xiii. 11.

^g v. 12, 13.

^h ch. xxviii. 26;
 xxxvi. 27, 20;
 xxxvii. 6.

ⁱ ch. xxviii. 26.

^k Ps. civ. 10–14;
 civil. 35;

^l cxlvii. 8, 9.
 Isa. xlii. 18.

^l ver. 8.
 ch. xxxvii. 10.
 Ps. cxvii. 16, 17.

^m ch. xxxvii. 10.

ⁿ ch. ix. 9.
 Amos, v. 8.
^o 2 Kings, xxiii. 5.
^p ch. ix. 9.
^q Gen. i. 16;
 viii. 22.
 Ps. cxix. 90, 91.
 Jer. xxxi. 35, 36;
 xxxii. 25.

^r v. 12, 13.

^s 1 Sam. xii. 10.
 Amos, v. 8.
 Zech. x. 1.
 James, v. 10.
 Exod. ix. 23–25,
 29.

^t Lev. x. 2.
 Numb. xi. 1.
^u 2 Kings, i. 10, 14.
^v ch. xxxvi. 31, 32;
 xxxvii. 3, 13.

^w Gen. vii. 4, 11, 12.

^x ch. iv. 11.
 Ps. xxxiv. 11;
 civ. 21;
 cxlv. 15, 16.

^y Gen. xl ix.
 Numb. xxxii. 24;
 xxiv. 9.

^z Ps. civ. 27, 20;
 cxlvii. 9.

Matt. vi. 26.

^a 1 Sam. xxiv. 2.
 Ps. civ. 18.

¹ Ps. xxix. 9.
Jer. xiv. 5.
² Jer. ii. 24.

2 *that of the calving of the ^bhinds?* * Countest thou the months they fulfil? or Knowest thou the time of their bringing forth,—* *when they couch down, give birth to their young, and dismiss their pains?*—* *When they feed their young, nourish them without; and they go forth, and return unto them no more?*

⁴ ch. vi. 5;
xi. 12;
xxiv. 5.
Gen. xvi. 12.
Ps. civ. 11.
Isa. xxxiii. 14.
Jer. ii. 24;
xiv. 6, &c.
^c Gen. xlv. 14.
^f Deut. xxix. 13.
Ps. civ. 34.
Ezek. xlvi. 11.
^e ch. iii. 18.
Isa. xxxii. 4.
^b ch. xi. 20–22.
Gen. i. 30.
Ps. civ. 14.
Numb. xxiii. 22.
Deut. xxxiii. 17.
Ps. xxii. 22;
xcii. 11.
^d Isa. i. 3.

5 * Who hath sent forth the ^dwild ass free? or, Who hath loosed the ^ccords of the mule, * whose home I have made the wilderness, and his dwelling-places the ^fmarsh-land? * He smileth at the multitude of the city; the tumult of the ^goppressor he regardeth not. 8 * Of the abundance of the mountains is his ^bpasture, and after every green herb doth he seek. * Is the ⁱOryx willing to serve thee? Will he lodge near thy ^kcrib? * Wilt thou bind him *with* his cord for the furrow? or Will he harrow the valleys after thee? 11 * Wilt thou trust in him because his strength is great? 12 or Wilt thou leave thy labour to him? * Wilt thou confide in him, that he will secure the return of thy seed, and gather *it into* thy barn?—* *In the exulting of the wings of the ^jostriches?* Or *in her* choice feathers and head-plumage, * when she leaveth her eggs to the earth, and hatcheth them on the dust; 15 *^mand ⁿforgetteth that *the* foot may crush them, or the wild beasts of the plain trample *on* them?—* *when her* young are *so* hardened *as* to *seem* not hers; her labour ⁿin vain, and *she* without fear?—* *when God* hath ^owithholden wisdom from her, and hath not endued her with understanding?—* When she is highly provoked, she ^plaugheth at the horse and his rider!

19 * Givest thou ^qmight unto the horse? ^rClothest thou his neck with ^sscorn? * Dost thou make him to rush on like the ^tlocusts, and the vehemence of his snorting ^ufearful?—* They ^vdig into the valley, and glory each in his strength:—he ^wrusheth forth upon the weapon! * He ^xlaugheth at terror, and is undaunted; yea he turneth not back from the face of the spear! * Over him ring the quiver, the blade of the spear, and of the lance. * In his rush and wrath he ^ydrinketh up the earth; and standeth not still

¹ ch. xxx. 29.

= Lam. iv. 3.

^a Hab. ii. 13.

^c ch. xvii. 4.

^p vv. 7, 22.
ch. xli. 29.
2 Kings, xix. 21.

^q Ps. cxlvii. 10.

^r Ps. xciii. 1;

^s civ. 1;

^t ver. 25.

^u Joel, ii. 5.

^v Jer. viii. 16.

^w Judg. v. 22.

^x Jer. ix. 23.

^y Prov. xxi. 31.

^z Jer. viii. 6.

^z ver. 16.

[•] Hab. i. 8, 9.

25 when *the trumpet soundeth* ! * At the blast of the trumpet he saith ^b*Ahah* ! and scentheth *the battle* from afar, the raging and shouting of *the princes*.

^b Ezek. xxvi. 2;
xxxvi. 2.

26 * Is it of thine intelligence *that the hawk moulteh*,
27 *and spreadeth out his wings* ^c*to the south*? * Or is it
at thy command *that the eagle mounteth up*, and
28 *raiseth his nest on high*? *That he inhabiteth the*
29 *rock, and maketh his lodging on the crags of the*
30 *rock, and the fastness*? * *That he spy out from*
thence *his food, and his eyes view it from afar*? * His
nestlings too gulp down blood ; and where the ^d*slain*
are, there is he ?

^c Jer. viii. 7.

^d Exod. xlii. 4.
Ps. ciii. 5.
Prov. xxiii. 5.
Isa. xl. 31.
Hos. viii. 1.
1 Sam. xiv. 4.

ch. ix. 26.

^e Ezek. xxxix. 17-19.
Matt. xxiv. 28.
Luke. xvii. 37.
Rev. xix. 17, 10,
21.

^f ch. xxxviii. 1.

^g ch. xxxiii. 13;
xxxiv. 33;
xxxvi. 23;
xxxviii;
xxxix.

^h ch. xlii. 6.
Gen. xviii. 27;
xxxii. 10, &c.
ⁱ ch. ix. 31-35;
xvi. 21;
xxxi. 5;
xxix. 9.
Judg. xviii. 19,
&c.

^j ch. xxxiv. 31, 32.
Rom. iii. 19.

^k ch. xxxiii. 14.
Ps. lxii. 12.

^l ch. xxxviii. 1.
Ps. 1. 3, 4.

^m ch. xxxviii. 3.
ch. xlii. 4.

ⁿ ch. x. 3;
xxv. 2, 6.

^o Ps. lxxxix. 11, 14.
1 Cor. x. 22.

^p ch. xxxvii. 4, 5.

^q Ps. 1. 2; ciii. 1.
civ. 1, 2.

^r Isa. lix. 17.
1 Chro. xxix. 11.

^s ch. xx. 23;
xxvii. 22.

^t Deut. xxxii. 22.
Ps. lxxxviii. 49, 50;
cxliv. 6.

^u Rom. ii. 8, 9.

^v Exod. ix. 17;
xv. 6;

^w xviii. 11.
Isa. ii. 11, 12, 17,
&c.

^x Ps. ix. 13.
Prov. xv. 25.

^y Isa. x. 6.

^z Zech. x. 5.

^{aa} Mal. iv. 3.

^{bb} Rom. xvi. 20.

^{cc} ch. xiv. 13.

^{dd} Ps. xlii. 15.

^{ee} Isa. i. 10, 11.

^{ff} Ps. lxxxix. 14,
&c.

^{gg} Gen. i. 24, 25;

3, 4 * Then Job answered Jehovah, and said, * Behold, I am ^evile! What *then* shall I answer Thee? I will lay mine ^fhand upon my mouth. * Once have I spoken, ^gbut I cannot answer ; yea ^htwice, but I will do so no more.

6 * Then Jehovah answered Job out of *the whirlwind*, and said, * ⁱGird up now thy loins like a man : 8 I will ^jask of thee, and inform thou me. * Wilt thou even annul my judgment? Wilt thou ^kcondemn me, that thou mayest be just? * Or Hast thou an ^larm like God? and Canst thou thunder ^mwith a voice like Him? * Deck *thyself* now with pride and ⁿexcellency ; yea, put on splendour and majesty.

11 * Disperse abroad the ^ofierceness of thine anger ; yea ^plook upon every proud *man*, and bring him down.

12 * Look, *I say*, upon every proud *man*, and sell him ; 13 yea ^qoverthrow *the wicked* in their place. * ^rHide them in the dust together : close up their persons in safety. * Then will I also praise thee, because thine own right ^shand can save thee.

15 * Behold now, *the beasts* which I have made are with thee, *each* eating ^ugrass like the ox. * Behold now, his strength *is* in his loins ; and his vigour in 17 the firmness of his bowels. * He maketh his tail to

* ch. xli. 23.

* Isa. xlviii. 4.

, Ps. civ. 24.
Prov. iv. 7;
iii. 19;
viii. 22.

* ver. 15.
Ps. civ. 14;
calvii. 8, 9.

* Isa. xix. 6, 7;
xxxv. 7.

* Lev. xxiiii. 40.
Isa. xv. 7;
Ezek. xvii. 5.

* ch. xxxix. 24.

* ver. 26.

CHAP. XL.
in the common
Bible.
* ch. iii. 8.
P's. lxxix. 14;
civ. 26.
Isa. xxvii. 1.
Isa. xxxi. 28;
xxxvii. 29.
Ezek. xxxi. 3,
4, 5.
Ps. lv. 22.
Isa. xxx. 10.
* ch. xxxix. 9-11.
Exod. xxi. 6;
Deut. xv. 17.
ch. xxxii. 9.
* ch. xxxix. 10.

* Ps. lxxiv. 14.

* ch. xl. 4.

* ch. xl. 5.

* Heb. xii. 21.

* ch. iii. 8.
Gen. xlix. 9.
Num. xxiv. 9.
ch. xxxvii. 19.
Jer. xv. 5.
1 Cor. x. 22.
* ch. xv. 8.
Isa. xi. 13.
* Exod. xix. 5.
Deut. x. 14.
1 Chro. xxix. 11,
14.
Ps. xxiv. 1;
l. 12; cv. 16.
1 Cor. i. 26, 28.
2 Kings, xix. 28.
Ps. xxxii. 9.
Jam. iii. 3.
* Ps. lvii. 5;
lviii. 7.
Prov. xxx. 14.
* Exod. xxxvii.
11, 17, 21;
xxxix. 14.
Hag. ii. 23.

bend like *the cedar*: the sinews of his * thighs are woven together. * His bones are as tubes of * brass, his solid bones as bars of iron. * He is of the first of the ways of God: his Maker hath given him his weapon; * for the * mountains bring forth his provision, though all the wild beasts of the plain do gambol there.

21 * Beneath *the wild lotus* doth he couch, in the covert of the * reeds, and in the mire. * *The wild lotus* covereth him with its shade; the * osiers of the torrent surround him. * Should *the river* swell, he would not fear; he trusteth that he can draw the Jordan into his mouth. * Can one take him in his sight? or bore through his ^dnose when in the toils?

25 * Canst thou draw forth the * Leviathan with a hook? or his tongue with a cord which thou lettest down? * Canst thou place a reed in his nose? or bore his jaw through with a thorn? * Will he multiply his supplications unto thee? Or will he say soft things unto thee? * Will he make a covenant with thee? Wilt thou take him for a servant for ever? * Wilt thou play with him as with a sparrow? Or wilt thou attach him to thy maidens? * Will the companies bargain over him? Will they divide him among the merchants? * Wilt thou fill his skin with pikes? or his head with fish-spears? * Lay thine ^mhand on thy mouth respecting him: remember the contest, and go no ⁿfurther.

[CHAP. XLI.]—1, * BEHOLD, his hope shall fail.— Shall not one be cast down even at the *sight of him? * There is none so fierce as to stir him up.— 2, 10 Who then can stand before me? * Who hath gone before ^dme, that I should fulfil his will; for 3, 11 all beneath the heavens is mine?—* But I will not be silent as to his powers, the relation of his might, and the destructiveness of his array:—

5, 13 * Who hath laid open the face of his coating? Who can draw near to double his ⁱnose-curb?

6, 14 * Who shall open the doors of his face, when the 7, 15 circuits of his ^steeth are so dreadful? * His back is as the embossings of shields,—shut in fast as the

8 ¹⁶ stone of a signet ;—* one to another do they cleave,
9 ¹⁷ so that a breath entereth not between them. * Each
is united with its fellow ; they are fast holden, they
cannot be separated.

10 ¹⁸ * His neesings give out light ; and his eyes are
11 ¹⁹ as the ⁱ eyelids of the dawn. * From his ^k mouth <sup>^l ch. iii. 9.
^{Ps. xviii. 9.}</sup>
proceed burning lamps, sparks of fire do escape.

12 ²⁰ * From his nostrils issueth smoke, as from a fire-
13 ²¹ blown ^l pot with ^{burning} reeds. * His breath en-

kindleth ^m coals, yea a flame proceedeth from his
14 ²² mouth. * In his ⁿ neck lodgeth strength ; and be-

15 ²³ fore him doth ^o sorrow exult ! * The muscles of his
flesh ^r stick fast together ; each as metal fused upon

16 ²⁴ him cannot be moved. * His heart is firm as a
17 ²⁵ stone, yea hard as the nether ^q millstone. * At his

rising up the mighty are afraid ; at his breakings
18 ²⁶ forth they are ^r confounded. * He who approacheth

him with a ^s weapon, spear, dart, or lance, shall not
stand.

19 ²⁷ * He counteth iron as straw : brass as rotten wood.

20 ²⁸ * The arrow will not put him to flight ; the stones
21 ²⁹ of the sling are turned with him into ^t stubble. * As
stubble are clubs esteemed ; and he laugheth at the

22 ³⁰ noise of the spear. * Beneath him these are as
points of the potsherd : he reclineth upon the spike
23 ³¹ as upon the mire. * He causeth the deep to boil as
a ^u pot : the sea he maketh like a *boiling* pot of oint-

24 ³² ment. * After him shineth a path ; one would think
25 ³³ the deep were hoary with age. * There is not his

like upon the dust,—the creature made to be un-
26 ³⁴ broken. * He looketh down upon every high thing ;
he is sovereign over all the progeny of the fierce.

^l Ps. xviii. 9.
^{Ps. xviii. 9.}

¹ Jer. i. 13.

^m Ps. xviii. 9, 13
^{Isa. xxx. 33.}

ⁿ Hab. iii. 5.
^{ch. xxxix. 19.}

^o Hos. xlii. 14.
^{Hab. iii. 5.}

^p ver. 9.

^q Jer. v. 3.
^{Zech. vii. 12.}

^r Ps. cvii. 26, 27.

^s ch. xxxix. 22, 23.

^t 2 Chro. xxvi.
14–16.
^{Isa. lii. 17.}

^u ver. 12.

CHAPTER XLII.

SUMMARY.

Job, humbled by the consideration of the greatness and wisdom of God, ascribes all power to Him, and to himself ignorance and shame; affirming that now indeed he saw God in His true and all-overwhelming character, 1-6: Eliphaz is now addressed as to himself and friends; and on their part the judgment is, that their error was much greater than that of Job, 7-9: Eliphaz, and his friends, therefore now offer up their sin-offering by Job, who acts as priest; and the offering is accepted, 9-10. After this, the relatives and friends of Job resort to him; and, in addition to his great wealth, which was now double of what it had been, each makes him a suitable present, 11-12: a second family is given to the Patriarch; and he is blessed with an extraordinary long life in the enjoyment of it.—Upon the whole, Job's natural feelings had led him to complain, where his faith ought to have produced acquiescence and thanksgiving. Ignorance of God's great object in this, was undoubtedly the cause of all the errors of the Patriarch. Job's friends were still more to blame, because they had, by the scanty measure of their own understanding, attempted to determine what God would, or would not, do. While Job, therefore, peevishly lamented and complained of the ways of God, they determined, and impiously circumscribed, them.

- 1, 2 * **T**HEN Job answered Jehovah, and said, * I know that Thou canst ^ado every thing, and that no imagination can be withholden from ^bThee.
- 3 * Who then shall thus darken counsel without ^cknowledge? But I have advanced,—and I perceived it not, —things too ^dwonderful for me; yea, I knew it not,
- 4 * **S**aying, ^eHear now, and I will speak; I will ask of
5 thee, and inform thou me!—* By the hearing of the
6 ^fear I have heard of Thee; but now hath mine eye
6 ^gseen Thee. * Wherefore I am ^hvile, and I repent in
dust and ashes.
- 7 * And it came to pass that, after Jehovah had spoken
these words to Job, Jehovah said to ⁱEliphaz the Temanite, Mine anger is kindled against thee, and against thy two friends, because ye have not spoken of me that
8 which is right, as my servant Job hath. * Take unto
you now, therefore, ^kseven heifers and seven rams, and
^lgo ye to my servant Job, and ^moffer up for yourselves
a burnt-offering; and my servant Job shall ⁿpray for

^a Gen. xviii. 14.
^b 1 Chro. xxix. 11.
^c Isa. xliii. 13.
^d Jer. xxxii. 17.
^e Matt. xix. 26.
^f Luke, xviii. 27.
^g Ps. xliv. 22;
^h cxxxxix. 3.
ⁱ Jer. xvii. 10.
^j Ezek. xxxviii. 10.
^k John. ii. 24, 25.
^l ch. xxxviii. 2.
^m Ps. xl. 6;
ⁿ cxxxxix. 1;
^o Prov. xxx. 2, 3.
^p Gen. xviii. 27,
^q 30-32.
^r ch. xxxviii. 3;
^s xl. 7;
^t xxxxiv. 32.
^u ch. iv. 12;
^v xxviii. 22.
^w Rom. x. 10.
^x ch. xxiii. 8, 9.
^y Num. xii. 8.
^z Isa. vi. 1.
^{aa} John. i. 18, 14.
^{bb} ch. ix. 31;
^{cc} xl. 4;
^{dd} Ezra, ix. 6.
^{ee} Ps. li. 4, 10, &c.
^{ff} ch. iii. 11;
^{gg} iv. 1, &c.
^{hh} Num. xxiii. 1,
ⁱⁱ 14, 29.
^{jj} 1 Chro. xv. 26.
^{kk} 2 Chro. xxix. 21.
^{ll} Ezek. xlv. 23.
^{mm} Ezek. xiv. 14.

— Matt. v. 2, 3, 24. ^m ch. i. 5. Exod. xviii. 12. ⁿ Gen. xx. 17. Jer. xlv. 11; xv. 1.
^o Heb. vii. 25.

you,—for his person will I °accept,—lest I destroy
"you: for ye have not spoken of me *that which is right*
as my servant Job hath.

• ver. 9.

P Ps. cill. 11.
2 Tim. iv. 14.

9 * So Eliphaz the Temanite, and Bildad the Shuhite,
and Zophar the Naamathite went, and ⁹did according
as Jehovah had said unto them: and Jehovah ¹ac-
10 cepted the person of Job. * And Jehovah ³turned the
captivity of Job, when he ¹had prayed for his friends:
and Jehovah increased all that was Job's, to *the*
"double.

• Exod. viii. 27;
xviii. 23, &c

• ver. 8.

ch. xxii. 27.

Eccl. ix. 27.

ch. v. 18-20.

Deut. xxx. 3.

Ps. xiv. 0;

lxx. 7;

cxxxvi. 1, 4.

Gen. xx. 17.

Exod. xvii. 3,

4, 5.

Num. xii. 2, 13,

&c.

• ch. viii. 6, 7;

xi. 6;

xxii. 24, 25.

Deut. viii. 18.

1 Sam. ii. 7.

2 Chro. xxv. 9.

Prov. xxii. 4.

Isa. xl. 2; lxi. 7.

Jer. xv. 18.

Hag. ii. 8.

Zech. ix. 12.

ch. xix. 13, 14.

Prov. xvi. 7.

• ch. ii. 11;

xvi. 5.

Gen. xxxvii. 35.

Isa. xxxv. 3, 4.

Gen. xxiv. 22.

• ch. viii. 7.

Deut. viii. 16.

Prov. x. 22.

1 Tim. vi. 17.

Jam. v. 11.

• ch. i. 3.

Gen. xxvi. 12-14.

Ps. cxvii. 38;

cxliv. 13-15.

• ch. i. 2.

Ps. cxvii. 41;

cxxvii. 3.

Isa. xlix. 20.

• Ps. cxiv. 12.

• Num. xxvii. 7.

Josh. xv. 18, 19.

• Gen. xi. 32;

xxv. 7;

xxxv. 28;

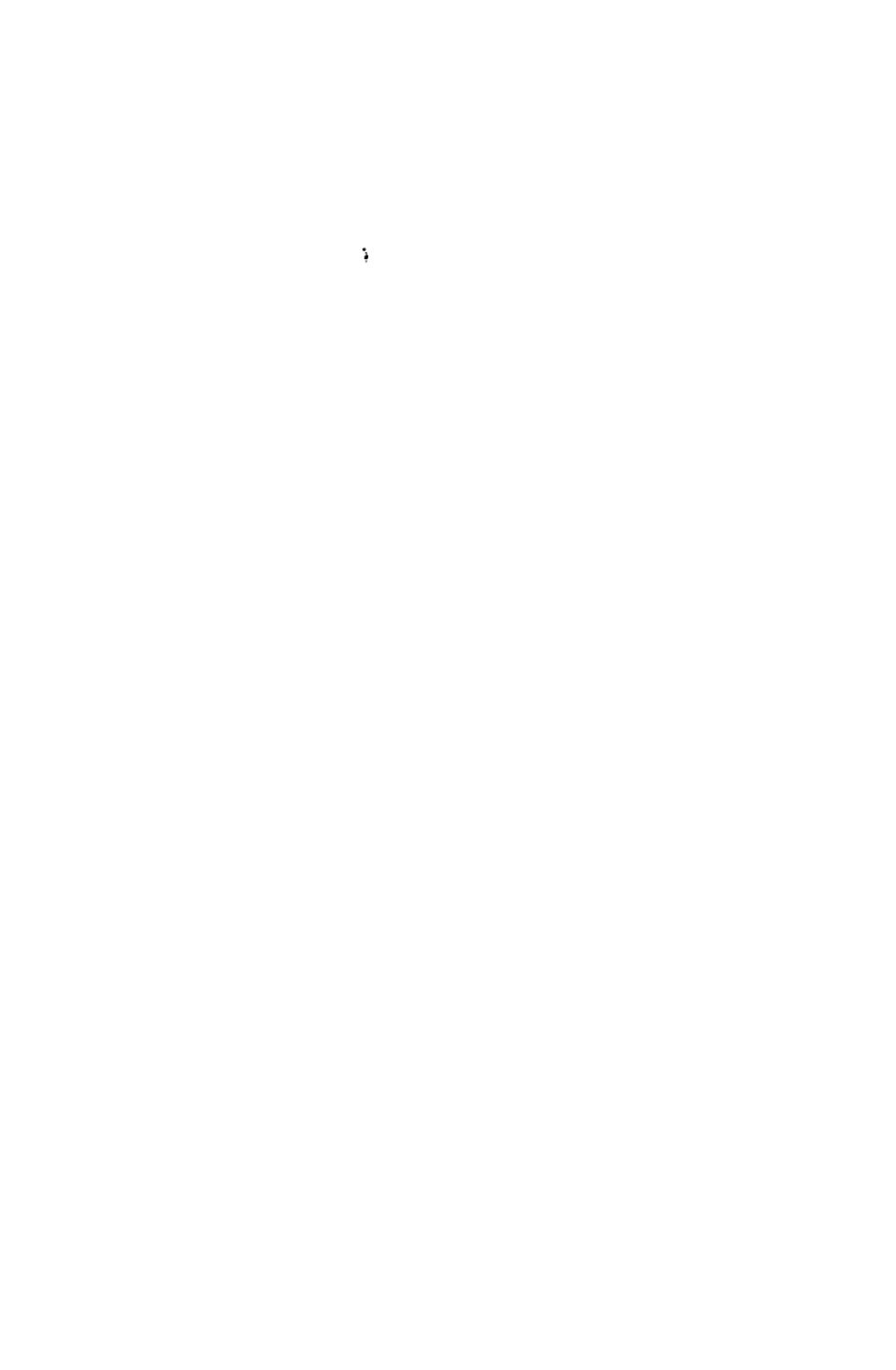
xlvi. 20;

l. 26.

• ch. v. 26. Gen.

11 * Then came to him all his ^wbrethren, and all his
sisters, and all who knew him before; and they ate
bread with him in his house; and they ^xbemoaned
him, and comforted him over all the evil that Jehovah
had brought on him: and they gave, each man, to
12 him one ^yshekel, and each one ear-ring of gold. * So
Jehovah ^zblessed the latter *times* of Job, more than his
beginning: for he had a flock of fourteen ^athousand,
and camels six thousand, and a thousand yoke of oxen,
13 and a thousand she-asses. * And he had ^bseven sons
14 and three daughters. * And he called the name of
the first Jemima, and the name of the second Kezia,
15 and the name of the third Keren-happuk. * And it
was not found, *that there were* women so beautiful as
the ^cdaughters of Job in all the land. And their
father gave them ^dinheritance among their brethren.
16 * And Job lived after this an ^ehundred and forty
years, and saw his sons, and his sons' ^fsons, even four
generations. * So Job died old and ^gfull of days.

Deut. xxxiv. 7. Josh. xxlv. 29. Ps. xc. 10. ¹Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ²Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ³Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ⁴Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ⁵Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ⁶Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ⁷Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ⁸Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ⁹Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ¹⁰Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ¹¹Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ¹²Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ¹³Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ¹⁴Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ¹⁵Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ¹⁶Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ¹⁷Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ¹⁸Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ¹⁹Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ²⁰Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ²¹Gen. i. 23. Ps. cxxviii. 6. Prov. xvii. 6. ²²Gen. i. 23. 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A COMMENTARY
ON THE
BOOK OF THE PATRIARCH JOB,
CRITICAL AND EXEGETICAL.

A COMMENTARY
ON THE
BOOK OF THE PATRIARCH JOB.

CHAPTER I.

1. בָּאָרֶץ־עִזִּים. In the land of *Uz*. See Introd. p. 28 et seq.
בְּנֵי־צַדְקָה, perfect and upright. The first of these seems to be synonymous with the Greek τέλειος, 1 Cor. ii. 6; xiv. 20, &c.; and to signify, complete in every requisite of true religion, “thoroughly furnished unto all good works,” rather than *perfect* in the abstract; and hence, בְּנֵי־צַדְקָה, ch. ii. 3, is rather the exercise of true religion than *perfection*, or *integrity*, in the abstract. *Integrity*, however, provided it be understood in a religious sense, is a very suitable word. The second, *true*, *upright*, or, “integer vitae scelerisque purus,” as Horace expresses himself. Ib. אֱיָרָא, for אֲרָא, in constr. for אֱיָרָא, lit. and fearing of God. Gram. Art. 143, 3, and 106, 1. Ib. יֹאָרָה, and departing. Participial noun of סָפַר of קָם of קָם. Arab. الصُّورُ الْقَرْنُ, i. e. *a horn*; hence perhaps as a verb, صَارَ, *inclinariit, fecit ut propenderet, convertit aliquod vultum*: cogn. صَبَرَ, *ivit, vergit*, &c.

3. מִקְנָהִי, lit. his acquisition, i. e. wealth. Gen. xiii. 2, &c. r. קָנָה. Arab. قَنَى, *acquisivit sibi oves*, &c. Ib. עֲבָדָה, *רַבָּה*, and a great service, lit. i. e. retinue of servants. The first of these words occurs only in Genesis and in his book. Ib. בְּנֵי־זָהָם, children of the East. See Introd. p. 30, &c. Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, and Pliny, tell us that these Scenite Arabs abound in herds, flocks, and camels.

4. וַיָּהִלְכוּ וַיַּעֲשׂוּ. And they went, &c. Used here, and occasionally elsewhere, like our own verb, *go, went, signifying, go on, proceed with, &c.* Gram. Art. 146, 2. Ib. מִשְׁתָּהָה, lit. a drinking, r. חַחַשָּׁ. Arab. شَتِيٌّ, *pluvia hyemalis*. Some have supposed these to have been birthday-feasts: but,

as we read of no such things ever kept among the followers of revealed religion, I am inclined to believe that no such thing is intended. From the occurrence of the term **הַקְרִיבָה**, in the next verse, it is highly probable that, as these sons were seven in number, and each had his day, the *coming about* of a week is meant. The period of weeks was instituted in the very earliest times,—see Gen. ii. 2; vii. 10; viii. 10, 12; xxix. 27; L. 10; and my Sermon on the Sabbath,—and the probability is strong that a weekly period is here meant; and that each of Job's sons had, according to the order of seniority, his particular day of the week assigned to him for his feast. It appears from the subsequent context, that Job suspected this as evincing an inclination to idolatrous observances; and hence offered up burnt-offerings for each of them. Now, if this feasting consisted of nothing more than the mere enjoyment of one another's society at an ordinary meal, one can hardly see how Job could imagine his children to be chargeable with sin: but, if their assembling was attended with excess, he might fairly suppose that their practices were heathenish. This, however, does not appear from the text; still, to my mind, the probability is strong that they were chargeable with these practices: otherwise it is difficult to account for the mention of Job's offerings for them. It is certain, that among the ancient Persians it was customary to feast daily in the temples of each of those deities, respectively, after which the days of the week had been named: and if so, this might also have obtained in Chaldea; where, we find, the days were so named, as well as in those parts of Arabia in which Job resided. See Pococke's Specimen, Hist. Arab., p. 308, ed. 1806.¹ The best accounts which I have seen of these ancient heathen rites, is to be found in a work named the *Dabistāni madhāhib* (دَبِسْتَانِ مَذَاهِب), or *School of Religions*. The author of this work tells us, in that part of it which treats of the religion of the ancient Persians,—and after describing the astrological properties, the colours, days, &c. ascribed to each of the seven planets,—that, در خورساري که جاي خوردن

¹ The Arabs tell us, very learnedly of course, that their Friday (جمعة, *Jumah*, lit. *coming together*) was so called, because people assembled on it for the purpose of public worship. It may be doubted, whether any such reverence was paid to this day in Arabia, before the times of Mohammed; who, in imitation of the Christians in all probability, made this day a day of prayer. According to the author of the *Dabistan*, it was the day sacred to آناهید, or ناهید, *Anāhid*, or *Nāhid*, i. e. the Venus of the Persians, and *Avaitis* of the Greeks: the Western *Friga*; whence our *Friday*. It is not improbable, therefore, that the **جُمَّة**, *Jumah* of the ancient Arabs, was named from a consideration altogether different from that of *assembling* for public worship.

بود در هر کده تمام روز سفره کستردہ بود و اقسام اطعه و اشربه آماده هیچ کسرا منع نکردندی هر که خواستی بخوردی—
In the khoorsār, which was the eating-room, a table was spread the whole day in each temple, and various sorts of meats and drinks prepared: they prohibited no one from eating; whatever he wished, he took. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that, as the feasting of Job's sons appeared to be so much of a piece with that of the idolaters of his neighbourhood, the patriarch had well-grounded fears that they were secretly inclined to idolatry.

5. וְהַעֲלֵה וְנוּ. *And offered up, &c., i. e. as a priest,* which could be done by none but the sons of Aaron under the law. It is also worth remarking, that Job here offered up a sacrifice for each of his children; which will shew that these were *peculiar sacrifices*, carrying with them the true character of sin-offerings. *Ib. יָבֹרְכֵי אֱלֹהִים, And have blessed (the) gods, or idols, &c.*: Auth. Vers., “*And cursed God,*” &c.; which has proved a monstrous difficulty to translators and commentators. I think this rendering is objectionable; because, in the first place, it would be perfectly unintelligible to any Oriental of this family. According to them, *a curse* was an imprecation, denouncing God's wrath upon some person or thing; but how such an imprecation could be made to be executed by God on God himself, is not easy to be imagined. See Isa. viii. 21, where a very different verb (*הַקְלֵל, revile*) is used. In the next place, *אֱלֹהִים* was a very common name applied to false gods and idols, as every one knows who has looked into the Hebrew Bible. And again, to *bless an idol* is phraseology in use under the Old Testament: see Isa. lxvi. 3. In 1 Kings, xxi. 10, 13, we have identically the same expression, probably meaning the same thing: for, take *אֱלֹהִים* in what sense we will here, the crime ascribed to Naboth merited death. For first, If *אֱלֹהִים* be here taken in the sense of *idol*, then, to give that to an idol which belonged solely to God, was, as above, a crime worthy of death; and, secondly, If *אֱלֹהִים* be taken in the sense of *the true God*, then, as the same blessing is said to have been ascribed to the king, the act was plainly idolatrous, and liable to be punished with death. My belief is, that the first of these is the sense in which the passage ought to be taken.

We have, with reference to this use of *קָلְל*, a remarkable passage in Exod. xxii. 27; viz., *תִּקְלַל אֱלֹהִים לֹא*, lit. *Revile thou not God;* which our translators have rendered, “*Thou shalt not revile the gods.*” Into this great mistake they were, no doubt, led by the Jewish commentators, &c.;

who told them, that by שֹׁפְטִים, *judges* were meant in this place:—a position which will, perhaps, hold good in no place, upon a little consideration. Besides, it is by no means necessary, that both members of the verse should signify the same thing. St. Paul's citation in the Acts (xxiii. 5), moreover, does not necessarily belong to the first member. All that Moses means here is, that no one should speak lightly or irreverently of God.

It may be objected, however, that, as idol-worship is not specifically mentioned in this book, but only the worship of the sun and moon, it would be to assume too much, to suppose that *idols* could have been intended in this place. I answer: In ancient heathenism, the sun and moon were, on principle, the primary objects of worship under the all-pervading deity then recognised. Images, or idols, were only supposed to represent these in one sense or other, and to contain, after consecration, some portion of the all-pervading spirit. Now, before Job's time, we have mention of *Laban's gods* (Gen. xxxi. 30), which he styles אלֹהֵי אֶלְהִים, *my gods*. Comp. ver. 32. In ver. 34, these are termed *Teraphim*, תְּרָפִים; which is only another name for an *image*, or *idol*. And, again, ch. xxxv. 2, Jacob commands his household to put away the *strange gods* that were among them; and, *ib.* ver. 4, Jacob is said to have buried them under a certain tree. That they were abominations, the context is sufficient to shew. If, then, these idols existed in the times of Laban and Jacob, and had been brought out of Mesopotamia, there can be no good reason for supposing, that they were unknown in the times and country of Job.

וַיְהִי פְּהִיוֹם הַזֹּהֵב, which is elliptical for וַיְהִי בָּזְהִיר הַיּוֹם, *So it comes to pass as on this day*; i. e. the narrator is speaking of the event, as if it were present with him. See Gen. xxxix. 11, and Job, iv. 5; in the latter of which places we have עַתָּה, restraining the tense to the absolute present. Gram. Art. 231, 10. On this usage Rosenmüller says, “*quidam* Die quodam, ut pluribus aliis locis, He emphaticum aliquem designat, vid. Storr,” &c.; proving, beyond all possible doubt, that Rosenmüller, and before him Storr, had no just conception of this expression.—This, as I have shewn in the Introduction, is the account of a vision, intended both to give canonical authority to this book, and also to shew the reader its real scope and object. It is no objection to this view of the passage, that no mention of a vision occurs. No such mention occurs 1 Kings, xxii. 19, where the relation is very similar to this; and yet no one can doubt that it was a vision. The same may be said of Isa. vi. 1, &c., and of several other places. The passage may thus further be sup-

plied — בָּנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים הַזֶּה וְאֶתְרָאָה נְבָאָה וּנוּ — which will be necessary, in whatever sense we take it; and will fully assimilate it to the passages just pointed out. The best comments I have seen on places of this sort, are given by Theodore, on Ezekiel, ch. i., where we have, Οὐκ αὐτάς ἐθεώρουν τῶν ἀργάτων τὰς φύσεις οἱ θεοφόροι, ἀλλ' εἰκάσματά τινα, καὶ εκτυπώματα εἰς χρέιαν ἐκάστην ὑπὸ τοῦ μεγαλοδόγου δεικνύμενα. “*Non ipsas vidiisse divinos prophetas eorum qui cerni nequeunt naturas, sed similitudines, et formas ab eo qui magna largitur ad unumquemque usum ostensas:*” and on Zech. i. 8-11: — Οι μὲν δρθέντες δῆλον ὅτι ἀόρατοι δυνάμεις ὑπάρχουσιν, εἰς διακονίαν ἀποστελλόμεναι, κατὰ τὸν Θεὸν ἀπόστολον, διὰ τοὺς μέλλοντας κληρονομεῖν σωτηρίαν ὥρῶνται δὲ αὐτῶν οὐχ αἱ φύσεις· ἀσώματοι γὰρ αὖται· ἀλλὰ κατὰ χρέιαν ἐκάστην ἐκτυποῦ τούτων τὴν θεωρίαν ὁ τούτων καὶ τῶν ἀπάντων δεσπότης· καὶ τοῦτο ἡμᾶς σαφῶς ἡ Θεία διδάσκει γραφή, διάφορα αὐτῶν ὑποδεικνύσας τὰ σχήματα, κ. τ. λ. “*Planum est, quos vidit, invisibiles virtutes esse, in ministerium missas, juxta apostolum, propter eos, qui hæreditatem capient salutis. Videntur autem earum non naturæ, sunt enim hæ incorporeæ: sed prout in singulis est opus, illarum speciem conformat qui et illarum ac rerum omnium est Dominus. Idque nos aperte divina scriptura docet, diversas earum figuræ ostendens,*” &c. See the Introduction, p. 13, &c.

Ib. בָּנֵי אֱלֹהִים. *The sons of God;* i. e. as in Gen. vi. 2, where these terms evidently mean the religious part of society, as opposed to the irreligious, in the sense in which these terms are used in the New Testament: but here, perhaps, as angels removed to the heavenly kingdom. In ch. xxxviii. 7, the angels seem to be meant; and the same is probably the case here, either as the spirits of good men, or not. *Ib.* נָשָׂרָן, lit. *the adversary*. See 1 Chron. xxi. 1; Zech. iii. 1, 2; Rev. xii. 9, 10. It is absurd to object, as the modern Germans do, that this name could not have been known in the sense of a spiritual enemy before the time of the captivity. As well may any one attempt to prove, that no English word, not found in the authorised version of the Bible, was in use in England before the times of King James I. The existence of a tempter, and, in this sense, an enemy, was known as early as the times of the fall (see the Introduction, as above); and it can be of but little consequence, whether he was called בָּנֵי אֱלֹהִים or נָשָׂרָן, when both the words will designate the same person: and yet, it is on mere quibbles such as this, that the whole system of modern rationalism rests!

7. טָבַע טָבַע. *From running to and fro.* Arab. شَوَّطَ تَشْوِيظًا طَلَقَ سُقْرَةً — “*Longius iter ingressus est.*” Schul-

tens in loc. Cogn. شَوَّاطِشْ, *flamma sumi experts*,—*calumnia, contumelia*. Whence, perhaps, Job, v. 21, לְשׁוֹת לְשׁוֹת, *the reproach of the tongue*. Comp. Ps. lxxiii. 9, and the passages cited in the Introduction, p. 82; in which the attack, running about of the tongue in a hostile manner, seems rather to be meant. *Ib.* cogn. سُوطَ, *scourge*. *Ib.* מַהְתַּהֲלֵךְ, *and from walking about in it*. The verb in this form occasionally signifies *the being accustomed to, or persevering in*, any thing: as, Gen. v. 22, &c. It also means, when construed with בָּ, *to walk about throughout any place*, &c.: as, Gen. iii. 8; Zech. i. 10, 11, &c. Comp. 1 Pet. v. 8, which seems to be an allusion to this place.

8. הַשְׁמַת לִבְךָ עַל וּגְוֹן. *Hast thou set thy heart, or mind upon, &c., i. e. either for good or bad; but here evidently for bad.* *Ib.* כי אין, “*That there is none*,” &c., as in the Auth. Vers., seems very ill to suit the context. I take it to be equivalent to the Latin *nam* or *enim*—see Noldius, ed. 1734, Jenæ, p. 370—and the passage to be parenthetical.

10. אַתָּה שְׂכַת, lit. *Thou, thou hast hedged, or fenced about;* the repetition of the pronoun is emphatic. Gram. Art. 223, 2. *Ib.* בְּעֵד, lit. *for him*; as in Gen. vii. 16; Exod. viii. 24; Lev. xvi. 6, &c.: which could hardly be expressed in English here.

11. וְאַגְּלָם. *But, nevertheless, &c., adversatively, שְׁלִיחָנֶן* נָצַר, lit. *Send forth now thy hand*, i. e. to strike and injure; as, Gen. xxii. 12, &c. *Ib.* אַסְדֵּלָא עַל וּגְוֹן, *If not, &c.* Auth. vers. “*And he will curse thee to thy face*.” Marg. “*If he curse thee not*,” &c. It has already been intimated, that there appears to be no good reason for rendering בְּרֵךְ by *curse* (ver. 5): I now say, certainly this place presents no such necessity; and further, no passage, requiring such a rendering of it, can to the best of my knowledge be found. See my Heb. Dictionary under this word. In the present instance, Satan recurs, abruptly indeed, to the former thread of his discourse (vv. 9, 10); insinuating that, so long as God gave prosperity to Job, so long indeed he would remain religious enough: so long he would be loud in his public services of praise and thanksgiving:—for, from ver. 5, it appears that he publicly officiated as a priest. “*But*,” says he, ver. 11, “*put forth thine hand*,” &c. He then suddenly changes his theme: אַסְדֵּלָא—*If not, &c., i. e. if Thou put not forth thy hand; if thou continue thy favours, בְּרָכָה, then, i. e. accordingly* (Gram. art. 235, 3), *he will surely bless thee*: or, sure enough he will bless thee. On this sense of אַסְדֵּלָא, see Gen. iv. 7; xviii. 21; xxiv. 8, &c.; Nold. p. 71.

Ib. בְּפָנֶיךָ, Before, or in, thy presence. Comp. Gen. xxiii. 19; Josh. xviii. 14, &c.; Nold. p. 571, &c. The LXX. seems to have given this sense. If we read εἰ μὴ (for εἰ μή, one of its readings), εἰς πρόσωπόν σε εὐλογήσει, the Greek will agree with the Hebrew, and all will be obvious and clear. It is remarkable, in ch. ii. 5, we have this very various reading! The mighty difficulty hitherto found in this place is, I trust, now removed.

14. עַל־יָדֵיכֶם. *Near them*, lit. *At their hand*; or, as we say, *at hand*. Syr. **بِأَنْتُمْ**—παρὰ τὴν ὥδον. Matt. xiii. 14. Nold. Concord. p. 567, &c. &c. *Ib.* הַבְּקָרִים הַיּוֹתְשׁוֹת—*The oxen were ploughing*. The disagreement in both gender and number in the language here is remarkable, and ought not to be passed over in silence. First, הַבְּקָר ought to be considered as a nominative absolute (Gram. Art. 216, 10, &c.), having no real grammatical connexion with the following terms, equivalent to *as to*, *with respect to*, *the oxen*. Secondly, **הַיּוֹתְשׁוֹת**, *they were*, is vaguely expressed, as to gender, but agreeing in number with the plurality implied in the generic term **בָּקָר**, *ox*, which includes the whole species generally; but here only Job's oxen engaged in ploughing his land. In the next place, as things unintellectual in themselves are often expressed in the feminine gender, we have **הַרְשָׁתָה** here in the feminine, apparently on that account (Gram. Art. 216, 7); and hence these apparent discrepancies: which will suffice to shew, how very different the notions and practices of the Oriental grammarians are, from those which we have obtained from the Greeks and Latins.

15. אָבִתְּשׁ וַתַּפְלֵל. *And the people of Sheba fell, &c.* Supp. עֲלֵיהֶם, *on them.* The verb is here feminine, because nations, tribes, &c., are taken as mothers, or containers. Gram. Art. 215, 5, note. On אָבִתְּשׁ see the Introduction, § iii. “Nec prædones Σαβαῖοι, apud Strabonem, alii sunt quain incolæ Sabaë urbis memoratae.” Spanheim's Hist. Job., p. 100. Diodorus Siculus, lib. ii. § xlvi. Τὰ μὲν οὖν πρὸς τὴν ἔω μέρη κατακούσιν “Ἄραβες, οὓς οὐνομάζουσιν Ναβαταῖοι, νεμάμενοι χώραν τὴν μὲν ἐρημον . . . ἔχουσιν δὲ βίον ληστρικὸν, καὶ πολλὴν τῆς ὄμβρου χώρας κατατρέζοντες ληστείουσιν, ὃντες δύσμαχοι κατὰ τοὺς πολέμους. “Ad ortum solis Arabes, qui Nabatæi vocantur, regionem partim desertum . . . incolunt. Vita igitur his prædatoria est, et accolas longè latèque incursantes, latrociniis vexant, nec bello facile domantur.” Ib. בָּקָר אָמַלְתָּה, *And I am only*, i. e. hardly, escaped. On the use of the paragogic פ here, see Gram. Art. 234, 2.

16. **הַז** ... **ז**. *This, and this.* Not unlike the Latin

usage of *hic et ille*. *Ib.* אלְהִים שָׁא, *The fire of God*. So called, perhaps, in allusion to Gen. xix. 24; where we are told that Jehovah rained down fire out of heaven. We shall, as we proceed, meet with other allusions to this catastrophe.

17. שָׁמֵי שָׁלַשָּׁה קָאשִׁים. *Appointed three captains, or heads.* Exod. i. 11; v. 14, &c. So, in the Arabic, رَأْسٌ and رَّئِيسٌ, *a head, or chieftain*. The use of the verb שָׁגַד may be seen in this sense, Deut. xvii. 15; Josh. viii. 13; Hos. ii. 2, &c. On קָשִׁים see Introduction, p. 30, &c. “Nomades indè, infestatores Chaldæorum, Scenitæ (ut diximus) claudunt.” Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. vi. 32.

19. מַעֲבָר הַמִּקְרָב. *From the passage of the wilderness.* Storms generally came on from the south (ch. xxxvii. 9) in these parts: whence I am induced to believe, that by עַבֶּר here is meant some tract of land, over which travellers passed towards the south; *i. e.* according to Cellarius, from Uz towards סָבֵף, or *Sabe*, in a direction towards Arabia Felix: the same, perhaps, with the names אַרְחֹות הַמִּזְרָחָה, and הַלִּיכוֹת הַמִּזְרָחָה, of ch. vi. 19. *Ib.* נִגְעָע בְּאַרְבָּע, *And it touched (lit.), came in contact with, the four corners, &c.* From this description, the great wind here mentioned must have been a *tornado*, or *whirlwind*: otherwise it could scarcely have attacked the house in all its four corners at once. Such whirlwinds are common in these countries, and they come (ch. xxxvii. 9, termed סִיקָּה), as we are told, from the south. Comp. Isa. xxi. 1.

20. וַיַּרְא אֱתָרָאשׁוֹ, *And shaved his head.* This could not have taken place under the law of Moses; it being specifically forbidden, Lev. xxi. 5; Deut. xiv. 1. Job could not, therefore, have been a Jew; nor could this book have been recommended to the Jews under the law, on the supposition that he was a Jew. To tear the garments, however, was allowed; and was continued probably from the patriarchal times. Gen. xxxvii. 29, 34; Josh. vii. 6, &c. So also among the heathen. Liv. lib. i. 13; Sueton. in Jul. Cæs. 33, &c., as cited by Rosenmüller and others, ad loc. Plin. lib. vi. 32: “Arabes mitrati degunt, aut intonso crine:” this was on occasion of distress. *Ib.* וַיַּתְהַשֵּׁב, *And he worshipped:* apocopated form of וַיַּתְהַשֵּׁב; hence, the accent being drawn back, וַיַּתְהַשֵּׁב, and, by Grani. Art. 87, 2, וַיַּתְהַשֵּׁב. These forms are used either to express an imperative sense, or to mark the consequent members of sentences. Gram. Art. 233, 3. The latter is the case here.

21. שְׁפִיחָה שְׁלַשִּׁיב אֲלָא, *I shall return thither.* The antecedent to כָּךְ, cannot, either in nature or by any Scriptural, or Oriental usage, possibly be בְּתוּן אֲפִי preceding. The allu-

sion manifestly is to Gen. iii. 19, which seems to have been so well known, as not to have stood in need of being cited at length: a thing by no means rare with the sacred writers. Rosenmüller thinks that the earth is taken metaphorically here, as is usual with the poets, for a common mother. But, if the earth is referred to at all, the passage just cited must have been alluded to; and, in that case, metaphor is worse than unnecessary. The passages, too, pointed out by him, viz. Ps. cxxxix. 15; Job, xvii. 14; Eccles. v. 14; will not apply here, even in the sense for which he cites them. The latter is, in all probability, copied by Solomon from this place in Job. Is it not to be regretted that so much trouble is taken, to make the sacred writers talk like heathen poets?

22. *וְלֹא נִתְּנַחֲנָה תְּפִלָּה*, *And ascribed not wrong to God.* On the force of *נִתְּנַחֲנָה* here, see Gram. Art. 154, 8, note. The next word, *תְּפִלָּה*, is made by Hottinger, and after him by Schultens and the German critics, synonymous with the Arabic *تَفْلِي*, and to signify *cibum insipidum, salvationem*, and thence *futilitatem*, &c. After all, however, I must confess I can see no propriety in the application of this to our context. I am, therefore, disposed to take another verb, viz. *تَنَعَّل*, as the real Arabic synonyme here, which is thus spoken of in the Soorah after Janhari, مُتَّافِلِينَ. وَيَقَالْ تَرَكْتُ بَنِي فَلَارَنْ *i. e. eating THUFL,* اَيْ بَاكْلُوْنَ التَّنَعَّل اَيْ الْحَبَّ وَذَلِكَ اَشَدُ حَالَ الْبَدْوِيِّ اِذَا لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُمْ لَبِنٌ وَيَتَعَبَّشُونَ بِالْحَبَّ. جَلْ ثَغَالْ بِالْفَغْنَ شَرَّ كَرَانْ *i. e. said, I left the sons of such an one, i.e. eating THUFL, i. e. seeds; which is the hardest case of the Badaween: when they have no milk, they endeavour to live on SEEDS. A heavy-going camel is termed *thaṭal*: *thaṭal*, hard fare: also the lower stone of a hand-mill.* As a verb, the word also signifies, *sinking as sediment, &c.* The prevailing idea, therefore, seems to be, *heavy, hard, oppressive, or the like.* In this place, therefore, *severity, hard or injurious treatment*, seems to be intimated; and this I intend by “*wrong*” in the Translation. We shall recur again to this word when we come to ch. vi. 6. Comp. ch. xxiv. 12; Jer. xxiii. 13; Lam. ii. 14.

CHAPTER II.

3. לְכַלֵּעַ. *To destroy him*, lit. *to swallow him*. *Ib.* מִזְוִיחַ בְּחֶמְתָּו, lit. *making (himself) strong in his perfectness*, i. e. his faith. See ch. i. 1.

4. עֹור בַּעַד עֹר וְנוּ. *A skin for a skin*, &c. This passage has usually been taken as signifying that a man, as commanded under the law, will redeem one thing by giving another in lieu of it; as, Exod. xxi. 23, שְׁנָת פְּחַת נְגַנָּה, &c.: and then, lastly, will redeem his own life by all his substance. I greatly doubt the accuracy of this comment; because I cannot see how it applies. For if, on this principle, Job would render like for like, as the law of retaliation required, it must be implied that some injury had been inflicted on some person or thing, before any redeeming price could be asked for: but no such injury is even hinted at here. Again, supposing Job to be willing to render all he had for his life, How, I ask, in this case is the accusation of Satan to be understood? Does he intend to accuse the patriarch of grievously sinning, because he was willing to preserve his life by giving up all he had? I must confess I can see no sin in this. The life is certainly of more value than meat, and the body than raiment. Nor can I further see, how such an act as this could necessarily lead to the impiety here predicted, unless we suppose that, with other things, the patriarch's faith in God was also to be given up.

The truth is, this is only a repetition, so far, of Satan's former accusation. He had already said (Ch. i. 9, &c.) that Job had not served God for naught; intimating, that as he had been made rich, his services had been amply paid for; and that, if his wealth were only removed, it would presently appear of what sort Job's faith really was. His wealth, however, had now been removed: it was, therefore, necessary to carry the accusation farther; and it is accordingly made to apply to his person, which hitherto had remained hale and healthy. The first suggestion, therefore, having failed, we now have, "touch his bone and his flesh." And it is then added, "all that a man hath will he give for his life:" insinuating, perhaps, that to give up all freely in such a case, is so far from being the mark of a truly religious man, that every one, religious or irreligious, will readily do it. By "skin for skin," therefore, seems to be meant nothing more than what we intend when we say, "Give every man a Rowland

for his Oliver; or, as the Hindustanees have it (ROEBUCK's Oriental Proverbs, Part II. § II.):—

بات کی بات حروفات کی حروفات

A word for a word, and a joke for a joke.

And again : بہلی کا بھلا

Good for good.

And again : چام کی دام

The price of the skin.

Said of any thing that may be bought cheap.

چمڑی جائی دمرتی نجائی And again :

The skin may go, but not the pice (money).

English—" *You can get nothing of a miser but his skin,*" which seems to me very nearly to suit our context. Job, it is urged, will, like other men, give up a worse thing for a better: but only touch his person; put that in jeopardy by inflicting something like an incurable disease—and such Job's disease was—and then the true character of your religious man will appear; his services then will cease. *Ib.* אָמֵן, as before, Ch. i. 11.

6. נִשְׁמָר. *Preserve his person, or life; i.e. afflict him to any extent, only let his life be spared.* God will not give his faithful servant over to death, Ps. cxviii. 18: an allusion probably to this place.

7- בְּשָׁחִין רַע. Lit. With malignant inflammation. Arabic, سَخْنَ, caluit, incaluit, aqua, &c. *calore correptus*: and, as cited from Lebīd by Jauhari, implying disease such as to attenuate the person:

حَتَّىٰ إِذَا أَسْخَنْتَ وَخَفَ عِظَامُهَا

So that its (or her) bones became hot and attenuated.

Implying, perhaps, that like Job, xxxiii. 21, from the loss of flesh, they appeared sharp and prominent,—“*ad ossa carnes apprimente*” (Pliny). According to Michaelis, *Isagog.* in *Vet. Test.* § x. p. 56, &c. the disease inflicted on Job was “*the elephantiasis*,” which was considered by the ancients as incurable; it is described as having symptoms not unlike those described by Job, and is accompanied with tumours.—*ἄλλοι ἐπανιστάμενοι, ἄλλοι παρ' ἄλλους, some rising near others,* as Aretaeus of Cappadocia, on the causes of acute and chronic pains, lib. ii. p. 70, edit. Boërhaave, tells us. Rosen. The

leprosy has also been described as having these tumours, comp. Deut. xxviii. 27 with Job, vii. 7; also Exod. ix. 9, 11; Lev. xiii. 18-20, &c.; and Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. xxvi. § 5.

9. בָּקַד אֱלֹהִים. *Bless the gods.* See Ch. i. 5. *Ib.* וְנוּ. *מְחֻזֵּק וְנוּ.* See vr. 3, and Ch. i. 1.

10. חַגְלָתָה. *The corrupt women.* This word, like its equivalent among ourselves, is used to express both moral and physical corruptness: here, in the first of these acceptations, so Ps. xiv. 1; i. 3, &c.

11. הַטּוֹב and הַרְעָה. must necessarily signify here, temporal good and evil, or prosperity and adversity, respectively; for, in this sense only, can they have any good application to the context. So Amos, iii. 6, &c.

13. שְׁבָעַנְתֶּם וְנוּ. *Seven days, &c.* That is, they sat with him a considerable length of time before they opened the question discussed in this book; not that they sat precisely seven days and seven nights, and said not so much as one word to him. See Introduction, p. 18; and Ezek. iii. 15.

Nothing was more common among heathens and Jews than to sit on the ground, and to sprinkle dust on the head when in distress, Heliod. Hist. Æthiop. lib. i. τὴς κεφαλῆς κόνιν καταγεάμενον. *Ib.* lib. iv. κόνιν τῶν τε πρωσώπου καὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς καταγεάμενος. So likewise Seneca, Troad. l. 84, &c.

Solvite crinem, per colla fluant
Moesta capilli tepido Trojæ.
Pulvere turpes—

See too, 2 Sam. xiii. 19; Est. iv. 1; here, Ch. xlvi. 6; Jer. vi. 26; Matt. xi. 21, &c.

CHAPTER III.

1. וְנוּ גַּיְקָלָל. *And reviled, &c.:* usually, “*and cursed,*” &c., which appears to me to be too strong, and what is never really intended by the word here used. Cursing is an imprecation made by a direct appeal to God for vengeance; which cannot be said to be done here. אֲתִיּוֹם. *His day:* i.e. his natal day.

2. גַּיְעַן. Usually, “*And he answered:*” Auth. Ver. “*spake.*” In the former sense there would seem to be a pleonasm here, which has been considered as a sort of archaism, marking the simplicity of these ancient times. I think there is another, and perhaps a better, reason for it. The primitive and

precise meaning of the root שָׁנַת, Arab. عَنْتَ, appears to be, *producing, bringing forth*, as the earth does its herbs, &c. ; and this, when applied to speech, will signify, *to give out*, i.e. *to explain*, as in the very common Arabic يُعَلِّمُ, he, or it, means, and مَعْنَى, meaning, signification, &c. In the place in question, *So Job explained and said* ; which, if any thing on the subject has been said before, might very well be translated by, *So he answered, &c.* The precise force here would perhaps be, *So Job gave his mind, and said* ; or the like. I have adhered to the Auth. Vers., which is, perhaps much nearer to the original than the translators were aware.

3. אָגָלֶד בּוֹ. *In which I was born.* אָמַר. Lit. *He said* ; i.e. *some one said, impersonally* : equivalent to the passive *with us, it was said.*

4. יְהִי חֹשֶׁךְ. Lit. *Let it be darkness, &c.* which appears to shew the full extent to which Job's *reviling* was to extend : not that it should be a day of war, pestilence, or famine ; but merely one of which no happy account should be taken, and, in this sense (יְאַבֵּד), *perish*, is used Prov. xxxi. 6, &c.

5. בְּמַרְיוּחַי יוֹם. *The blackest things of day.* The great difference of opinion which has existed on this word and its application, may be seen in Schultens, Rosenmüller, and Poole. It will be enough for me to give it the best interpretation I can. Now, as the preceding nouns, viz. חֹשֶׁךְ, צָלָקָה, and צָנוֹן, signify things inanimate ; to preserve unity in the context, I ought to signify something inanimate likewise. It would be incongruous, I think, to speak of *darkness, the shadow of death, and a cloud*, in the former part of the verse or parallelism, and, in the latter, to speak of persons. For this reason, I dismiss every idea of this word's signifying persons. In the next place, as it is customary in the Arabic to form a sort of superlatives in words signifying *colour, deformity, and the like*, by reduplicating the last radical letter, and occasionally introducing ס, ו, or י ; and, as the root of this word, viz. בְּמַרְיוּחַ, contains the notion of *blackness*, I conclude that בְּמַרְיוּחַ, is some such superlative. Again, as it is usual, in the languages of this family, to intimate *prosperity* by using the terms *light, the sun, white, &c.*, and *adversity* by those of a contrary character ; and, as the former part of this verse is manifestly of this descripton, I have no doubt the same is the case in its latter part, and that our word has been introduced here in this sense. Syr. حَسْنٌ, *tristatus, contristatus* : حَسْنٌ, *atratus, &c.* Hebrew, Gen.

xliii. 30; 1 Kings, iii. 26; Hos. xi. 8; Lam. v. 10; Examples of the forms mentioned are, חַקְלִילֵי, Gen. xlix. 12; סָנִירִ, Prov. xxvii. 15; שָׁפָרִיר, Jer. xlivi. 10. See, also, Gram. Art. 169, 7. The (-) occurring here instead of (.), is of no consequence; no reliance can be placed on niceties of this sort, especially as (-) and (.) often take place one of another. By יְבָעָתָהוּ פָּמָרִירִ יְמִם, therefore, I understand, *Let the darkest, blackest, circumstances, events, &c. of day, or attending the transactions of a day, make it frightful, terrific, or the like.*

The *Dies atrati*, or *nefasti*, of the heathen were seasons of sorrow, and in which no joyous sound was allowed to enter. Plut. de Is. et Os. 'Ο δὲ ξενοχεάτης καὶ τῶν ἡμέρων τὰς ἀποφράδας, καὶ τῶν ἑορτῶν ὅσαι πληγάς τινας ἢ κοπετούς, ἢ νηστείας, ἢ δυσφημίας, ἢ αἰσχυλογίας ἔχουσιν, οὐτε θεῶν τιμαῖς οὔτε δαιμόνων εἴται προσήκειν χρηστῶν, κ. τ. λ. "Xenocrates etiam nefastos dies, et ferias in quibus verbera, planctus, jejunia, mali ominis voces aut obscena dicta usurpantur, neq; deorum convenire venerationi," &c. See Seneca in Agamem. l. 661, &c. Rosenm.

6. אֶלְيִחָד. *Let it not rejoice*, according to the vowel-points; i.e. the apocopated present יְחַד of the root חַדָּה: but the context is sufficient to shew that this is a false punctuation. אֶחָד, cogn. Arab. وَحْدَة, *unicus fuit*: and here to be read יְחַד for יְחַד, *unite, be one with, &c.* is most likely the true reading, and so the LXX., the Vulgate, the Syriac, and Chaldee Targumist, have taken it.

7. יְהִי בְּלֹמוֹד. Lit. *Let it be sterile*: Arab. جَلْمُود, *any thing hard and ungiving*. The word here, however, is opposed to רָגְנָה, *song*; and must, therefore, mean *sterile, or ungiving*, in this sense: which I have rendered *joyless*. Comp. Ch. xv. 34; Isa. xlix. 21; and note on Ch. ix. 4.

8. יְקַבֵּחוּ. *Let them stigmatise it.* r. בְּקַבָּ; Arab. perforavit; قُبْعَة, rubigo, quòd perforat et exedit. Gol. See Lev. xxiv. 16, &c. Ib. אֲרְרִיּוֹם. Lit. *Cursors of day*. Comp. Jer. xx. 14, whence it appears that it was not unusual for those who felt themselves to be in great distress to curse, i.e. proscribe, the day of their birth. Ib. הַעֲתִידִים עָרָר לְזִין, *Who are about, or are ready, to excite, stir up, a Leviathan*. This word appears to be compounded of לִזְ, *twisting, &c.* and זִין, *monster*, out of which, as a plural of excellency, we have תְּפִינִים, Ch. vii. 12; Ezek. xxix. 3, &c.; and, therefore, is synonymous with בְּרִית, נְחַשׁ, תְּפִין, and נְחַשׁתָּהוּן, with which it is joined, either together, or in the

parallel in Isa. xxvii. 1. The meaning here in Job obviously is, that, as this creature is so dreadfully fierce, none but the most *desperate* and *hopeless* would attempt to stir him up. Comp. Ch. xli. 2: whence the expression appears to be proverbial. And so Saadi, in the first tale of the *Gulistān*:

وقت ضرورت چو نماند گریز دست بکپرد سر شمشیر تبز

*In the time of necessity, when no means of flight remains,
the hand takes hold of the point of the sharp scymiter.*

And again:

إِذَا يَأْسَ الْإِنْسَانُ طَالَ لِسَانُهُ كَسْتُورٌ مَّعْلُوبٌ يَصُوْدُ عَلَى الْكَلْبِ

*When the man becomes hopeless, his tongue grows long,
just as the conquered cat rushes upon the dog.*

The natural animal meant is, I believe, the whale, or some such monster. See the notes on Ch. xli. But, as all spiritual things were necessarily named at first from natural objects; so, either the serpent on land, (for other specific reasons likewise), and this animal in the great deep, were taken to represent man's great and subtle spiritual enemy: which the passage just pointed out in Isaiah is sufficient to shew.

Satan's residence with his hosts in hell, and occasionally visiting this world,—so admirably versified by Milton,—contains any thing but the Scriptural account of his person, agents, and actions; which tells us, that *he is the prince of the power of the air, who worketh in the children of disobedience; that he goes about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour* (see Ch. i. 7, above, &c.); that he resides in dry places, and *in the great deep*, out of which he occasionally ascends (Rev. ix.): and this notion seems not yet to be forgotten in the East. See my Translation of the Travels of Ibu Batuta, p. 180. In Isa. xxvii. 1, the destruction of this Leviathan, or tortuous and fugitive serpent, is clearly foretold as a consequence of the coming of Christ. See, also, Job, xl. 25; xli. 2, 26, with the notes. The Neptune of the heathen—for heathenism was, at first, a mere system of dissent from revealed religion—would answer to the description here, should the context have applied to them. And, it is remarkable enough, we find this very infernal deity stirred up, in Virgil, by the prayers of Æneas for the safety of his fleet. *Æneid*, lib. i. 131:

“ *Disjectam Æneæ totu^m videt æquore classem;
Fluctibus oppressos Trois calique ruina.
Nec lutucre doli fratrem Junonis et iræ,*”

Juno, it may be remarked, had had recourse to a similar deity, Æolus, in order to get relieved from the uneasiness which she felt at the success of Æneas.

10. פָּלַח בְּטֻבִּי Lit. *The doors of my belly*; i.e. of that which bore me, my mother's. To close, or open, the womb, is usual Scripture phraseology. See Gen. xvi. 2; xx. 18; Isa. lxvi. 9, &c. *Ib.* גַּנְיסָתֶר Lit. *And it conceal*; i.e. this circumstance, conceal trouble from mine eyes.

11. לֹא... אָמֵתָה לֹא... Why die I not. A very good instance to shew that this form of the verb cannot in itself imply futurity. Here, too, we have no *conversivum*—the Leviathan of the modern Jews, and of their admirers; so that we have here no way of explaining the passage, except by supposing—what, indeed, is the fact—that this really is a present tense, used like the Greek and Latin, and even English, historic tenses. See my Heb. Gram. Art. 231, 10. The verbs, אָמַע, אָמַךְ, אָשָׁקָת, and יָרוּה, following, are similarly situated. To the classic and Arabic illustrations of this passage given by Rosenmüller, &c. may be added the following from Sharishi's Commentary on the 29th Makamat of Hariri:

فِيَا لَبِتْ اُمِّي لَمْ تَلْدِنِي وَلَبَتِنِي
رَجَعْتُ إِلَى الْأَمْرِ الَّذِي قَالَ لِي عَمْرٌ
وَبِيَا لَبَتِنِي أَرْعَيْتُ الْخَاضَ بَقْرَةً
وَكُنْتُ اسْبِرًا فِي رِبْعَةِ أَوْ مَقْرَبٍ
وَبِيَا لَبِتْ لِي بِالشَّامِ ادْنِي مَعْبَشَةً
اجْالِسْ قَوِيًّا ذَاهِبُ السَّمْعِ وَالْبَصَرِ

*O, would my mother had not borne me!
That I had returned to the state which Omar named.
O that I could but feed young camels in a desert;
Or were a prisoner with (the tribe) Rabia or Moddar!
Or, O that I had in Syria the poorest subsistence,
Accompanying my people, deprived (even) of hearing and
sight!*

And a little earlier:

نَحْنُ مَعَ الدَّهْرِ فِي أَعْجَبِ
فَنَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ صَبْرَ أَبْيَوبَ
إِفْقَرْتُ الْأَرْضَ مِنْ مَحَاسِنِهَا
فَابْكَ عَلَيْهَا بَكَاءً بِعَقْوَبَ

*We are among the wonders of the age !
So we ask of God the patience of Job.
The earth has become poor, as to its virtues.
I weep, therefore, for it the weeping of Jacob (i. e.
when he had lost his son Joseph).*

14. **הַבְנִים חֶרְכּוֹת**. *Who build up*, i.e. at that time *desolations*; i.e. things, or places, which have since become desolate. This abrupt mixing up, or confusion, of the several periods of the narrator, and matter of narration, is by no means unfrequent in the nervous style of the Hebrews. See Ch. xxii. 6, &c.

15. **זָהָב לָמוֹ**. Lit. *Gold to them*; i.e. *had gold*, as in Latin. Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Pliny, and Scripture itself, tell us that the finest gold is found in Arabia, as cited in the Introduction, p. 55, &c.

16. **כְּנַפֵּל**. Lit. *As a falling*. So the Arabic **سُقْعَة**, *abortus, abortivus*, &c. Comp. Eccl. vi. 3.

17. **רְגֻלָּה רְגֻלָּי**. *They have ceased troubling*. These abstract verbal nouns are very nearly allied to our infinitives, and often take **ל**, our *to*, as a prefix, as in **לְעַשְׂתָּה**, &c. Gram. Art. 222, &c. This perturbed and unquiet character of the wicked is powerfully described in Isa. lvii. 20. *Ib.* **גִּיאָעִי בְּחַ**. Lit. *The wearied of might*; i.e. persons remarkable for their strength, and perseverance in human labours and achievements. Here, says the mourner, their prodigious efforts end.

18. **אֲנָכְנָה שָׁנָה**. *They take refreshing, or sweet, rest*. Syr. **مُّ**, *placarit*. Samar. **אֲנָשָׁה**, *depressus*. The augmentation taking place in the latter part of the word, as in certain nouns, seems to have the effect of giving a superlative sense to it. **שָׁלָקְנָה** is, perhaps, a further augmentation; being probably a compound of **שָׁלָה** and **אֲנָשָׁה**, or **אֲנָקָנָה**. See Ch. xxi. 23. *Ib.* **נְגַשָּׁה**, *exactor, i.e. of a debt, task, &c.; a slave-driver*, Exod. iii. 7; v. 6, &c. Arab. **نَجَّاشٌ**, *agitavit, compulit dispersos camelos. Cogn. نَجَّاشٌ, scrutator, inquisitor. Aeth. نَجَّاشٌ, regnavit: نَجَّاشٌ, rex, tyrannus.*

19. **עָבָד**. *Slave*. This word must, from the context here, signify *slave*, not “servant.” So also, the **אֲדָנִי** following must signify *lord* not “master,” in the feudal sense.

In M. de Sacy’s edition of the *Makamāt* of Hariri, we have the following, p. 099—

آهَا لَهُ بَيْتِ الْيَلَى
 وَالْمَنْزِلِ الْغَفْرِ الْخَلَى
 وَمَوْرِدِ السَّقْفِ الْأَلَى
 وَاللَّاحِقِ الْمُتَبَعِ
 بَيْتُ يُرِيَ مِنْ أُودِعَةٍ
 قَدْ صَمَّهُ وَاسْتَوْدَعَهُ
 بَعْدَ الْفَضَاءِ وَالسَّعَةِ
 قِبْدُ ثَلَثَ أَذْرَعٍ
 لَا تَرَقَ أَنْ يَحْلَهُ
 دَاهِيَّةً أَوْ أَبْلَهُ
 أَوْ مُعْسِرًّا أَوْ مَنْ لَهُ
 مُكْلِكٌ كَمُلُكٍ تَبَعَّ

“ Alas ! his is the house of corruption, and the empty inn of his desert-journey : the alighting place of him who journeys first, and the remaining one with him who follows. A house,—whoever is seen consigned thereto,—which shall safely keep him ; and, after his wealth and plenty, the restraint of three ells-space. It differs not whether the experienced wise, or the very fool, descend into it ; whether the miserably poor, or he who has the wealth of one of the Tobba (*i.e.* of ancient kings of Arabia Felix). ”

Shakespeare’s 3d Part of Henry VI. Act V. Scene II. has a similar passage, spoken by Warwick when dying—

“ My parks, my walks, my manors, that I had,
 Even now forsake me ; and of all my lands
 Is nothing left me but my body’s length !
 Why, what is pomp, rule, reign, but earth and dust ?
 And, live we how we can, yet die we must.”

And again, in Prince Henry’s speech on the death of Hotspur—

“ When that this body did contain a spirit,
 A kingdom for it was too small a bound ;
 But now, two paces of the vilest earth
 Is room enough.”

20. יונ. *Does he, some one ; impers. give, &c.* This impersonal usage of the verb may be construed generally by our passive, as, *is it given, &c.* *Ib.* לְמַהֲרִ בְּפָשׁ. *To the bitter of soul.* See Ch. xxi. 25 ; Prov. xxxi. 6. Persons in grievous circumstances.

21. חֲקֹצֶפִים. Lit. *The expectants.* Generally participial nouns, as ver. 14 above, with the definite article, are equivalent to the verb with אָשָׁר. *Ib.* וְאִרְכֵב. Lit. *And it is not.* For the force of the epenthetic ה here, see Gram. Art. 235, 3. *Ib.* מִתְּמֻזִּים. *Than hidden things or treasures.* From the great instability of all eastern governments, treasures

were, no doubt, often hid and found ; and hence this became proverbial, Prov. ii. 4. The Orientals have still also an adage, as given by Saadi, مَارْ تَبَشَّدَ، گُنْجَ حِيْ There is no treasure without a snake ; intimating the difficulty and danger attendant on getting wealth.

22. אָלִילִינְיַל. *To exultation.* Arab. جَانَ (r.), obivit, circumivit : whence جَائِلٌ, gyrus ; جَيْلٌ, generatio,—i. e. the period of time so termed. Cogn. גָּלֵל, volvit. Arab. حَلَّ, annosus evasit, &c. The notion seems to have originated in the custom of dancing in circles, as now practised by the eastern dervishes. Isa. xl ix. 13 ; Hos. ix. 1, &c.

23. לְבָכֶר. *To the man.* The construction is here taken up from ver. 20, vv. 21, 22 being parenthetical. So Rom. xi. 23–26, part of ver. 23, vv. 24, 25 being all parenthetical, and the beginning of ver. 26 concluding the proposition,—a passage which, from this circumstance, has been universally, I believe, misunderstood. *Ib.* דַּרְפָּנוּ נְסֻתָּרָה. *His way covered;* i. e. as we say, “under a cloud.” So the Persian poet, as cited by Sir Wm. Jones, Persian Grammar, ed. 9, p. 98 :

آیِ دریغَا وَآیِ دریغَا وَآیِ دریغَ
کانچنان ماهِی نهان شد زیر میغ

Alas ! alas ! alas ! that such a moon should be hidden under a cloud. Comp. Isa. xl. 27.

Ib. נִקְרָא. *And hath fenced.* Here fenced in as it were with thorns, in order to restrain or imprison. Comp. Lam. iii. 7, 9; Hos. ii. 8 ; Ch. xii. 14 ; xix. 8.

24. לְחַמִּי. Lit. *My bread.* Bread is usually put for food, and occasionally for a feast. Here, more early and more constantly than food, are the visitations of sorrow to which Job is exposed, repeated. *Ib.* נִזְקָבָנָה. *And they poured ; r.* נִתְקַע Arab. *traxit vi, prehensamque fregit rem.*

25. כִּי פָּחָד וְנוּ. *For I greatly, or continually, feared ;* that is, as the subsequent context shews, my watchfulness, my fear of God — of offending — was in no case neglected : to which גִּנְרָהִ may be considered as in apposition, and synonymous. Notwithstanding all this, affliction came upon me. So also,—

26. לֹא שָׁלַׁוְתִּ. *I slackened, or relaxed not, in any of these respects ; neither took I repose, or became confident,* וְלֹא-

וְאַבָּא רֹגֶז : still vexation came on, or in. See the LXX. and Syriac. If I rightly apprehend the drift of the context here, Job means to have it understood, that he is conscious of no instance in which he has relaxed from his religious obligations ; of no season in which his fear and love of God have waxed weak : and, on this account, it was the more perplexing that such a complication of miseries had befallen him. The best answer to all which is, the matter found in the two preceding chapters.

CHAPTER IV.

1. אֵלִיָּזָר הַתְּמָנִיט. *Eliphaz the Temanite.* See the Introduction, § III. Job having stated his views and feelings so far, it was natural that his friends should offer their opinions both on his reasoning, and his case ; and, if we can suppose them to have been men acquainted with true religion, we shall see how they would be interested as to the views and reasonings now had recourse to. Their friend they saw exercised with the heaviest afflictions : God, they almost necessarily thought, must have inflicted them : and this, they also thought, considering His goodness and wisdom, could hardly have taken place had not grievous sin, on the part of Job, called for it. On this ground their reasonings seem to have been conducted ; and, as the question thus viewed, led to the doctrine as to how a man could be just with God,—and embraced in its range all that the disputants knew of former revelations, events, experience, and the like,—the discussion yielded matter of the greatest value and interest. The doctrines delivered are, all of them, of inspired authority, as their occurrence elsewhere in the Holy Scriptures is sufficient to shew : all that is objected to them, at the close of the book, is not directed against them as truths, but only to their application by Job's friends.

2. נִפְחָה דָבָר. Lit. *Whether a taken up word, &c.* I take נִפְחָה here, as written for נִפְחָה, third per. pret. masc. Niphhal r. נִפְחָה, which is often construed with מִשְׁלָח, proverb, much in the sense of קָבֵר here. Ib. אֲלִיךְ for עֲלֵיכְךָ. *Respecting, about, or against, thee.* Ib. חִלְאָה. *Wilt thou be weary, or offended?* r. נָאָק, Gen. xix. 11, &c. Arab. لَّا يَأْمُرُ, coarctatus fuit, lensus fuit, &c. Syr. بَلَّ, laboravit, &c. Arab. cogn. لَوْءَةُ, difficultas, angustia, تَوَيْ, flexit, contorsit membrum. If the verb נִסְחָה be taken here in its own

proper sense, the meaning will then be, *Wilt thou take a word attempted against thee hardly or offensively?* i.e. consider as hard and tiresome; which is, perhaps, as good as the former rendering. *Ib.* עֲצַר בְּמִלֵּן. I take the precise sense of מילן to be *decisions, arguments, or the like*, from the root מלל, cogn. with נמל, to cut, crop, &c. as shewn Ch. xxiv. 24. This difficulty felt by Eliphaz was also felt by Elihu, Ch. xxxii, 2, 3, &c., and occasionally by David and the prophets, when moved by the Holy Spirit to make the will of God known to men. See notes on Ch. xxxii. 18, 19, 20.

3. טָרַף. *Thou hast corrected.* Very nearly synonymous with the English, signifying *to set right, punish, &c.* *Ib.* תָּחַזֵּק. Lit. *Strengthenest.* I remark: We have no *conversivum* here; the present seems to associate itself with the past of the context without this necessary—as some will have it—converting particle.

4. פֹּאֵל. *Stumbling person.* Arab. كَسِيل, *iners, piger.* Syr. حَمْدُ, *offendiculum.* Lit. *They raise, here have raised, i.e. from a state of falling.* קְلָלֶךְ I take to signify, thy decisions, the judgments awarded by thee when in power. בְּרֻעּוֹת, *bowing, bending.* Arab. عَرْج, *gracilis fuit tibia, &c.* Syr. كُنْتُ, *crus, tibia.* צָהָק pres. is in the same situation with the preceding present tenses just noticed.

5. חַבּוֹא, *It cometh, i.e.* רָגַע, vr. 26, above: *trouble, vexation.* לְחַבּוֹא, apoc. for חַבּוֹאָה. The apocopation here implies a consequence, Gram. Art. 233, 3. *And accordingly thou art offended, or becomest weary.* I have followed the Auth. Vers., which seems to give the true sense of the passage. *Ib.* לְחַבּוֹאָה. *And thou art perplexed, confounded, at the circumstance.* In this last member, as mere narrative was all that was intended—at least as the punctuists seem to have thought—we have no apocopation marked in the vowels and accent of the word.—So the Moallakat poem of Hareth, ed. Vullers. ver. 15:

وَاتَّا مِنْ الْحَوَادِثِ وَالْأَنْبَاءِ حَطْبٌ تُعْنِي بِهِ وَتَسْأَءُ

So there has come to us a report of events and rumours, by which we are pained and afflicted.

We have, however, Ch. iii. 25, the verb חַחַח used precisely as the Arabic أَتَى is here; with which בָּא is also used in the parallel member.

6. קָרְבָּה יְהוָה equivalent, perhaps, to יִתְּחַזֵּק. *The fear of Jehovah*; i.e. thy religious feeling; קָרְבָּה, Ch. ii. 9, *thy religious integrity*; פָּטָלָה, thy confidence. See Ch. xxxi. 24; Ps. xlix. 14, &c. To this קָרְבָּה חֶסֶד, *the perfectness of thy ways*; i.e. of thy religious faith, corresponds in the parallelism: which seems to determine that this must be the sense of the verse. Eliphaz seems to upbraid Job with a want of that, for which he was most remarkable, an active faith, now that he stood most in need of it; and, accordingly, he calls him to the consideration following: viz.—

7. זָכָרְנָא. *Remember now*, &c. Who (was) he (viz.) an innocent man (and), hath perished. This is, according to my notions, the strictly literal force of the passage. *Ib.* נִכְחָדֵי. Lit. *Hare become hidden, wanting; have failed*. Cogn. כְּחַשׁ. Arab. لَكَحَتْ, *partem illi de opibus concessit; partem hausit de aliqua re*. Cogn. لَكَحَ defecit, &c. Of this sort are verbs signifying *lying*; i.e. *holding back*, not telling the whole truth. So, apparently, St. Paul's *lie to God's glory*; i.e. his inadequate expression of it. Of the same sort are many other negative modes of expression, as a person's *not finding*; i.e. his being unable to effect any thing: a place's knowing a man no more: Paul's knowing Christ no more after the flesh; i.e. having no more personal intercourse on earth with him, &c. &c. Eliphaz intends to say, In no case, as far as memory and history go, have the good failed. Comp. Ps. xxxvii. 25. The result proved this sentiment to be true.

8. פָּאָרָר. Lit. *According to that which I have seen*; i.e. as far as my experience goes. *Ib.* יִקְרֹבָה. Lit. *They crop, or reap it*; and, prægnanti sensu, gather it in, i.e. iniquity, for their experience.

9. מְפַתֵּחַת וּנוּ. *By the breath*, &c. Auth. Ver. “blast.” I know of no instance, however, in which the word will bear this sense. It rather means a slight or gentle breathing. See Gen. ii. 7, &c. And so in the Arabic, *سُرْسَر*, *leniter et grato modo spiravit ventus, etiam odor*: and hence so frequently, among the Arabian and Persian poets, the phrase, صَبَّاً سَسِيمُ, *the western gale*, or *zephyr*; or rather, the equivalent to this among us: for, in fact, it is an eastern gale. The sentiment seems to be: They perish from the gentlest breathing of the Almighty: what is pleasant, and indeed profitable, to others, never fails to be fatal to them. It is added, וּמְרֹאַת אֲפָוָן, *and from the blast of his nostril, or wrath, they come to an end*. From the construction here, *blast* or *storm* is probably meant.

See Ps. xi. 6; Hos. xiii. 15, &c.; and, if so, we shall have a sort of climax here.

10. שָׁמַנְתִּי וַיַּחֲזַק. *The roaring, &c.* Arab. حَلْقَةٌ, *vociferatum fuit pecus; balavit ovis.* Cogn. حَلْقَةٌ, *mærorem illi res attulit.* By lions, great and warlike men are often meant in Holy Writ, as is also the case among the Arabs. Of the latter sort is the expression أَسْمَاءُ اللَّهِ الْعَالَمُ, *the lion of God, the conqueror,* as applied to Ali, on account of his warlike exploits. Of the former, “*My soul is among lions,*” Ps. Ivii. 5; comp. 2 Sam. i. 23, &c. *Ib.* נִתְעַזֵּר, *i.e.* נִתְעַזֵּב, the ז being changed in the Chaldaic, from צ in the Hebrew. *They become struck out, broken down, &c.* The verb here applies most properly to the last nominative שֶׁשֶׁ teeth; but, by the figure zeugma, applies to them all. Gram. Art. 215, 7, 12. On the names of the lions here given, see Bochart’s Hierozoicon, pt. I. lib. III. cap. i. If men are to be taken here, and not beasts—which, I think, cannot be doubted—then the sense is, taking the preceding verse with this: The weakest things of God, when put into requisition by him, are more than sufficient to reduce to silence the most potent and courageous of men. This appears to be the sum of the experience of Eliphaz. The next verse is to the same effect, and needs no comment.

12. בְּרֵךְ. *A word, or, by a meton., any thing conveyed by word, as a precept, edict, revelation.* It was not unusual in patriarchal times to receive instruction, promises, threats, and the like, in visions of the night. Such was Jacob’s vision at Bethel (Gen. xxviii. 12); such that of Laban when he pursued Jocob (*ib.* xxxi. 24); such that afforded to Abimelech (*ib.* xx. 6) respecting Abraham; such when God covenanted with this latter patriarch, that his seed should be a blessing (*ib.* xv. 17); and such that mentioned in the first chapter of Job. *Ib.* בְּרֵךְ. *Came, was brought, by stealth,* as in Jacob’s removing from Laban by stealth, Gen. xxxi. 20; *i.e. unexpectedly, unlooked for.* So Lucian, as cited by Schultens here: ἀλεπτομένη λαλία καὶ φιλογισμός. *Ib.* שְׁמַשׁ. Arab. شَمَصَ, *propulit.* So בְּרֵךְ, شְׁמַשׁ, *coegit, conj. vii. prope locutus est.* شَمَصَ, *celeriter loqui.* تَشْمَصُ, *contractio; a hint, perhaps, or short admonition—as the apparition passed by—my ear received of, or from, it.* מִנְחָה for מִנְחָה, an Aramaic form. Comp. Ch. xxvi. 14, where we have שְׁמַשׁ, and בְּרֵךְ, in apposition. בְּרֵךְ-שְׁמַשׁ. *What a hint, how small the information, the word heard therein: that is, how small in comparison to what the whole really is.*

13. בְּשָׁפֵרֶת. *In branchings, perplexities.* Arab. شَفَقَ, dementavit, con. germinarit viride in re arida. Cog. شَعَبَ, propagavit, divisit ab invicem. شَعَبَ, fluxit. شَعَفَ, promovit. Hence שִׁירָה, ramus, &c. שְׁחִינּוֹת, of, or from, visions. The preposition may be here taken as equivalent to the genitive case. פְּרַקְמָתָה, Not “deep sleep,” but that stupor or suspension which usually took place when visions were afforded, termed by us *a trance*; in the Hellenistic Greek, ἀστασίς; Acts, x. 10; Gen. ii. 21; xv. 12; Prov. xix. 15. See, too, Hammond’s note on Rom. xi. 8.

Something of this sort happened to Mohammed, according to Abulfeda (*Annales Muslem.* tom. i. p. 82), when, after praying for success at his first battle of Bedr, a palpitation of the heart took him (خَنْقَةٌ رسولُ اللهِ خَنْقَةٌ); and then he was enabled to pronounce on the certainty of victory. We have a similar instance of ecstasy in Virgil’s Sibyl, *En.* vi. l. 100, &c.

14. קָרְבָּנִי. Lit. *Met me*; i. e. *befel me*. וּרְבָּ, usually, “*the multitude*,” or “*all*.” The first of these expressions is any thing but proper. Few persons would, perhaps, be disposed to term the human frame *a multitude of bones*; and, as to the latter expression, it is a mere abuse of the former. If, however, we take this word adverbially, *greatly*, the whole becomes clear, and forcible. See, too, Gram. Art. 222; and my Third Letter on Dissent to Dr. Pye Smith, p. 115, &c. &c.

15. וּרְאֵתָן. *And a spirit.* Rosenmüller thinks that *a wind*—sometimes said to precede visions—is here meant; and directs us for illustration to 1 Kings, xix. 11; Acts, ii. 2, &c. But, in that case, how are we to understand the following, תָּזַבֵּחַ, *he, or it, stood still?* and, *I knew not* תְּאַדְּרֵבַּ, *its, or his, appearance?* This seems to be spoken of some person;—Could it be said of the wind? or, of a vision? “Non dicit quid,” adds he, “quia mox dicit … visio, nescio quæ.” All that can be said here seems to be, Rosenmüller thought that no such spirit could have appeared in these early days; he, therefore, determined that the text should not mention one! and then, as something must be proposed to fill up the gap, any thing was better than letting the text speak for itself. We have such a thing as a spirit, however, in 1 Kings, xxii. 21: and in Eccl. xii. 7, the spirit of a man is spoken of as disembodied. So, also, Matt. xiv. 26. And, from the circumstance that spiritual agency is spoken of in the earliest books of the Bible, that angels are mentioned—who must have been considered as spirits—there is not the

least probability that the doctrine, inculcating the existence of spirits, was unknown in the times of Job. In like manner it has been determined, *à priori*, that the resurrection of the dead could not have been known in these days ; and hence the greatest possible pains have been taken to make the text talk of any thing else. The same may be said of many other important doctrines, clearly and obviously taught in this book. The term מְרֹאָה, therefore, in this place, can be taken of nothing but of a spirit, as this term is now taken among ourselves ; and to this, as an antecedent, the verb יִעַמֵּד and מְרֹאָה, just noticed, must be referred. *Ib.* תְּסַפֵּר.

Arab. سَمَرْ, *clavis confixit, rem corroboravit*; *grew hard, rigid, as a nail.* “*Erectus horret crinis.*” Senec. in Hercule Oetaeo. Rosenm.

16. יִעַמֵּד. *It, or he, stood fast, still.* תְּמִוְנָה, *an image.*

Heb. מִין, *sort, species.* Syr. عَدْنٌ, *stirps, familia;* i.e. a particular sort or clan of people. *It.* חַטֵּף, *cur? quid? what way, manner, or sort?* תְּמִוְנָה would, therefore, seem to signify a sort, or species, of thing : something peculiar, either in form or appearance : and hence, perhaps, used to signify an image.

17. מְאֻלָּה. *With God:* not than God, although the combination might give this sense. It can hardly be expected that any such thought as this could ever have entered Job's mind, or that Eliphaz should accuse him of it. The particle also signifies with, coram, or the like. See Numb. xxxii. 22; Jer. li. 5, &c. *Ib.* בְּבָרֶךְ is opposed to אָנוֹשׁ, and ought, therefore, to be marked in the translation more strongly, perhaps, than the Auth. Ver. has done.

18. בְּעָבָדִיו. *In his servants,* more properly, perhaps, his own servants, or angels, as we have it in the parallelism. The Hebrew language has no term equivalent to our own : the context, therefore, alone can supply it. פְּהַלָּה, *folly.* Arab. تَهْلِكَ, and تَهْلِكُ, e.g. بَاطِلٌ, *vain, foolish.*

19. אֲתָּה שְׁכַנֵּי. *Much more, &c.* for כִּי אֲתָּה, as some think. I doubt whether the particle כִּי is at all necessary to give this sense ; and whether it contributes to give it where it does occur. אֲתָּה is evidently a derivative from עָתָה, *circumivit* ; and hence seems to involve the idea of repetition, like our more, nay more, moreover, &c. The ellipsis should be thus supplied, אֲתָּה בְּשַׁכְנֵי בְּתִירָחֶקְרָר לֹא יַאֲמִין, *nay more, much more, does he not confide in the inhabitants of houses, &c.* Some suppose

the more remote (vr. 17) context to be referred to ; but this would be incongruous, for there men are also spoken of, who are as much inhabitants of houses of clay as these are ; and, therefore, the comparison here made would be lost. But, if the comparison is made with vr. 18, it has force, and the particle **וְ** is in place. It is remarkable enough that Rosenmüller and others should not have seen this. *Ib.* יַדְפָאִים. Lit. *They beat them small, contund them* ; i. e. some people, any people, &c. impersonally. If the comparison, as just mentioned, is made with the angels, *the houses of clay*, &c. refers, of necessity, to the habitations of men, in contradistinction to those of the angels. And, as שְׁבֵנִי, in the preceding member, is the leading subject, or nominative absolute there, the pronoun (וְ) in יַדְפָאִים must refer to the persons designated by it. The same is the case with וּסְדָקָה, *their foundation* ; for, although the foundations of houses may truly be said to be in the dust, yet these may, with equal propriety, be said to be *their foundations*,—i. e. of the persons building them : not because they themselves were formed out of the dust—this would be to refine—but because they laid these foundations, and because they may hence be said to belong to them. *Ib.* לְבָנִי עַל. Lit. *Before the moth* ; i. e. before its face : i. e. the moth has, in the hands of the Almighty, power sufficient to beat them to pieces. See ver. 9, above. In unison with this is the oriental tradition, that Nimrod was destroyed by a mere fly ; and the adage, پشہ چو پر شد بزند، پیلرا, “*An army of gnats will harass an elephant.*” (ROEBUCK’s Oriental Proverbs, Part I. § II. n. 528). The tradition, just alluded to, will be found in Mirkhond’s History of Persia, entitled “*The Rauzat Ussafā*,” vol. i. in the History of Abraham ; where we are told, that Nimrod’s forces were, in the first place, put to flight by such an army of *the weakest of created beings* (بضعیترين مخلوقات) ; and, secondly, that one of them was sent to prey upon his brain, till he died.¹ Whatever may be said of the tradition—for in this I place no faith—certain it is, that God’s avenging his own cause by beings of this sort was the popular belief : it is no less true, that in those countries the bite of gnats, and other flies, is any thing but desirable. See the Hierozoicon, Pars II. lib. iv. cap. xxv. The Scripture, too, is not without instances in which God has employed such apparently insignificant

¹ See, also, M. de Sacy’s Edition, &c. of the “*Conseils d’Attar*,” p. ۲۳, lines ۵, 6, and Notes, pp. ۵, 6 ; where other accounts of this tradition will be found.

creatures to execute his vengeance. See Exod. viii. 21, 31 (17, 27); Ps. lxxviii. 46; cv. 31; Isa. vii. 18; Hieroz. Pars II. lib. iv. cap. xv.; Exod. xxiii. 28; Deut. vii. 20, &c.; and Hieroz. Pars II. lib. iv. cap. xxiii. and cap. ix. See, too, Ps. xxxix. 12; Isa. i. 9; Hos. v. 11; in which last two places these flies are spoken of as destructive to men.

20. מִבְקָר וּנוּ. *From the dawn, &c.* seems to suggest, that however small the stroke inflicted may appear, still, as it is constantly applied, their fall is certain. *Ib.* מִבְלֵי מִשְׁמִים, supp. עַל לֹב, i.e. *Without any one laying (it) to heart.* *Ib.* לְגַזְחָה, entirely. Auth. Vers. *for ever;* but, as *overcoming, having the pre-eminence, &c.* are inherent in the root, I am inclined to think that, as an adverb, *entirely, wholly, &c.* will more precisely represent its force here.

21. סְרִסְתִּים. *Their abundance, excess, whether of wealth or tyranny.* Reference is evidently had here to the wealthy wicked, those who had become powerful (*בָּבָר*, ver. 17), who had founded houses (ver. 19), but became subject to the judgments of God. *Ib.* לֹא בְּחַכְמָה, *not in wisdom;* i.e. in complete ignorance of the cause of their fall, and of the vanity in which their lives had been spent. That this is the sense to be ascribed to *חַכְמָה* here, a reference to Ch. xxviii. 12-28 will be sufficient to shew. Comp. Prov. viii. 1, &c.

CHAPTER V.

1. עֲוֹנֶךְ חַיְשֵׁנָה. Lit. *Is there one answering thee?* The epenthetic *ב*, marked by the dagesh in *ת*, implies consequence perhaps, as, *Is there, therefore, any who will answer thee?* Gram. Art. 235. *Ib.* מִקְדָּשִׁים, *which, or whom of the saints?* Most likely the *angels.* See Deut. xxxiii. 3; Zech. xiv. 5; Ps. lxxxix. 6, 8, &c. The worship of angels, or of virtuous persons deified by popular ignorance after death, formed one of the first defections from true religion. See Diod. Sic. lib. i; Prep. Evang. Euseb. lib. ii. To turn to any of these in prayer, amounted to a rejection of God at all times. See Hos. iii. 1. The drift of Eliphaz's remarks is therefore this: If thy fear and faith in God is not thy confidence on this trying occasion: men being manifestly frail and unable to save; To which of the angels, or spirits of light, wouldest thou turn, and so give up thy God? For, *vexation* and *impatience* which may prompt thee to this, will only have its usual effect of destroying thee, as it has every fool who has given in to its suggestions.

2. פִי לְאַנְגִיל. *For the foolish*; opposed to סָכָר, *firm, wise*,—religiously so. Arab. حَكْمٌ, *firmiter solideque fecit aliquid*. So صِدْقَى, صِدْقَة, *soliditas, justitia*. So אֹולָא, *contr. פְלִיאָה, extenuata fuit*, &c. Cogn. وَلَيْ, *declinavit, recessit, defecit, &c.* Ib. وَطَّهَّا, *And the silly*. Syr. لَخَّا, *laxavit*. Arab. فَتَّى, *juvenili aetate fuit*. Cogn. أَفْتَّى, *defessus fuit*. And, generally, while *firmness, weight, completeness, strength*, are the leading ideas in terms marking the *virtues*; *instability, lightness, defect, weakness*, are found to form the roots of those, which are used to express the *vices*: as if firmness in adhering to known truth was supposed to be the basis of all goodness; its opposite, that of every evil: which will apply well here.

3. אֶצְבֵּן. *As for me*: nom. absolute, Gram. Art. 216, 10. Ib. אֲוֹלָא מְשֻׁרֵּת. *The foolish taking root*; i.e. establishing himself in earthly prosperity. Comp. Ps. xxxvii. 35-37, which will afford an excellent comment on this place. Ib. גַּזְקּוּבָּה. *So I stigmatise, declare to be hollow*; r. נְקַבָּה, *perforate, bore through, &c.*: not “*I cursed*,” by calling upon God to destroy him; but only pronounced all this to be as unstable and weak as its possessor, and such as the appointments of Providence could not but destroy. פְּרָאָס. *Immediately, without hesitation*: not “*suddenly*.” This is an instance of want of precision in the choice of words in our Auth. Vers. בָּרוּחָה. *His habitation*, with the additional notion of *quiet, tranquil*; which is not without force here. Cognate, perhaps, with the Greek νεὸς, *aedes*, ναιω, *habito*; whence ναιέτης, ναιετάω, &c. as Gesenius well suggests.

4. יְרַחְקָה. *They are far away*; i.e. now and always: and, prophetically, shall be so. מִישָׁע. *From safety, plenty, or the like*. נִזְכָּרָה, for נִזְכָּרְתָּא, *hithp. Gram. Art. 83, 1, 2*. They are, or shall be, beaten small, or down, i.e. violently made light of, in the gate, בְּשֻׁעָר, or court of justice.

5. רַעַב. *The famishing*; i.e. generically, persons so circumstanced. וְאַל־מִצְבִּים. *He, i.e. each one, shall enter the thorns, or fence, and take it from thence*. סְבִבָּה, Prov. xxii. 5. See 2 Chron. xi. 12; Amos, iv. 2. Arab. صَوْنٌ, *custodia*. Aeth. ΚΩΛ, *protexit, velut munitionibus*. Cogn. صَنْ, *fisella plicatilis*. ضَنْقَى, *strenuus, fortis*. وَضَنْقَى, *duplicato opere plexuit, &c.* Hedges of thorns are found in Hindustan among the most effectual bars to an attacking army: and Abulfeda

tells us (*Annales Muslem.* p. 44), that a woman received the name of *wool-carrier*, حمالة الخطب, because she took thorns and placed them in the way of the prophet : لأنها كانت تحمل الشوك فتضعه في طريق رسول الله. See Mic. vii. 4; 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11; Prov. xv. 19; xxii. 5; Hos. ii. 6 (8). *Ib.* צְמַת. *Starving.* Some prefer *thirsting*, as if derived from the root צָמַת; others, *hard, cruel, robbers*, as if from the Arab. ضَمَّ, *obturavit, percussit, &c.*, or, ضَمَّ, *contraxit in se, &c.* I think it not improbable, supposing we may reject the points here, that a derivative of צָמַת, cognate with צֵום, *fasting*—if, indeed, צְמִיתִים, *persons fasting*, i. e. part. of צֵום itself, be not the word,—will supply a sufficiently good sense in this place; especially as בְּעֵבֶד, is in the corresponding place in the parallelism.

6. צָרָא, *Iniquity, &c.* are not the natural produce of the earth; i. e. they do not exist without some cause not inherent in the appointments of God.

7. לְעֻצָּל יִלְדָּר. *Is born to, or for, sin.* It could hardly be expected from Eliphaz, that man was necessarily born to sorrow; for this would be at once to ascribe to the Almighty a most unmerciful appointment,—a sentiment which Eliphaz carefully avoids, nay condemns. Besides, as עֲכֹל, and צָרָא, occurring here, and indeed elsewhere, cannot always be taken to signify the misery attendant upon sin, but rather sin itself; I see no good reason for adopting the rendering of the Auth. Vers. Comp. Numb. xxiii. 21; Isa. x. 1; Job, xv. 35; Isa. xiv. 1; lix. 4; Ps. x. 7, &c. *Ib.* lit. *sons of fire*, whatever that is. From the various places in which it occurs, something connected with fire seems to be meant; as רְשֵׁפִי אֵשׁ, *rishpe of fire*, Cant. viii. 6; with קְנַאתָה, *jealousy*. Comp. Ps. lxxviii. 48 with Exod. ix. 23. Again, Ps. lxxvi. 4, we have רְשֵׁפִי קְשָׁתָה, *rishpe of the bow*. From this place it is clear, that some warlike apparatus is meant; and from the circumstance that the cogn. Arab. رَسْفَ, in conj. viii. signifies *sublatus fuit in altum*. رَضَفَ, *jecit telum, ussit, &c.* رُشْمٌ, *radios vibrans fulmen: arrows, perhaps, ignited*, as was long the practice in the East, seem to be intended; and, as a feather was generally applied to each side of these, in order to make their flight the more steady, they might well be termed *winged*. So in the old song of Chevy Chase :

“*The gray goose wing that was thereon,
With his heart's blood was wet,*”

when speaking of the arrow that pierced Earl Douglas.

And so the passage cited by Rosenmüller, &c. from the Shah Nāmah :

عقاب دلار بر انکیختم
جو آتش بر او تبر مبرخختم
*The eagle (feathered arrow) of the brave I roused,
I poured the arrow upon him like fire.*

If this, then, be the true sense of the passage, the application will be obvious and easy ; for, as man is not naturally formed for sin, but has been made so by some accidental means, so the arrow is not naturally capable of flight, or calculated to spread devastation and ruin. It is made so in either case. We have accordingly here, גִּבְיוֹה, *they make, or cause to mount up* ; i.e. impersonally, which may be rendered in the passive. קָרְבָּנָה. *Flying, or in flight.* The phrase בְּנֵי רַשֶּׁף, *sons, children, of flight,* perhaps, as made or intended for it : which agrees well with the *Hiphhil* use of the verb here. So the *rishpe of fire, of the bow, &c.*, will signify, arrows or missiles, of this sort, calculated to wound either physically or morally. I have taken as general a term as I could find suitable to this passage, viz. *winged*, an epithet of the arrow, rather than the arrow itself ; which will apply to the lightning, as well as any other thing had in view, in the passages cited. “*As the sparks fly upwards.*” But sparks do not fly upwards naturally, any more than they do downwards. The sentiment here given, therefore, is not true in itself ; and it is as little applicable to the text.

8. אֲגַלְמָן. *But, otherwise* ; i.e. I will now change my theme, and discuss the question with reference to the attributes of God : things constant, and upon which, therefore, reliance may be placed. שְׁדָרְשָׁן. *Inquire, discuss, &c.* אֲלָל. *About, concerning.* 1 Kings, xiv. 5. So προσεις, Luke, xviii. 1 ; xx. 19, &c. זְבַרְתִּי אֲשֶׁרֶם זְבַרְתִּי. *I will lay down, put, my question, matter, plea.* Eccl. iii. 18 ; viii. 2, &c.

9. עַשְׂתָּה. *One making, fabricating, creating, &c.* Speaking of God, perhaps, as the *Creator*, rather than as the *doer, or performer* ; but, as “*doeth*” of the Auth. Ver. might mean either, and applies well moreover to the following context, I have retained it. Ib. עַד־אַיִן וְנוּ. *Eo usque ut numerari nequeant : beyond number, or enumeration, &c.*

11. יְהִי כָּהֵן וְקָדְרִים. *And the gloomy, calamitous.* שְׁבָבוֹ. *Are raised, exalted.* עַשְׂלֵה. *In safety, salvation.* Arab. وَسْع, dilatatio, amplitudo, opposed to רַצֵּחַ, angustiae. Used here adverbially.

12. מְפַר, part.-Hiph. r. פָּרַר, cogn. פָּרַר, and פָּרַפְּרַר, Arab. فَرَّى, *secuit, fudit* : applied here, as in the breaking of a

covenant. *Ib.* **הַמְּשִׁירָה.** *Wealth, &c.* Much has been said on this word, and, to my conception, to very little purpose. From the places in which it occurs either wealth, strength, or some such sense, it manifestly requires; and, from its form, some such root as **נָשַׂר**. We have in the Arabic وَشَيْ, its equivalent: and this seems to afford the sense required; as, *Progenie multiplicati*, as in the passage from Jauhari, ما وَشَتْ هَذِهِ الْمَالِشَةُ عَنِّي بَشَيْ — *Haud quicquam fæturam protulit hoc pecus apud me.* Castell. sub voce. *Ib.* *Sensim elicit aliiquid: opere confecit rem: abundavit opibus: cepit pecuniæ partem; coloravit orationem mendaciis; conspicua in eo fuit canities, &c.: ornatus fuit auro: expendit orationem, aut carmen ad eliciendam sententiam:* to which may be referred the آش شِبَّتَهُ لَأْ of the Kamoos; which Giggæus has perfectly misunderstood, and Castell has left untouched. The Kamoos thus explains it, لا أَسْهِرُ لِلْفِكْرِ وَتَدْبِيرِ مَا أُرِيدُ آش شِبَّتَهُ لَأْ: i. e. *I watch him not as to thought or rule: I have no wish to counsel, or govern, him.* He adds: the form and conjugation of آش is unknown; which Giggæus supposed belonged to the interpretation of the word. The meaning seems to be, that, as to extract the meaning of a sentence of a verse, gold from the mine, &c. is inherent in this word; so is the attending to any thing, watching its tendencies, and thence advising how it ought to be dealt with. Now, our **תֹוּשִׁיבָה** (the **תֹוּשִׁיבָה** of Jauhari, and which he gives as a masdar, or infinitive form, from this root) occurs Job, vi. 13, in the parallelism with **צִדְרָה**, *help*: in Prov. ii. 7, with **מַבֵּן**, a *shield*: Job, xi. 6, with **חַכְמָה**, *wisdom*: *ib.* xii. 16, with **עַزְّ**, *strength*: Prov. iii. 21, with **מִזְפָּה**; *ib.* viii. 14, with **עַזְּזָה**, and **בִּנְהָה**: Isa. xxviii. 29, with **עַצְּחָה**: *it.* Job, xxvi. 3. In Job, xxx. 22, Mic. vi. 9, *entirely*, or the like, seems to suit the context. Prov. xviii. 1, will perhaps best be explained by the sense, *coloravit orationem mendaciis*. See Castell, sub voce **עַלְלָה**. And generally *excess*, or *abundance*, taken either in a good or bad sense,—and varied by certain other considerations,—seems to prevail in every case in which this word is used; to which **וְסִי**, *largitus est*, &c.; **וְסִי**, *conjunxit*, &c.; **וְסִي**, *contigua germinatio*, &c.; Heb. **וְיָיָה**, *is, exists*, **וְפָלָגָה**, *grandævus*, &c.; are all cognates. Gesenius has taken the cognate **וְסִי** only; which is not very felicitous.

13. גַּפְּלִים. *The tortuous, circumventing, who are ever busy, and on the endeavour to gain some advantage.* בָּמְהֹרָה. Lit. *Becomes hurried*, i. e. here, confused. Comp. בָּהֵל, and Isa. xxviii. 16, with Rom. ix. 33. See too I Cor. iii. 19; Prov. xix. 2; and Isa. xxxii. 4, &c. This construction, in which a succession of participles takes the lead, is also found ch. ix. 5-10; and is imitated in the early part of Pss. ciii. civ.

14. קָשָׁרִים. Lit. *Darkness*; but taken adverbially, *darkly*, as in darkness. Ib. בְּצָהָרִים. *At or in noon-day.* If the dual form has really any force here,—as I suppose the terms to intimate the period intervening between *the two evenings*, בֵּין הַעֲרָבִים, Exod. xvi. 12, &c. (see my Sermon on the Sabbath),—the form is taken, either to connect it with this idea, or to signify, superlatively, the lightest and brightest part of the day. Arab. ظَهَرٌ, *conspicua fuit res, &c.* Certainly in the Arabic the usage is different: for, here, بֵּין الظְהָרִين, or بֵּין الظְהָרִים, will signify, *on two, or more, days*, as Jauhari informs us.

15. מִחְרָב מִפְּיָהֶם. Lit. *From the sword, from their mouth:* but, as פִּי, *mouth*, is also put for the point or edge of the sword, I take the latter term here as added to explain the former, by way of *epanorthosis*. Gram. Art. 216, 2-4.

16. וְתַחֲנִי. So, accordingly, there is *hope*, &c. Gram. Art. 233, 3. That is, because God has so blinded the wise, and weakened their hands, the poor have good hope. גַּעֲלָתָה. And so *iniquity*, &c. The נ, with which this word terminates, usually named *paragogic*, is the Arabic ئ of unity, as in عَلَمَّ, *a singularly, or rarely, learned man.* So Eccl. i. 1. קָהָלָת, *The singular, or extraordinary, Preacher;* and ישְׁעָנָה, *singular, great, salvation:* and here *great, prevailing, powerful, injurious, iniquity,* קָפָץ, *hath closed her mouth:* is unable to slander, to bite, or otherwise to wound. Arab. قَصْنَى, *constrictum, prehendit, &c.* This passage is cited in Ps. cvii. 42.

17. הַגְּדֹת. *Behold, observe another view of this question:* אֱשָׁרִי אֲנוֹשׁ, Lit. *Blessings of the man.* The plural used here, apparently to raise the sense, is termed the plural of excellence. Gram. Art. 223, 3. The Arab. equivalent, viz. طُوبَي لِلرَّجُلِ, is certainly a superlative: طُوبَي being the fem. superl. of طَوْبٍ, *good, &c.* See ch. xxiii. 11. יְזִקְנָה, He—God—argueth, convinceth; and, by a meton., punisheth. Comp. Heb. xii. 5; James, i. 12; Prov. iii. 11, 12: which last is

evidently copied from Job. מִתְפָּר. The *correction, castigation, &c.* : i. e. Because the man is happy who is thus dealt with, therefore, &c., despise not His correction. Then follow the reasons.

18. פִּי הַאֲוֹן. For He afflicteth, or, When He afflicteth, He bindeth up. Ib. יְמַחַץ. He dasheth to pieces, or grievously bruise, and His hands heal, or make whole.

19. שֶׁשֶׁ. In six : a definite, for an indefinite, number : in many troubles, or necessities. גִּיאֵלֶךָ, with the epenthetic ה in כָּךְ. He will surely defend thee. Gram. Art. 235.

21. בְּשָׁוֹט לְשׂוֹן. In the coursing to and fro of the tongue. I know of no instance in Oriental Literature, in which the tongue is represented as a lash or scourge ; it is, however, in the Hebrew Bible, as walking about and afflicting the object of its vengeance. See Ps. xxxi. 21 ; l. 19 ; lxxiii. 9, &c. I have, therefore, given the verb the same sense that it has in ch. i. 7 ; ii. 2. תִּחְבֹּא. Thou shalt be hidden, i. e. put out of the way, when such a calamity is abroad : which can have no point if understood of the *lash*, or contemptuous treatment, of the tongue, a thing usually had recourse to in secret. Ib. מִשּׁׁׁוֹר. From violence. This seems to take it for granted, that something like an invading violent enemy is meant ; and not such an one as a secret defamer.

22. תִּשְׁחַק. Thou shalt smile ; i. e. as being in safety. "Laugh" is an ill-chosen word here.

23. אֱבֹנִי הַשָּׂדָה. The stones of the plain. Eliphaz seems to say, From the fierce beasts of the plain thou needest not entertain any fear, for thy covenant is with the stones, or rock, whereon it has been raised, and from which the substance of these animals must necessarily come. By this term he probably means God, who is termed, Gen. xl ix. 24, אָבִן יִשְׂרָאֵל, The (foundation) stone of Israel, and because the introduction of the term קְרִירָה, covenant, here, with the consequence mentioned, seems strongly to suggest that no other Being can be meant. לְהַשְׁלִמָה לְךָ. Is delivered, or given up to thee. Arab. أَسْلَمُ, traditus fuit, act.

أَسْلَمَ, tradidit. So חַפְלִים, Jos. xi. 19, &c. The beasts were, when man was at peace with his Maker, given into his hands, Gen. i. 28. In some instances, when men have been rebellious, the beasts of the field have greatly harassed them, as in 2 Kings, xvii. 25. It is also threatened, that the teeth of beasts shall be sent on the rebellious Jews, Deut. xxxii. 24. If we further suppose that violent wicked men are meant, which is not unlikely, the passage then informs us,—what Solomon also does,—that when a man's ways

please the Lord, he makes his enemies to be at peace with him ; gives them into his hands, גַּם־אָוִיכְיוֹ יִשְׁלֶמֶת אֲתָּה, Prov. xvi. 7 : which is probably an imitation of this place in Job. So the Targumist here, and the Syr. and Arab. on the passage in question.

24. וְיִדְעֵת. *So thou shalt know, be assured*, i. e. seeing God's power so put forth, that nothing can injure thee, and that no disposition is any where evinced to do so, thou shalt have the assurance that thy tent shall be safe and secure. וְפָקַדְתָּ. *And thou shalt put in order, manage, &c. thy house*, and shalt not err, or sin. Not only shall thy person and property be preserved, but thy mind also guarded from error.

25. רַב. *Many,—not great,—as the parallelism requires.*

26. בְּכָלָח. *In honour, wealth, power, &c.* : see ch. xxx. 2.

Ib. בְּגַעֲלוֹת גְּרִישָׁ. *Like the taking up of a heap.* Syr. לְעֵנֶס. *Acervus tritici, vel aliarum frugum.*—Castell. That is, just as a heap or mow of ripe corn is lifted up, and placed on the cart in order to its being carried and deposited in the barn, so shalt thou, old and full of days,—as it was the case with Abraham,—be placed honourably on thy bier, and deposited in thy place of rest.

27. תְּקִרְנִיתָ. *We have searched it out*: i. e. it is the result of facts which have been brought to our own knowledge, either by experience, or a Divine Revelation, or both. From the matter detailed, however, it is evident that a Divine Revelation must have supplied much of it: *e. g.* ch. iv. from vr. 15 to the end; and here, vr. 7, 8, 9, &c. חִטְמָנָה. *Hear it, therefore;* Gram. Art. 235, on the epenthetic nun: *attend to it.* Words signifying *hear*, in such cases as this, necessarily imply *attending to, obeying, &c.* the thing heard. *Ib.* זְعִילָךְ. *Know for thyself*: i. e. recognise as thy own, and as intended for thy good.

And, upon the whole, there is nothing in all this savouring of any asperity, as far as I can see, beyond the anxieties of true friendship. The sentiments delivered from vr. 17 to the end of the 4th chapter, are not only most excellent in themselves, but perfectly applicable to Job's case; and were, in the event, made good in every respect. It is true, we have not much sympathy expressed for Job's bereavements and afflictions. And, in this respect, Eliphaz was, no doubt, to blame.

CHAPTER VI.

2. וְנוּ "שָׁקוֹל לֹא. *Were thoroughly weighed, &c.* נֹא. This particle, as with the Arabs, is at once negative, conditional,

and requires its context to be taken in a past tense, either positively or relatively: so the author of the Kāmoos—
 لَوْ حَرْفٌ بِقُتْضِيِّ فِي الْمَاضِيِّ أَمْتَنَاعٌ مَا بِلِيهِ وَاسْتِلزمَادهُ لِتَالِيهِ . . .
 وَتَرْدُ عَلَى خَمْسَةِ أَوْجَدِ آحَدَهَا الْمُسْتَعْمَلَةِ فِي نَحْوِ لَوْ جَاءَنِي الْكَرْمَنَةُ
 وَتُفَيِّدُ ثَلَاثَةِ أُمُورٍ آحَدَهَا الشَّرْطِيَّةُ التَّانِيَّ تَعْبِيَدُ الشَّرْطِيَّةُ بِالزَّمَنِيَّةِ . . .
 الْمَاضِيُّ التَّالِثُ الْأَمْتَنَاعُ . — *The particle لَوْ requires, in a past tense, the negation of what follows it, and its necessary connexion with it. . . It has five cases of application, one of which is, as in لَوْ جَاءَنِي الْكَرْمَنَةُ — Had he come to me, I had honoured him. It has its use in three things. One is, CONDITIONALITY; the second, THE RESTRICTING of the condition to the past time; the third, NEGATION.* It is important to have clear notions on this subject, as the Orientals of this family have neither conditional nor optative mood. Mr. de Sacy, indeed, has attempted to give such moods to the Arabic; but every one who has either knowledge or courage enough to look into this question for himself, will immediately be convinced that the attempt is a vain one. It is remarkable enough, too, that although the Greeks have both conditional and optative moods to their verbs, yet in many instances, and particularly in the Hellenistic dialect, the indicative often takes their place. — See Hoogeveen's *Doctrina particularum Ling. Græc.*, Glasg. 1813, p. 30, &c.; i. e. on the particles ἀν, κε, κεν: which have precisely the same use as our particle لَوْ، although perhaps not so strictly confined to the past time. We may now illustrate this by examining Rom. ix. 3, a passage about which much has been written, without—as it seems to me—making all quite clear. Ηὐχόμην, says the apostle, γάρ αὐτὸς ἐγώ ἀνάθεμα εἶναι ἀπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, κ. τ. λ. It is self-evident, I think, here, that the particle ἀν has been omitted by the ellipsis. Hoogeveen's rule is (*ib.* p. 35), in such cases as this: “Cuni ipso verbo βούλομαι, οὐέλω, aut alio ejusdem significationis constructa hæc particula generalem suam genuinamque facultatem exercet nam illis ipsis verbis voluntatem notantibus suum tollit actum,” &c. Now our لَوْ، Arab. لَوْ، is clearly a negative, very nearly allied to لَمْ or لَمْن. And the Greek ἀν has, very probably, a similar relation to the privative α or αν, prefixed to nouns. An example given by Hoogeveen is, Βούλομαι ἀν.. μή.. γένηται. *I would.. it came not to pass.* So the apostle, Ηὐχόμην (ἀν) ἀνάθεμα εἶναι. *I could pray to be an anathema:* meaning that no such thing has been done; but saying, I could almost

wish, I could almost pray it were so. Comp. ch. x. i, where the subject is resumed; and will therefore give us the best explanation, as to what the apostle meant: which was only a strong expression of the wish, that the Jews might be saved. See also Budæus on the use of this particle: and, on the use of the Hebrew **לֹא**, Deut. xxxii. 29; Jud. xiii. 23; Ezek. xiv. 15; Job, xvi. 4, &c.; and Noldius. **בְּעִצָּשִׁי**. *My irritation, vexation, i. q. כַּעַם*, **הַחִימִתִּי**, **kéri**, **רְחוֹתִי**, Arab. **هَوَى**, *decidit, delapsus fuit*: and hence, **הָרָה**, *to fall, happen, be, or become*. Here, *injuries, losses*: i. e. things that have befallen me. *Ib.* **לְעֵגָלָה**. *They take up, or would take up: i. e. some people, &c., impers.*

3. **וְיִכְפֹּד**. *Would it be heavy: i. e. the corresponding conditional member, or ἀπόδοσις, to the λόγον, &c. preceding.* *Ib.* **לְעֵגָלָה**. *They (my words) have been excessive, vehement, rash: it was because of these afflictions that I reviled my day, wished I had not been born, &c.* Arab. **لَوْعَ** (*r.* لَوْعَ), *accendit, afflxit morbo, &c.* **لَبَاعَ**, *impatiens. Cogn.* **لَعْ** (*r.* لَعْ), *tædio, molestiâ animi affectus fuit.* **لَبَاعَ**, *vehemens ventus. لَعْلَعَ*, *motitavit II. contorsit se commotusque fuit præ fame aut siti.* **لَعْلَعَ**, *molestia angorve ex fame aut alia re.* *It.* **لَعْوَةً** (*r.* لَعْيَ), *vehementia famis.* **لَغا**, *locutus fuit temere.* *It.* **لَغَى**, *multus fuit in re, multum potavit.* **لَاغِيَّةً**, *dictum temerarium, vanum, obscænum.* Here, I think, both context and etymology agree well; and, what is of more importance, Job appears sensible that his sufferings had betrayed him to say rash things. Symmachus has, *οἱ λόγοι μου κατάπικτοι: my words are very bitter.* He seems to have read **לְעֵנָה**, *wormwood.* Dathe, *paullo sunt fervidiora.*

4. **פִּי חַצֵּי וּנוּ**. *For the arrows, &c.* **פִּירְחָצִיךְ נֶחֱרָבִי**. *For thy arrows have descended upon me.* Ps. xxxviii. 3, is manifestly an imitation of this passage; as, perhaps, the whole psalm is. By God's arrows is sometimes meant the lightning, or what we call the *thunder-bolt*. See Ps. lxxvii. 18. In Ps. lxxxviii. 48, this seems to be meant by the term **רְשָׁפִים**, compared with Exod. ix. 23, 24. See ch. v. 7, above; 2 Sam. xxii. 15, &c. But here the sense is more general, and implies any plague sent from God: so Ps. xlvi. 6, where the judgments sent by Christ upon both Jew and Gentile, at the time of the erection of His church, are clearly foretold. Hence, perhaps, the *ἐκατηνελέτης ἄναξ*, viz. Apollo of Homer,

Il. i. 74, &c. *Ib.* שְׁתַחַת וָנֶסֶת חַמְקָם. *Their poison drinketh up,* &c. Which, according to Rosenmüller, is ambiguous; because רִיחֵי may be taken either as the subjective, or objective, case. But Rosenmüller is wrong. For it is evident enough, that אֲשֶׁר, in the preceding member, is the nominative, or leading word. To this, שְׁתַחַת is a subordinate nominative (Gram. Art. 216, 13), and with this, חַמְקָם is in apposition. This word, therefore, is the nominative to שְׁתַחַת; and, consequently, רִיחֵי must be the accusative, or objective case here. And, if so, we have no ambiguity to contend with.

חַמְקָם (r. حَمْيَى, Arab., *calidus fuit, iratus fuit*; whence حَمْيَى, *venenum, aculeus vespæ*. Cogn. حَمْمَى, حَمْمَى, *heat, poison*. *Ib.* שְׁתַחַת, for שְׁתַחַתָּה. Gram. Art. 73. *Drinks, exhausts, my spirit.* *Ib.* יְעֻרְכִּי. *They are set in array against me: confront me in a hostile manner.* From the introduction of warlike terms here, the poisoned arrows, which appear to have been used in battle by warlike tribes, are probably had in view by our author. *Aeneid.* ix. 773; x. 140. So also Ovid, lib. i.; *De Ponto*, eleg. ii. *de Scythis*; Schulten. Rosenm., &c. On the latter word, see *Jud.* xx. 20, 22; *1 Sam.* xvii. 2; *Jer.* xlvi. 3.

5. חַיְתָק פְּרָא. *Doth the wild ass bray?* &c. That is, when there is no real cause of complaint, even the wild beasts abstain from complaining: it is natural to do so. Why, then, is it supposed that my complaint is causeless? In Amos, iii. 4, 5, it is asked, Does the lion roar in the forest when he has no prey? &c. The case is quite different. The gramenivorous beasts roar when in want of any thing; the carnivorous, as lions, tigers, cats, &c., when they have food. The passage in Amos is, in other respects, very like this in Job; and ver. 7, perhaps, alludes to it. *Ib.* בְּלִילוֹ his fodder. Arab. بَلَلُ, *convivium epulum*. بَلِيلٌ *humidus ac madidus.* بلل, pl. بلل, *recens humiditas plantæ, &c.* Hence בְּלִיל would seem to signify grass recently cut, but not made into hay. Comp. ch. xxiv. 6.

6. חַיְאָבֵל תַּפְלֵל, &c. On the etymology of the last of these two words, see note on ch. i. 22; where it appears that something heavy, as sediment falling to the bottom of any liquid, or the like, is the prevailing idea. See also the Lexicons of Golius, Castell, or Freytag. תַּפְלֵל signifies, therefore, something *deciduous, sinking down, &c.*; and, if we are to qualify this by the context following, it should seem to mean, the *curd of cheese, of sour milk, buttermilk, or the like.* That something of this sort is a beverage in the East

is evident from the following lines of Sadi, Gulistan, book i. tale 32 : **غَرْبِيٌّ كُرْت مَاسْتَ پِيشَ آورْد دو پِيمَانَه آبَسْت وِبَكْ** — **چمچَه دوغ** — *If a stranger bring māst before you, two measures (of it) will be water, and one spoonful sour milk.* That is, a stranger is not to be trusted, should he offer such beverage for sale. Sour buttermilk is a great favourite, too, among the ancient inhabitants of this island; viz. the Welsh.

Nearly in the same sense is the adage, **أَبْدِي الصَّرِيبُعُ عَنِ الرَّغْوَةِ** — *prodiit lac purum citra spumam*, and which is used on similar occasions. See Meidani's Proverbia Arabica, by H. A. Schultens, p. 24. *Ib.* **מִבְלֵי מַלְחָה.** *Without salt.* The curd of cheese is a very insipid thing, and, like our summer-cream-cheese, cannot well be eaten unless salted: nor is the sour and curdled buttermilk of the Welsh eaten without salt; but is, with salt and potatoes, considered a very great luxury. Such, too, according to Mr. Rich, is the “*yoghourt*” of Koordistan.—Residence in Koordistan, vol. i. pp. 117, 235. “*Airan*,” buttermilk, *ib.* 238: and, vol. ii. p. 270, eaten with fresh cheese.

Ib. **بَرِير حَلْمَاتِهِ.** *In the saliva, or whey, of cheese.* On the first of these words, see 1 Sam. xxi. 14; and comp. the Arab. **بَرِير**. The second word is, perhaps, the same with the Arabic **حَالُوم**, “*species quædam lactis coagulati caseo nono similis, vel lactis acidi; similis ei, quæ اقتط dicitur. A Syriæ incolis præparatur.*”—Freytag. See *ib.* under **اقتط**, where we are told, that **اقتط** is “*gravis et noxius cibus*” (root **حلם** for **حلب**, **م** and **ب** being mutable letters). If this may be depended on, and any reliance can be placed on the doctrine of parallelism, this **حَلْمَاتِهِ**, and **مَلְחָה**, must be either the same, or very nearly the same, thing; and the **بَرِير**, here mentioned, the whey of such curd, or coagulated milk. That the whey of cheese is flavourless, it is too well known to need remark. **مَعْنَى** can hardly signify *taste* here: for, it is very difficult to say what is entirely tasteless; perhaps nothing with which we are acquainted. Words of sense are, moreover, in the Hebrew, very often used for one another: **معنا**, therefore, may well be taken to mean *flavour, relish*, or the like here, as the context seems to require. The whole verse is plainly proverbial, and intended to mark as *insipid* the preceding reasoning of Eliphaz. The “*sales*” and “*insulsa*” of the Latins, and **مِلَاح** and **أَمْلَاح**, *sales, salsaæ*,

pulchrae, &c. of the Arabs, are applied much in the same way.

7. מִנְבָּרֶךְ לְכַפֵּעַ. *Hath refused to touch*, &c. Job, having alluded to the practice of cattle here generally, who make no complaint over their fodder, but proceed at once to devour it, says of himself, as just remarked, Did I complain without cause, I should be less reasonable than the beasts; and now, I not only complain, but no food will my affliction allow me to touch,—which, in beasts of this sort, is considered proof sufficient of ill-health. To me, however, it appears nauseous and abominable. תְּמִתָּה. *They*, here, refers therefore to the food or victuals implied in the preceding context, ver. 5. כְּרוּי לְחַמִּי. *As, or like, pollutions of my bread*: but, as *bread* is often put for every sort of food; and, as this state of construction is often had recourse to, to imply that the latter of two such terms partakes of the property of the former, I have taken this passage to signify *polluted food* generally: *i. e.* such as a man could not touch. There is a manifest affinity between the words דָּרָה, רָאָב, and זֹב. Hence, the notion of *weakness, disease, &c.*, prevailing in דָּרָה, seems to have originated from another, implying *wasting, melting, dropping*, or the like. Hence, too, places or persons touched by a diseased or any dead body, were supposed to be unclean. According to the Soorah, the Arabic دُوَاء is a medicine superinducing slenderness of body generally: *it is a sort of milk given to a horse, which he drinks, and becomes thin, not lean*—وَانْ شَبَرَ اسْتَ كَهْ مِيدَهَنْدَ اسْبَ رَا كَهْ مِيَخُورْد—وَبَارِيكْ بَشُودْ نَهْ لَاغْرَجْ. The author of the Kamoos makes a derivative, viz. دُوَائَة, to signify, *the skin of milk, buttermilk, or pottage, when agitated by the wind* (Soorah, جغرات). ما يَعْلُو الْهَرِبَّةَ وَاللَّبَنَ وَنَحْوُهُ إِذَا ضَرَبَتْهَا الرَّوْحُ. This seems to connect this word with the preceding תְּפִלָּה, and if so, יְהִי would here perhaps be used in the sense of *scum*, and, as such, polluting. On the whole, then, the patriarch seems to say: Your speeches are insipid, like the curd without salt; or, like the whey of cheese, unsavoury. But my disease is such that I cannot even eat, and cannot but complain. If I should act otherwise, it would be as monstrous as it would to hear the wild ass braying over his grass, or the ox lowing over his fodder. In this view—which appears to me natural, easy, and suitable to the context—there is no necessity for supposing, with Rosenmüller and others, that כְּרוּי ought to be read כְּרֻוי; the received reading admitting of an easy interpretation.

8. מִי־תְּחִזֵּן. *Who grants, or will grant?* A sort of exclamation, to which the אֱלֹהָי, *God*, is added as a nominative in the next member. תִּבְאַו. Not generally *come*, but *come in*; as in Ps. cxix. 170, תִּבְאַו תְּחִזְפֵּחַי לְפָנֶיךָ, *let my supplication come in to thy presence*, and hence be heard. Comp. Ps. xviii. 7; lxxix. 11; lxxxviii. 3, &c. The wish of Job is, therefore, that his request may come before God, and that He may grant the fulfilment of it. וְתִּחְנַתִּי. *And my expectation, or wish* (r. רָחוּק).

9. יָאַל. This root (יָאַל) is apparently cognate with the Arab. أَوْلَى, *and*, وَأَلَى, *will*, all signifying, *to betake one's self to*, *to return*, *will*, or the like (see the Lexicons); and its use not unlike that of שָׁבַע, קָרַם, &c., in the following passages: חֲלַצְחַת שְׁבִירָה נְסִיחַי, Ps. vi. 5; שְׁבָרָה שְׁבָרָה, *return, buy*, Gen. xliv. 2; ib. 13, וְקַיְמָה שָׁבוּכָה קָרַחַת, *take and arise, return*, &c. In all which cases, the verb, or verbs, occurring first in the context, may be considered as auxiliary only, and intended to give emphasis to the passage. See Heb. Gram. art. 222, par. 4. This idiom, therefore, is not unlike our own, *Take and do it, Up and do it.*

Ib. יָפַר יָדָו. *Put forth.* The precise sense of this verb seems to be preserved in the Ethiopic ቅጥሩ: *tetendit, extendit, expandit, &c.* See Castell, sub ውጥር, and Ludolf, Lex. col. 426. The Arab. وَتَر, too, has, in certain forms, the sense of *following in succession, repetition*; and, in others, it means *tracts of land, &c., expanse, extension*, or the like: which seems to comprehend the precise and primitive force of this word. It is, therefore, well applied to express the *liberating of prisoners, dispersing of armies, nations, &c.*; as we find in Ps. cxlvii. 7; Isa. lviii. 6; Hab. iii. 6, &c. In this view it will be opposed to צָר, just as עַשׂ is. *Ib.* יַדְפַּגְנִי. *And cut me off*, i. e. bit by bit; parallel with يَدْبَغُنِي, i. e. *beat me down, or in pieces.* Comp. Isa. xxxviii. 12, where it is applied to a weaver cutting away thread after thread from his loom, until the whole is cut away and liberated. So in the Arabic, سَيْفٌ بَاضْبِعَّ, *a cutting sword*, i. e. *a sword which never fails, fall where it will, to carry a piece away with it.* شَمْشُرَكَه بَرْ هَرْجَه بَرْ آيَدْ بَارَه از وي بَرَد, the Soorah.

10. גַּדְחַה יְיַעַזְד. As the verb גַּדְחַה properly signifies *existing*; so, *be, remain, or become*, will equally well suit it, as the context shall require. Hence it is, perhaps, that εἰμί will signify either *be, or remain, &c.*, in the New Testament. See Schleusner sub voce, and my exposition of the Book of Reve-

lations, chap. xvii. 8. The apocopated form used here, shews that this belongs to the preceding context. See Heb. Gram. art. 233, 3, *i. e.* Notwithstanding my being cut off, still shall my consolation continue. My hope extends beyond this life; therefore, **אָסַלְיךָה**, *let me grow hard*, &c. On the use of the final **ת**, see Heb. Gram. art. 234, 1, 2. Gesenius make this root to signify *saliit*, *exsiliit*: and this place, “*et exsulto in dolore*,” &c., which he grounds on the Arab. صَلَدْ... *exsiliit equus*, &c. The Arabic Dictionaries, however, give no such sense; and I more than doubt whether any Arabian author does. It is true this verb signifies, in one form, to make a noise in striking fire; and, in another, to have a steel, or ignitabulum: and hence, probably, Gesenius has extracted, “*exsiliit equus—ut lapides scintillas ederent.*” The Soorah speaks thus of it: صَلَدْ... حَرْ صَلَدْ وَارْضَ صَلَدْ وَجِبِينَ صَلَدْ اَيْ صُلْبَ اَمْلَسْ... وَاصْلَدَ الرَّجُلَ اَيْ صَلَدْ زَنْدَهُ اَصْلَدَ الرَّجُلَ, *a man's (ignitabulum) is hard*; *i. e.* emits no fire. An adnge, signifying that a man is unfortunate. When this verb is used of a horse, as in **الدَّابَة**, or تَصَلَّد, the meaning is, that *the animal strikes the earth with its fore-feet*: or, as we say in English, *beats it hard*. But not a word about *springing up, or out, so that the stones strike fire*. This has all been manufactured; and the sense given by Castell is the only one authorised by the Arabic. The sense is then: Because there still is or remains consolation, I will grow hard, or harden myself; *i. e.* I will not give way, whatever may be laid upon me: or even though He cut me entirely off. Which, to my mind, is the recognition of a future life, expressed in words as plain and obvious as possible. *Ib.* ۴۶, supp. בָּה—בָּשָׁר. *In which*, &c. *Ib.* כִּילֵא, &c.: because I have *not withheld*, or *kept back*, &c. This verb, viz. כָחַד, like כָחַשׁ, signifies rather to *withhold, keep back*, &c., than positively to *misrepresent, or lie*. The same seems to be the case with כָזֵב: see Isa. lviii. 11. The meaning is, Inasmuch as I have retained and fully expressed my belief in God's goodness, nothing, however difficult, not even death itself, shall ever rob me of my consolations.

11. מַה־פְּנֵיכִי. *What is my strength?* &c., *i. e.* Neither my strength at best, nor the extent of my life at most, is such as to induce me to give up my hope; but I look forward to a better and more enduring state: hence come my consolations; and this grows not out of a defective view of God's mercies, but of a lively faith in all His promises. *Ib.* יְגֻפְשִׁי. *My self, my soul*, and by a metonymy, its affections and desires.

Comp. Ps. xlvi. 3; lxviii. 2. Hence, *my desire*. Comp. Eccl. vi. 7, 8. *Ib.* קָצֵן, for קָצֵן. Chald. form. See ch. xviii. 2. Root קָצַח, and cogn. קָצֵן, cutting off, determining, deciding, limiting, &c. Hence, *my limit, boundary, &c.*

13. בְּעִירָתִי בְּ. *My help within me.* Am I not supported in my hopes, &c. by the Almighty? Are not his encouraging words within me? Comp. ch. iv. 6. *Ib.* וְרֹגֶשֶׁת, may be rendered, Although (earthly) substance, or wealth, is driven away from me. I prefer, however, supplying the ellipsis, אֵין דְּבָרָם אֵין, from the former member, and continuing the interrogation. See note on vr. 12, ch. v.

14, &c. בָּלֶט. *To the wasted or miserable.* In the Arabic, مَأْسٌ and مَسِّسٌ seem to be cognate. The latter as a noun, مَسٌّ, signifies, according to the Arabian lexicographers, One possessed by a devil: مَسُّ الْجَيْرِ, the heat, &c. of a fever. مَاسَةٌ, i. q. حَاجَةٌ مُهْمَّةٌ, a grievous necessity. מָסֶה here, therefore, should signify one in necessity, misery, want, or the like. Job seems to say: Whatever I may be, were I even an apostate, the laws of hospitality and friendship require that I should find favour, at least, from you as friends: but, as I am no such character, so much the more are you bound to be kind. In the verses following, he charges them more directly of their unfaithfulness.

15. אֲנָחִי. *My brethren, intimate friends, generally; but here Job's relatives.* See the Introduction, § iii. *Ib.* בְּמֹעֵן-נַחַל Like (the) torrent, i. e. which is full and strong immediately after the rains or snows, but which disappears when drought comes on, as mentioned in the last member. Not inapplicable to this generally is the following passage from Ibn Doreid, Haitsma, p. 219:

إِنِّي حَلَبْتُ الْدَّهَرَ شَطَرَيْهِ فَقَدَ أَمْرَ نِي حِبَّنَا وَاحْيَانًا حَلَّا.

I have, indeed, milked both the dugs of Fortune:
Which at one time were sweet, at another bitter.

And again, *ib.* p. 99:

كَانَمَا الْجَوُّ أَسْتَحَالَ طَبَعَدُ قَصَارَ مَاءَ كُلُّهُ ثُمَّ أَنْهَوْيَ.

As if the desert, whose nature had changed, the whole of which had become water: it then sank down (to drought and hardness).

In Freytag's Hamāsa, too, p. 118, we have the following:

أَتَنْسَى دِقَاعِي عَنْكَ إِذْ أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٌ وَقَدْ سَالَ مِنْ ذَلِّ عَلَيْكَ فُرَاقُرُ

Dost thou forget my contention for thee, when thou wast given up, and when the valley (נַחַל) was full-streamed with contempt against thee? By בָּגְדָּג בֶּמוּ נַחַל may therefore mean, perfidiously overwhelmed me like the full torrent, which gives no notice of its approach; being almost momentarily supplied by heavy rains on the mountains: and to this the remainder of the verse gives considerable countenance. And again, Amrulkeis, ed. Vullers, p. ۴ —

إِنَّ إِخْوَانَنَا أَلْأَرَاقَمْ يَعْلُوْنَ عَلَيْنَا فِي قِبْلِهِمْ إِخْفَاءً

“ Scilicet fratres nostri è familia Arakem injuste in nos in-vehuntur, dictis eorum inest importunitas.” According to Tarafa, too (Moallakat, ed. Reiske, p. 31), faithlessness in relatives is the most poignant to the generous mind. His words are :

وَظُلْمٌ ذُوِّي الْقُرْبَى أَشَدُ مُضَايْفَةً عَلَى الْحَرَمَى وَقَعُ الْحَسَامُ الْمُهَنَّدُ.

“ Affinium autem iniqutias generosum pectus magis urit, quam morsus Indici acinacis.”

16. **הַקָּרֵדִים**, &c. This passage is obscure; and it has hitherto proved exceedingly perplexing. From its apparent want of connexion with the context, many have supposed it to be proverbial: and in this, I think, they were right. Our only question will be, How does it apply? *Darkness, blackness, and the like, are often used in Scripture and elsewhere to denote calamity, distress, &c.* By the **הַקָּרֵדִים** here, therefore, persons so circumstanced are probably meant: and of these Job was one. Comp. Mich. iii. 6; Jer. viii. 21; xiv. 2; Job, xxx. 28, &c. In the next place, as *light* is opposed to *darkness*, so is *white* to *blackness*; and we, accordingly, find that *light* is frequently put in the Scriptures to denote *prosperity*. Our only business now will be to inquire, Whether *whiteness* is generally used in the East in this sense; and whether *snow* is, in particular. Now in the Arabic, **أَبْيَضُ**, the general term for *white*, is not only opposed to **أَسْوَدُ**, *black*, but in certain forms to *cold*; as in **بَارِضٌ**, which the Soorah gives as signifying, *گرما*, *to become violently hot*. Castell, under the verb, gives “ *intensus fuit, fervuitque calor:*” and **بَيْضٌ**, *fervor caloris*. And, what is more extraordinary, the Soorah gives for **خُود بُوشِدَات**—**إِنْبَاضُ**, *to cover or clothe one's self*. Let us now see how the word **ثَلْجٌ**, i. q. Heb. **שַׁלְגָה**, is used. The Soorah gives, after Jauhari, **ثَلْجَتْ نَفْسِي أَيْ اطْمَانَتْ**, *My person is snowed, i. e. it is in safety (and comfort).* **ثَلْجٌ**

خنگ شدن دل و آرامیدن از کسی, *the heart's being happy, and at rest from any (every) one.* The author of the Kāmoos makes the verb in the forms شَلَحْ, and أَشْلَحَ, to signify respectively, *he was happy, or, he made another so.* This word in particular, therefore, is commonly used to signify, *to give comfort;* while the other, viz. اِبْتَيَاضٌ, has the significations of *heat* and of *clothing self, &c.* I am disposed to think, therefore, that the passage in question should be translated as given in the text;¹ and its meaning to be, Will those, who are blackening under the chilling frosts, not perceive the descent of the snow upon them? i. e. Who are suffering adversity, not feel, and acknowledge, the genial hand that affords them comfort? Does the wild ass bray, or the ox low, when provided with food? Or, circumstanced as I am, Could I be insensible of your friendship, were it like the protecting and refreshing snows, and unlike the temporary torrents? Certainly not: but, alas! you afford me no such comfort as this proverbially assigned to the snows. The comparison is vivid from another con-

¹ I may here mention a passage in the Psalms (Ps. lxviii. 15): *In the Almighty's dispersing kings, בְּחַדְבֵּן בְּבָזְבָזִין, in it was snow given in Salmon; i. e. in the circumstance, viz. of God's dispersing the enemies of Israel, was comfort, or refreshment, afforded in Salmon.* The opposition here, is in the troubles which had been previously undergone. Comp. vv. 7, 14. Schnurrer and Kimchi have come very near this. Schnurrer too has noticed the Arabic usage. By بَرَد is meant, as I have rendered it. See Isa. xxxviii. 16, بَرَد, in these, i. e. matters, &c. See also Job, xxii. 21; xxx. 24. بَرَد بَرَد will, then, be exactly equivalent to the Arab. بِهَا شَلَحْ, *in it givest thou comfort:* or, as the author of the Soorah would word it, بَدَارَنْ دل خنگ شد واز کسی اِرَامِيد. Something not unlike this is to be found in the Moallakah poem of Antara, v. 16:

جَادَتْ عَلَيْهِ لُلْ يَكُرِّ حُرَّةٍ فَتَرَكَ كُلَّ قَرَارَةٍ كَالْدِرَهَمِ

Which is thus translated by its editor, Menil, Lugdun. Batav. 1816: “*Huius prato quæque nubes affluens pluvia, at frigoris expers ac venti, ita se præbet benignam, ut soveas omnes candore atque ambitu numis argenteis relinquat similes.*” See also the Scholia, at p. 88, and the very excellent note at pp.

146-7. And, in Harriri, الْبَيْضَاءُ مِنْ أَسْمَاءِ الشَّمْسِ, THE WHITE is one of the names of the Sun. De Sacy's edit. p. 302. We have a note to the same effect in Freytag's Ilmāsa, p. 138.

بَقَالْ قَدْ اِبَيَضَ وَجْهَ فَلَانْ وقد بَيَضَ وَجْهَ اذْ فَعَلْ فَعَلَا بِحَمْدِ عَلَيْهِ وَقَدْ اَسْوَدَ وَجْهَ اذَا
فَعَلْ فَعَلَا بِدَمِ عَلَيْهِ, i. e. *It is said, that such an one has whitened the face, when he has done something for which he is praised; and has blackened his own face, when he has done something for which he is blamed.*

sideration, viz. As the snow will appear most plainly from a ground that is black, so will the kindness be most readily and deeply felt and expressed, which is conferred on the acutest of human sufferings. The expression may have originated from the well-known fact, that a descent of snow will often protect the springing corn, and other tender herbage, from the violence of the frost.

17. בָּעֵת. *In a time, at a season, at some time, &c.,* there being no definite article prefixed here. *Ib.* יִזְרְכֻּי גַּצְמָתֶךָ, *they shall be bound, compressed, injured, oppressed; they become silent.* The verb זָרַב in the Syriac, Chaldaic, and Arabic, has the signification of confining, binding, or the like; and, like צָרָא, is used to denote distress, anxiety, or wretchedness. גַּצְמָתֶךָ, *they become silent, in confusion, or in death;* and in this latter sense this verb is often used. *Ib.* בְּחַמְתּוֹ, *in his, impers. any one's, heat; or, in his heating, or becoming hot,* i. e. in anger.—The verbal noun, or infinitive, of חַמֵּת. See Ps. xxxix. 4. *Ib.* בְּדַעֲכֵי מִפְּנִיקָם. Lit. *They are extinguished (as a light) from their place, or station:* i. e. Their candle (prosperity) is put out, and—taking the preceding verb *prægnanti sensu—they are driven out from their habitation and country,* as the following context goes on to say.

18-20. يَلْفَهُنَّ. *They are turned about, &c., i. e. by a superior Power.* The usage of this word is peculiar in the Arabic, as cited from the Hadith by Jauhari, and after him by the author of the Soorah, sub voce. إِنَّ مِنْ أَقْرَاءِ النَّاسِ لِلْقُرْآنِ مُنَافِقًا لَا يَدْعُ مِنْهُ وَاوًا وَلَا اللَّمَّا إِلَّا بَلَغَتِ الْبَقْرَةُ الْخَلِيلُ بِلْسَانَهَا بِلْغَتِ الْبَقْرَةِ الْخَلِيلِ بِلْسَانَهَا. *There are of those who read the Koran hypocritically; some who leave not a w or an a, but turn it about with their tongue, just as an ox turns over the grass with his tongue.* He goes on to say, that it signifies, *to turn the face from any one, or to turn or change any one's opinion:* وَرَوْيٌ كَرْدَانِيدِنْ ازْ كَسِي واَزْ رَايِ برْ كَرْدَانِيدِنْ : كَسِي رَا. By being turned about, &c. therefore, is probably meant, that, under the wrath of oppressors, and by the permission of Almighty God, they are turned from project to project till they finally perish. In vr. 19 is recounted their having at one time a view to the paths of Tema, at another to those of Sheba; and, in the 20th, the consequence of their vain confidence is stated; viz. when they even come to this point, i. e. thus far, or hitherto, עַדִּיְתָם, they perish. See the note on Ps. lxviii. 15, at vr. 16 above. All this has been usually applied to the torrents mentioned in vr. 15; when

it is obvious, that these were introduced there merely for the sake of illustration. The words used are, בָּמוֹ נִתְהַלֵּ; where the particle נִ is prefixed to the latter member. One would hardly suppose, therefore, that these *similes* would be taken up, as the subject-matter of the following verses. Besides, the terms נִרְעָכִי, נִצְמָרָא, מִפְּקָדָם with בָּשָׂר, בָּשָׂר לְמַוְתָּה, הַבִּיטָּה, וְלִפְנֵיה, בָּשָׂר, and בָּאוּ with יִחְפְּרוּ, would be extremely unsuitable to torrents: for, how these can be *put out* (as lights) from their place or station, be *put to silence*, ASCEND into the desert, look to, expect, have confidence, and at last be ashamed, i. e. destroyed, it is extremely difficult to say; but, if said of unfortunate and ruined men, would be most appropriate. See ch. xii. 24, 25. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that this was Job's intention. See also the Septuagint in this place. Job seems to say, therefore, that, as kindness could not but be felt by the distressed, were it offered; so, when they experience only fierceness and rebuke, they are very easily driven to ruin. That such expeditions as those alluded to above were undertaken by the Arab tribes in ancient times, seems to be intimated in a verse of the Hamasa, edit. Freytag. p. 447, وَاتَّقْتَ بِنَا كُلَّ فَجَّ مِنْ خُرَاسَانِ اغْبَرَا. *i. e.* They (the Koreish) trusted that every way from Khorasan would to us become obliterated; where the scholiast observes, that the tribes used to travel to Khorasan, &c. القَبَابِلُ لَنَّهُمْ كَانُوا يَوْجِهُونَ إِلَى خُرَاسَانِ وَغَبَرَةً.

21. תִּרְיַתֶּם לֹא. I take here, as in ch. iv. 2, to be a defective word derived from the root לָרַא, used in the sense of לְאָהָה, with which it is cognate, and signifying either weariness or weary. It will then be cognate with the Arab. لَوْأٌ, or لَبْيٌ, whence اللَّوْءَةُ, *i. q.* السَّوْءَةُ, malum, and الْلَّبَائِثُ, *i. q.* التَّنَاقَةُ ابْطَاطٌ, *Camela tardigrada*, and the Syr. لَعْنَى, indecens, inconveniens. See Castell. Hence, perhaps, the signification of the particle לֹא. See note on ver. 2: Ye have become fatigued, weary, unforbearing.

22-24. This context fully justifies what has just now been said on the word לֹא. It seems to say, Have I given you any real cause for weariness? Have I asked you for your wealth, your influence, or your power? Shew me, if I have done so, and I am silent; for then you will be justified.

25. מִזְמְרָרָיו. Gesenius thinks this verb must mean validus fuit, &c., and the passage, "quam valida sunt verba justa." I must confess, the context seems to me to say any thing else. Job appears to complain, that, however

just his words might have been, they were allowed to have no force. If he had meant the contrary, then was he to blame, and not his friends: for, had he spoken what was true, and this had proved overpowering, surely they must have attended to his expostulations. Nor does any other passage, in which this word occurs, require any such interpretation as Dr. Gesenius gives. See 1 Kings, ii. 8; Mich. ii. 10; Job, xvi. 3. According to the Soorah, this word (امرض) is, in the Arabic, occasionally applied to one whose opinion is *not far from the truth*, as in امراض الرجل . بصواب نزدك . يشتبه في رأي ; which is thus worded in the Kāmoos:

وامرضا جعله مريضاً وقارب الاصابة في رأيه

and sickened him, or made him sick: and, he approached the truth in his opinion. By which he seems to say, He was judicially rendered infirm: he was not able to get quite to the truth. Which suits the passage here extremely well, if we compare vr. 18, where this also appears to be intimated in the verb יָלַפְתֵּה. See the note. We need not, therefore, and I think we ought not to, have recourse to a change of one of the radical letters here, viz. מ for ט; as Dr. Gesenius has done. *Ib.* הַזְכֵּחַ מִפְמָטָח, is best interpreted by what follows. For, if these friends totally disregarded all that Job had urged, it could not have been any argument used by them that he here meant: it must have been his own argument directed against them. מִפְמָטָח here, therefore, cannot be equal to the Latin *à vobis*; but has the force of *with you*, or the *impleading of you*. See Heb. Gram., Art. 224, 10, and 146, 8, note.

26. The ל in הַלְהֹצֵחַ, and לְרִוְתָה, has necessarily the force of a dative case, *for*, &c. *Ib.* תִּפְחַשְׁבוּ, Ye count for, consider as, &c. מִלְּיטָם, assertions, opinions made up.

27. תִּפְלִילִי. We have manifestly an ellipsis of the word here. Comp. 1 Sam. xiv. 42; Ps. xxii. 19; Prov. i. 14, &c. Gram. Art. 230, 4. *Ib.* וְתַקְרִיבִי, I supply the word רָעָה, evil, which the context seems to require. See Prov. xvi. 27.

28. הַזְאִילָגֶןְכֶּה. See note on vr. 9. *Ib.* to עַל-פְנִימָכֶם, I supply גַּעֲלָה, it will appear. See Isa. ix. 2; Zech. ix. 14. אֶל, however, is the preposition mostly used in such cases.

29. עַוְלָה. *Iniquity, unrighteousness*; *i.e.* an indisposition truly to judge on this matter. *Ib.* בָּבֶן, in it; *i.e.* in this question. See עַדְיָה above, ver. 20, and note at ver. 16.

30. חַפֵּץ. Lit. *My palate*, but put here for *sense* generally. *Ib.* חַזְיָה. *Falls, injuries.* The root, cognate with this word, in the Arabic, has a variety of significations, but is mostly used in a bad sense: as, *to lust, fall into a chasm, be*

deprived of understanding by Satan ; and supplies a name for hell in هَوَاهِي, according to the Soorah, is سُخْنٌ باطِلٌ وَلَغْوٌ, a foolish and erroneous word ; and, according to Firozabādi, هوَاهَةٌ is, i. q. احْمَقٌ, a fool. By this word therefore, Job means things that are foolish and sinful ; and hence leading to injury and ruin. See Prov. x. 3; Ps. lvii. 2, &c.

CHAPTER VII.

1. חַלְאִצְבָּא צְבָא, i. e. **הַלְאִצְבָּא**. *Is there not the warring of a warfare, &c.* See Numb. iv. 23; viii. 24. So, Στρατεία τις ἐστιν ὁ βίος ἐκποστού.—Arrian. in Epictet. 3, 24. Στρατηγὸν μὲν τὸν Θεόν, στρατιὰν δὲ τὴν χώριν.—Maxim. Tyr. Serm. III. 'Ο δὲ βίος πόλεμος καὶ ξένου ἀποδημία.—Marc. Antonin. de Vita. Rosenin. in loc. *Ib.* וּבִימֵי שְׂבִיר, and, as the days of an hireling, &c. Alluding to the mercenary soldiers of the East, who, like our native army, as it is called, in Hindustan, might be engaged to fight for foreigners. Such too were the μισθυφόροι of the Greeks.

2. בַּעֲדָר, &c. *As a slave pants, gasps, for the shade, or shadow : i. e. either the shade to screen him from the rays of the sun, or the shadow of the evening to refresh him. The latter most likely, as the parallel member has respect to the reward, which must come after the work has been completed.* *Ib.* קָצֶלוֹ. Lit. *His work*: meton. *the reward of his work.*

3. בֵּן הַנְּחַלְתִּי לִי. *So, thus, just in this manner, have I been induced, stimulated, to hope for some remission of my sufferings, but, in the end, to become possessed of—as mine (לִי)—months of vanity : which, as such, prove to be of no value.* *Ib.* מִפְגַּשׁ לִי. *They have numbered out to me ; impersonally, as in the French *on dit* ; Germ. *man sagen*, &c.*

4. אָסְ-שְׁכַבְתִּי. *If I have lain down : putting the case that I have done so, but finding no repose, אֲשְׁפַּרְתִּי, then I have said, &c.* *Ib.* וּמִפְגַּדְעַרְבָּ, &c. *For the evening, &c. I take מִפְגַּד here as a noun of time, form מִפְגַּד, Gram. Art. 157, 17, 161, 1, 2, and derived from the root נִדְדָה: the נ being dropped, ib. Art. 76; and therefore signifying, a time of wandering, metaph. agitation, distraction, &c. See the use of نَدَاد, as applied to visions of the night, *infra*, ch. xx. 8. In this sense is the verb used in the Arabic, as in the Soorah : نَدَاد رَفْتَنِي سَتُورٍ پِرَانْدَهَ A beast's going in a distracted manner. It is added, نَدَاد وَنَدَاد كَذَلِكَ ; in like manner is*

and בְּדָרֶךְ used : id. Kāmoos. *Ib.* רַשְׁבָּעָתִי, *nay I am filled*, &c. This, I think, is added by way of climax, as if to say, Not only is the season of darkness one of restlessness to me, but I am filled with distracted thoughts, &c. even to the returning day. בְּדִידִים here, as in the Arab. نَدُود, presents the form (בְּדִיד) of a concrete noun. Hence, this verb can signify *flight* in no case ; but may mean, *put to the rout*, &c., because *distraction*, or the like, must necessarily be implied. Not unlike this is the description which Amrulkais the poet gives of his own state, vv. ٤٢-٤٥, Hengstenberg's ed. Bonn. 1823 :

وَكَلِيلٌ كَمَوْجُ الْبَحْرِ أَرْخَى سُدُونَةً عَلَيَّ يَانِوَاعَ الْهَمُومِ لِبَيْتِنِي
فَقُلْتُ لَهُ لَمَّا تَمَطَّيَ بِصُلَبِي وَارْدَقَ أَعْجَازًا وَنَاءَ يَكْلَكِي
أَلَا أَبْيَهَا أَلَيْلَ الظَّوِيفُلُ أَلَا أَنْجَلِي بِصُبْعِي وَمَا أَلِاصْبَاحُ فِيكَ يَأْمَلِدُ
قَبْيَا لَكَ مِنْ لَيْلٍ كَانَ نُجُومَهُ يَأْمَرَاسِ لَثَانِي إِلَيْ صُمْ جَنْدِلِ

Thus translated by its editor :

*“ Sæpe jam nox, fluctibus maris similis, super me demisit
velmenta sua, cum variis curarum generibus, ut me tentaret.*

*Dixique ei cum protenderet lumbum suum et sequi faceret
partem posticam, et pectus averteret :*

*Nonne tu, o Nox longa, nonne discutieris per Auroram ?
At vero Aurora te non est melior.*

*O noctem mirabilem, cuius stellæ videntur alligatae funibus
lini duros ad lapides !”* (mel. duras ad petras.)

The scholiast tells us here, that by the darkness of the night is meant the adversity, &c. of the writer. To this the light of the morning is opposed. The stars of the night being said to be tied to a rock, will perhaps serve to illustrate the passage in ch. iii. 7, יְהִי גָּלְמָד, *let it be hard*; i.e. as a rock. The scholiast adds on this : ويقول ابن نجومه لا تبرح من أماكنها ولا تغرب فكانها مشدودة بحبال إلى صخور صلبة من their places, nor do they set, as if they had been bound by ropes to hard rocks, &c. See also the notes, ib. p. 51, &c.

5. In this, and the following context to vr. 11, Job appears to be reciting the thoughts that occurred to him during these seasons of restlessness ; and, from some expressions here, it is evident enough that he considered his death as probable. It is quite as unnecessary, therefore, as it is unnatural to suppose, with Michaelis and his followers, that the wormis, &c. spoken of here, refer to the real nature of

Job's disease. **קְשָׁרֵי בָּשָׂר**. *My flesh shall put on* as a garment; or, *surely shall*, &c., prophetically, Gram. Art. 236. So also, **עֲוֹרִי רָגַע**, *my skin shall hasten, return*, &c. I prefer taking the sense of **רָגַע**, *a moment*, here; and then this verb, in conjunction with the following one, will intimate *hurry*, &c. Gram. Art. 222, 4.

6. **מִצְמַר קָלֶב**. *My days are swifter than the web*, lit. i.e. receive their completion more quickly. See the note on ch. vi. 9, where Job's cutting off is said to be like the cutting away of a web from the loom, thread by thread (comp. the passage there cited). So here the filling up of the number of his days, is said to occupy less time than that in which the web is completed by the operation of the weaver. *Ib.* **וְיִכְלַי**. *And finish*, lit. *in the absence, or lack, of hope*: i.e. without satisfying the hopes spoken of above, vv. 1, 2.

7. **לֹא תִשְׁוֹבֵלְרוֹאֹת טֹב**. These two verbs require to be construed together, Gram. Art. 222, 4. *Ib.* **טֹב**, *good*; i.e. *prosperity*.

8. **עֵין רָאֵי**. *Eye of one seeing*; i.e. *for רָאֵי*; and the rad. **רָאֵי**, restored, *for רָאֵי*, Gram. Art. 86, 4. *Ib.* **עֵינֶיךָ בִּי**, *thine eyes (are) on me*; i.e. in the sense of looking on, as in the preceding verb. *Ib.* **וְאִיְנֵי**. The epenthetic **ו** seems here to have an *illative* force, as in verbs, *therefore*, &c. See Gram. Art. 235.

9. **כְּלַח צָהָן**. Lit. *The cloud hath finished, come to an end*; i.e. wasted away; and **פָּגַל**, *passed away, disappeared*. This is put as a case of common occurrence. Then follows the comparison, or thing compared with it, **כִּי יָדֵךְ**, *so, thus, the descendant*, &c.

10. **וְלֹא יִפְרַפֵּף**. *Nor does it recognise him*; i.e. inferentially, or on account of such return to his house. See Gram. Art. 235.

11. **גַּם־אַנִּי**. *Even, moreover, likewise, &c. as to myself*. The construction is that of a nominative absolute, Gram. Art. 216, 10, 11, and Art. 212, 3, note. By this the discourse is brought back to Job's case specifically. *Ib.* **אַתְּ בְּרַדְתָּא**, *in an optative or precative sense*, Gram. Art. 234.

12. **הַנּוּם**, &c. Job here seems to allude at once to the terrific character of the sea when agitated, and of the monsters that inhabit it; both of which have been limited by the boundary assigned to the first. See Gen. i. 9; Job, xxxviii. 11; inferring that no such restraint need be placed on him.

13. **כִּי־אָמַרְתִּי**. *When I have said*, &c. Here Job assigns his reasons for the assertions just made, and continues his complaint. *Ib.* **וְלֹא בְּשִׁיחָיו**. The particle **בְּ** is not usually

found with this verb in the sense here required. Very little reliance, however, can be placed on this circumstance; as the particles are often added, or not, very much at the caprice of the writer. See Gram. Art. 229, 9, note. In the equivalent phrase in Syriac, the ܒ is found; viz. in ܚܛ. This is perhaps a Syriasm therefore.

14. ܒܪַתְּפָנִי. *Thou hast urged, driven, broken, confounded, &c.* The leading idea seems to be that of exciting, inciting, stimulating, as found in the Arabic حَثَّ (see the Lexicons); and hence the formula, مَا اكْتَحَلْتُ حَتَّاً, which is said to be equivalent to مَا نِمْتُ, *I have not slept*; but seems to signify, *I have not anointed (my eyes with stibium) through excitement*: i.e. I have been too much excited to be able to close my eyes. Hence the verb is applied to discomfiture in battle, as in the phrase حَثَّيْنَا, مُسْرِعًا, وَلَيْ حَثَّيْنَا; i.e. hastily, anxiously, turned about or ran away. It is also applied to the lightning; as in حَنَحَّ, which Firozabādi makes, i.q. الْبَرْقُ اصْطَرَبَ فِي السَّحَابَ, *the lightning played in the cloud*. The parallel member is nearly to the same effect.

15. נַבְּחַר. This verse has given endless trouble to the commentators and translators, not one of whom has hitherto satisfactorily made it out. I take בָּחָר, then, to signify *try, examine, prove, &c.*; which is, probably, a secondary signification. The primary one is, perhaps, still found in the Arabic بَخْر, in the sense of *splitting, bursting, cutting open, &c.* See the dictionaries. And if this sense lies within the root, the trying, here had in view, will be that of a *painful nature*. Comp. Isa. xlvi. 10; Job, xxxiv. 4; 2 Chron. xxxiv. 6: and hence, in the Arabic, it will occasionally signify *wasting away, consumption, &c.* *Ib.* מַנְנָקָה, strangling, suffocation, &c. In Arabic, خانق is, according to Castell after Avicenna, the *night-mare*; a kindred notion, if not the same, with that sort of suffocation in sleep, which is had in view here. I take this word, then, to be the nominative to בָּחָר; i.e. *suffocation, or strangling, distressingly tries my soul*: and, supplying this verb, and נַפְשִׁי, by the common rule for supplying ellipses (Gram. Art. 230, 9, 10) in the next member, I have, *death painfully trieth my soul from, or out of, my bones*: thus in Heb. נַפְשִׁי מֵעַצְמֹתִי מַבָּחָר קָוָת.

It is well known, that in violent bilious attacks, in which the

digestive organs are much deranged, intense pains are felt in the bones. This, therefore, with the dreadful suffocating sensations which Job declares he felt, might justly be expected in such a complaint. Not unlike this is a passage in the 50th Makamat of Hariri :

فَالْمُوتُ لِلْمُجْرِمِينَ خَيْرٌ مِّنَ الْمَسَاعِيِّ التِّي سَعَيْتُ
يَا رَبَّ عَفُوا فَإِنَّتِ أَهْلَ لِلْعَقْوَ عَيْ قَارِنَ عَصَيْتُ

“ *For death is better to the sinful, than to make the endeavours which I make. O Lord, forgive; for, thou art able to do this, even though I have sinned.* ”

16. מַאֲסָתִי. This verb is manifestly used here in its Chaldaic, rather than its Hebrew, sense (see vr. 5 above); which is *melting, wasting away, &c.*; i.q. cogn. מסס. In the Arabic it partakes of both senses, as it also does in this Book of Job. See Castell, Golius, Freytag, &c. under مؤס. *Ib.* הַכְלֵל יְמִינִי. *My days are vain; i.e. are passed in nothing that is profitable.* This seems to have been adopted by Solomon almost as the theme of his Ecclesiastes; in ch. vi. of which, particularly, this chapter of the Book of Job seems to have been had in view. Comp. vr. 12 there with vv. 1, 2, &c.

17. מָה־אָנוּשׁ. *What is man?* The use of מָה here is precisely that of the Arabic مَا, in its interrogative (استغاثة مبنية) character, and is equivalent to אֵי שֶׁי, *what thing?* as in מָהִיא, *what is it?* ما لونها, *what is its colour?* i.e. of what sort is it? To this, the ما هَذَا of the people of Hijaz, &c. is nearly allied, see the Kāmoos, p. ۱۹۷۳ — The מָה of admiration differs from these in no respect, except that it is always used with a verb; as ما أَحْسَنَ, *how handsome!* &c. *Ib.* אָנוּשׁ. *Mortal man.* See the dictionaries. *Ib.* חַבְדָלָנוּ, with the epenthetic or corroborative אָ. See Gram. Art. 235. Here the context implies perseverance or continuity of action, as the words, לְבָקָרִים, and לְבָקָעים, clearly shew.

This passage is manifestly imitated in Psalm viii. 5; and is thence cited by the Apostle in his Epistle to the Hebrews, ch. ii. 6–9, and applied to Christ. The application consists, perhaps, in this: that, as the “ *Seed of the woman*” (Gen. iii. 15) had been foretold as a great conqueror, this was considered as greatly magnifying man, and a mark of God’s affection for him. Besides, as the coming of Christ is cer-

tainly alluded to in other places of this book—as we shall see hereafter—I do not see why Job may not here contrast the weakness and worthlessness of man, with a consummation so astonishingly great and condescending as this.

19. בְּקַח. *Ut quid?* lit. according to what? and may thence refer to extent, time, quantity, or number. See the passages cited by Noldius, Concord. p. 338–9. *How long?* would, perhaps, suit this context best; as, *How long lookest thou not from me?* i. e. art intent upon me. *Ib.* תִּרְפַּחֲנִי, lit. relax me, relent with me, is probably put elliptically for תִּרְפַּחֲנֵנִי, Heb. Gram. Art. 206. *Ib.* עַד־בָּלְעָד עַפְדוֹי. Until my swallowing my spittle; i. e. a very little while. Comp. לְרַגְעִים in vr. 18. So the Arabic, as cited by Schultens on this place اَسْهَلْنِي مَقْدَارًا مَا اَبْلَغْتُه, i. q. اَبْلَغْتُنِي رِيقِي tantum moræ ac spatii, quo eam glutire possim. And again, اَبْلَغْتُنِي رِيقِي وَقَدْ اَتَعْبَنِي طَرِيقِي, deglutire sinas me... salivam meam; nam sane confecit me iter meum.

20. חַטָּאתִ. *I have sinned;* i. e. putting the case, that this is the fact—what then can I do for thee? i. e. by way of compensation or atonement. Our idiom requires this first word to be put interrogatively, in order to elicit the force of the following context. *Ib.* נֶצֶר. Observer, watcher, keeper, &c. *Ib.* לִמְפַקֵּעַ. The verb פָגַע is generally used to signify meeting in a hostile sense. See Judg. viii. 21; xv. 12, &c. פְקֻעַ will, therefore, be a noun of place, or of instrument, subject to such sense; i. e. stumbling-block, or offence. It occurs only in this place. *Ib.* בְּהַזְהִיר. And I become, or so that I become, a burden, or a tale, upon, or against, myself. That מִשְׁנָה has both these acceptations, will be obvious to every one who will consult the dictionaries and concordance. I am inclined to prefer the latter sense, i. e. a burden, in the sense of a tale. See ch. xxx. 9, where we are told, that he had become their song and bye-word.

21. And why, &c.; i. e. forgivest Thou not my sin, since Thy character is that of mercy, and since I have nothing to offer by which I can insure Thy pardon. *Ib.* For then, &c.; i. e. I should pass into my state of rest; to which, in any case, I must soon come; then should I no more be found here, as a stumbling-block either to Thee, or to these my friends. שְׁחַרְתִּי, is a verb manifestly formed from the noun שְׁחָרָה, the dawn. Heb. Gram. Art. 230, note; and reference is made to what has been said in vr. 18.

CHAPTER VIII.

1. *Bildad*. See the Introduction, p. 30.

2. בָּלַטְלָה. *Wilt thou affirm*: a Chaldaic word, רוח כביר, a mighty wind; i.e. like a mighty wind, are very violent: the particle of similitude נ being frequently omitted. So in the New Test. “*This is my body—my blood*” for *as or like*; i.e. represents my body, &c. See Proleg. to Bagster’s Polyg. Bib. Prol. III. § iv. note.

3. יִעַזֵּת. *Makes crooked, turns from the straight and direct path*. Men have recourse to various stratagems; God to none. The following member is to the same effect. Job, however, had made no such charge directly; and it was any thing but right to infer any such intention from his complaints.

4. אֲסִידְנִיָּה; i.e. putting the cases, that they have done so. וַיַּשְׁלַחֵם, *that He sendeth, or dismisseth them*; i.e. on that account and occasion, Gen. xxxii. 27; Exod. viii. 27. בַּיד, *by the hand of*; i.e. *by means of, on account of*, &c. Comp. Isa. lxiv. 6; Prov. xxvi. 6, &c.

5. אֲסִידְתָּה תְּשַׁחַר. *Putting the case, that thou seek to God early and daily*. Comp. note on vr. 21 of the last chapter.

6. פִּיעַתָּה. *Then would he now, &c.* In this, and some similar passages, כי is found to commence the subsequent member of an hypothetical sentence. Comp. ch. vi. 2; xxxvii. 20; Exod. xxii. 22; Isa. vii. 9, &c. The best account that I have seen of the origin and use of this particle, is given in the Soorah after Jauhari; it is this:

وَكَوَاهْ بَعِينَهْ إِي احَدَ النَّظَرِ الْبَعِيدَنْ, كَيْ دَاغْ كُرْدَنْ; i.e. *he sharpened his sight at him*. The original force, therefore, seems to be, *marking, closely observing, &c.* It is then said of the particle כי معناه تا وهو للتعليل والعاقبة. כי, كي
كاللام وهو جواب قوله لم فعلت كذا فتقود كي يكون
كذا وتنصب الفعل المستقبل, &c. Its meaning is that, in order that, &c.; and it is used in rendering a reason, and for a consequence (in hypothetical sentences), as נ is, and for giving an answer: as when you ask, *Why have you acted thus?* you may say, כי in order that it might be thus; and it places the vowel a (Heb. א) on a verb in the future tense. See Gram. Art. 234, 2. It is, therefore, one of those particles which serve to mark the consequent members of hypothetical sentences; and may be understood to signify, *seeing*

that, marking, or the like. It is probably an imperative form, as we are told چنپن و چنپن، signifying گیت و گیت، thus and thus, is; which occasionally takes the form کیهہ or کیهہ کیهہ; or, as Jauhari has it, کیهہ و کیهہ، id. *Ib.* יְשִׁיר. *He shall stir up, excite,* some person, power, or thing; probably *Himself* here. علیک. *For thee.* The complement to this verb is in Ezra, i. 1. רוח. *Spirit,* Isa. xli. 2. צדקה. *Righteousness,* meton. for *righteous one*, in Dan. xi. 25. כח ו לבבו. *His power and his heart,* in Isa. i. 4. אוזן. *The ear;* any one of which may be supplied here, and the sense will, in the main, remain the same. *Ib.* וּשְׁלָמָם. *And would restore.* Comp. Prov. xi. 31; xiii. 13. Job's complaint seems to be, that he had, without apparent cause, been thus reduced. We have here, therefore, the *ἀπόδοσις* answering to the several *προτάσεις* preceding. *Ib.* גַּנְוֹת צְדָקָה. The first of these words is of various application, and therefore difficult to define with precision. The root appears under both נוה and נאה; in other words, these cognate roots are so used, the one for the other, that it is difficult to say, to which the preference should be given. The same is the case in the Arabic, in which we have both تَوَيْ and تَأَيْ; and the consequence is, the lexicographers have been equally perplexed in both languages. From a careful examination of the whole case, I think the primitive and prevailing notion inherent in these cognate roots is, *will, intention, desire, and the like;* the secondary one, *delight, pleasure, quietness, peaceful, &c.* In the next place, as *home, rich pastures, fat and well-conditioned animals,* are delightful to their possessors; this word, in one form or other, is found applied to them. The root بَوْأ, in Arab. بُوأ, is of the same description; as is also مَبَعَة, مَأْوَة, مَأْوَى, بَوَى, and بَوَّى, all signify an habitation, home, inn, or the like. And in the Koran (ch. x. 93), we have the passage, وَلَقَدْ بَوَّا نَبِيَّ إِسْرَائِيلَ مُبَوًا صَدَقَ وَرَقَنَاهُمْ مِنْ أَطْيَمَاتِ منزلاً صالحًا مرضيًّا وهو الشام ومصر a good and delightful habitation; i.e. Syria and Egypt—seem to me to be perfectly equivalent to the בָּיִת צְדָקָה just

mentioned, and to mean, *a place, or state, suitable to the character of righteousness, or religious faithfulness, and truth*; which is here said to be given to the Israelites after their troubles, and for their truth's sake, just as it is proposed to Job by Bildad.

7. **רָאשִׁיהַךְ**. *Thy beginning, or commencing, state, or circumstances*; *i. e.* thy whole property being now taken away. *Ib.* **לֹאֲגַדֵּה**. *It would increase, or be increased.* It is of little importance whether certain verbs are translated in the active or passive voice, as the general exegetical sense will remain the same in either case. See Gram. p. 353, note. This is a Chaldaic word.

8. **כִּי שָׁאַל**. *Mark, behold, &c. ask now.* On this particle, see vr. 6. *Ib.* **פּוֹנֵן**. *Prepare: supp. לְבָקָח, thy heart.* Comp. 2 Sam. vii. 13; 2 Chron. xxx. 19; Ps. lxxviii. 8; ciii. 19; *Ib.* **מִתְחַדֵּר**? *As to, or for, the investigation, or investigating of, &c.*

9. **כִּי הַמּוֹל**. *For of yesterday, &c. i.e. of but short time past; of late growth.* So Freytag's Hamasa, p. 119. The scholiast says on the terms **לֹעֲגָד**, *or to-morrow, اليّ* **تَقْرِيبُ الْوَقْتِ كَمَا يَقَالُ فِي الْمَاضِي كَارِن** *بالامس يفعل كذلك* i.e. designating the nearness of time, as when it is said of the past, *It was yesterday he did so or so.* *Ib.* **כִּי גַּל**, *for a shadow (are) we, &c. ; i.e. like a shadow we pass away with the light of day, which produces such shadows: i.e. we are transient and short-lived.* See note on vr. 2. So Saadi, the celebrated Persian poet and moralist:

اَتَهَا اَلْدُنْيَا كَظِيلٍ زَائِلٍ اوْ كَضَيْفٍ بَاتَ لِيَلًا فَأَرْتَحَكُ
اوْ كَحُلْمٍ قَدْ رَاهَا نَائِمٌ فَأَمَا مَا ذَهَبَ اَلْلَيْلُ بَطَلَ

Surely the world is like a fading shadow, or like a guest who remains a night, and then departs; or, like a dream which a sleeping man has seen, which, when the night is gone, has vanished. Comp. Ps. lxxiii. 20; cii. 12; Job, xiv. 2; xvii. 7; Eccl. vi. 12; viii. 13; particularly 1 Chron. xxix. 15.

11-13. As the matter contained here seems to be proverbial, and to contain matter extracted, perhaps, from a former revelation, it ought to be prefaced in a translation by saying: a term very frequently omitted by the ellipsis. See Gram. Art. 230, 10.

11. **הַיְבָרָה-גָּמְנָא**. *Does it rise, exult, triumph, flourish, &c.* Not unlike our word "gay," or the Persic **جا**, *state, rank.* **גָּמְנָא** is, apparently, the *paper-reed* of the Nile, from which the *papyrus* was made; and which, from the great quantity of

water required to sustain it, was named by the Latins *bibula*; i.e. *bibber*. So Lucan's *Pharsalia*, lib. iv. 136, "Conseritur *bibula* meuphitis cymba papyro." Comp. Plin. vi. § 22; vii. § 57; xiii. § 21–26; Cassiodorus, lib. xi. ep. 38; and the *Hierobotanicum* of Celsius, pars ii. p. 137, &c.

Strabo tells us, in the xvith book of his Geography, that earth is usually carried into the lakes in these parts to promote the growth of vines, which seem to be indigenous to these lakes. His words are : πρόσειται δὲ ταῦτης τῇ μὲν ἡ ἔρημος τῶν Ἀρδεῶν, τῇ δὲ τὰ ἐλη τὰ κατὰ Χαλδαίους, ἀποιεῖ παρεχθεόμενος ὁ Ἔυφράτης, τῇ δὲ ἡ κατὰ Περσάς Θάλλαττα . . . καλύπαρπος δέ ἐστιν ὅμως· η δὲ ἄμπελος ἐν ἐλεσὶ φύεται, καλαμίναις ριψίν ἐπιειλαλομένης γῆς ὥσπερ δέξαιτ' ἀν τὸ φυτόν ὡς τε φορητὴν γίνεσθαι πολλάχις· εἴτα κοντοῖς ἀτωμένοῖς πάλιν εἰς τὴν οἰκείαν ἔδραν. "Ante hanc jacent partim Arabum deserta, partim Chaldaeorum paludes: quarum has Euphrates effusus facit, illas Persicum mare . . . fructus tamen optimos producit. Vitis in paludibus nascitur, terra in arundineis cratibus imposita, quantum stirps recipiat: ut sæpè etiam ab aqua deferatur, et rursus in præstinam sedem contis propellatur." Ib. נָרָא. The marsh-weed. Jerome tells us, in his Commentary on Isa. ch. xix. 7, that having inquired of the learned, as to what this word signified, he was told that it meant "omne quod in palude virens nascitur." See Cels. Hierobot. pars i. p. 340, &c.

12. עֲדַפֵּן, &c. During its being thus without water, Is it not cut off in its greenness? i.e. before grown to maturity. The context here manifestly requires the interrogative form, וְלֹא־בָּנִי, And before, i.e. in point of time, earlier, more quickly, &c. See Noldius, Concord. Partic. sub voce. Ib. כָּל־חַצִּיר, every or any grass, i.e. sort of grass. The point of the sentiment seems to consist in this, that, as both the papyrus and the marsh-weed fade and fall when deprived of the mud and water much more quickly than the common grass will, without its ordinary nourishment; so, when the arts of evil men fail, they fall much more rapidly, and much lower, than do other men under similar trials. This sentiment often occurs in the Psalms.

14. אֶשְׁר. Who; here, whose: no pronoun can be attached to this word; it accompanies the following noun, therefore. Ib. קָוֹט בְּסָלִי. His confidence is in a state to be cut off. וְמַבְטָחוֹ. And the place, or means, of his trust is, or is like, the house, or web, of the spider. Then follow the proofs, drawn from fact: viz. He may, or shall, recline, or lean, on his house, but it shall not stand, i.e. firmly: he may, or shall, take fast hold of it, but it cannot, or shall not, endure. So this verb in Job, xv. 29; 1 Sam. xiii. 14.

Not unlike this is the sentiment contained in a couplet cited from some Persian poet by Sir Wm. Jones, in his Persian Grammar, p. 106, edit. 6.

پرده داری میکند در قصر پیغمبر عنکبوت
بوی نوبت میزند بر گنبد افراسیاب

*The spider holds the veil in the palace of Cæsar ;
The owl stands sentinel on the dome of Afrasiab.*

16. ﻋَلَّ, &c. *And over his garden, or inclosure . . . doth his sucker, or branch, go forth : i. e. he is so fresh and fruitful, that his shoots outrun their boundaries.* So Gen. xl ix. 22, where we have עַלְיָשָׁר, *over the wall.* Comp. Ps. lxxx. 12; and Isa. xvi. 8; Ezek. xvii. 6; xxxvi. 8. Not unlike this is the passage, تُمَدْ مِنْلَأَ عَسِيبَ آلتَحْلِيلِ, *it is extended like the branch of the palm,* in the poem of Caab Ibn Zohair, vr. 24 : a mode of speaking much in use to represent a prosperous person. Comp. Ps. i. 3.

17. ﻋَلَّ, ﻃَلَّ. It has been usual to take the latter of these words as signifying *a heap* ; and, from what follows, to suppose that a *heap of stones* must be meant. I must confess, I cannot see how this can apply to the context here. From the preceding words, however, as well as from the passages just cited, one would suppose this word ﻃَلَّ, would rather mean *water, stream of water, or the like.* That it signifies *waves* is obvious from Ps. xl ii. 8 ; lxxxix. 10, &c., as if derived from גָלֵל, *rolling on, or along.* And, in Cant. iv. 12, we have גָלֵל נִעְלֵל פָצֵן חַהִים, *a gall, a fountain sealed.* In this place, the translators have made the word to signify *a well :* but why, it may be hard to say. But a *stream,* from its *rolling on,* may as well be termed ﻃَلَّ, from גָלֵל, as may a *wave.* So, in Ps. xl ii. 8, מַשְׁבְּרִיךְ וּגְלִיכְךְ cannot be better translated than by, *Thy breaking and rolling billows,* or, *thy breakers and rollers.* And, in every case, the notion of a *current* is well preserved. I think, therefore, that ﻃَلَّ here ought to be translated *stream* ; and, that the same thing is meant with the ﻆَلَّجِيرِيمْ mentioned in the first Psalm. So the Moallakat poem of Amrulkais, vr. 30 :

غَذَاها نَبِيْرُ الْمَاءِ غَيْرَ مُحَلَّ

Its nutriment is the healthful water, not free of access (to all). On which, the Scholiast says : لَمْ غَذَاها مَا عَذْبٌ يَكْثُر حَلُولُ النَّاسِ عَلَيْهَا فِي كُدرَةٍ. Its nutriment, sweet water, to which the descent of men is not frequent, so that it may be polluted. Comp. 1 Kings, xviii. 31 ; Prov. v. 15 ; ix. 17 ; and the remainder of this scholium ; and the notes,

pp. 43, 44, Freytag's ed. This passage is very nearly parallel with that just cited from Cant. iv. 12.

Ib. בִּתְאָקְנִים. Among, &c. This is rather the Syriac or Chaldaic, than the pure Hebrew, usage of this word. See Noldius, sub voce. Stones seem to be put here to imply strength, firmness, or the like. Comp. ch. v. 23; vi. 12. שְׁמַרְתָּ. He sees, i. e. one sees: which may be rendered passively, are seen: the exegetic sense remaining the same. If however, שְׁמַרְתָּ is in any way cognate with שְׁמַרְתָּ, takes hold, or the like, will be the sense. See ch. xxiii. 9.

18. אֵסֶר־יְבָלַעֲבָה. Surely he, some one, i.e. God, shall destroy him. From the context, as well as from the form of this passage, futurity of action with strong asseveration seems to be implied. See Gram. Art. 235, 2. I prefer taking the verb in the passive, as before. The sense of the last member is obvious; it involves a personification, and seems to be a favourite mode of expression among the sacred writers.

19. אַחֲרָה, I take to be generic, like דָמָה man, signifying the whole class of such; here many (as Gen. xiii. 16, &c.), who may be said to spring up like mushrooms, and as quickly to disappear. מִקְדָּשָׁ. Out of the dust. This word is often used in this book for עָדָם, or אָדָם. Ib. יְצַמְּרוּ, in the plural, which confirms the remark on אַחֲרָה. Comp. Ps. xlix. 11-14.

20. סְפִּי. See note on ch. i. 1. *Ib.* קְרַבְתָּ. Take hold on, or of, so as to assist, strengthen, &c.

21. עַדְיִמְלָה. We have יַמְלָה for שְׁמַרְתָּ, by a slight variation of the orthography; a circumstance by no means uncommon, particularly when the pronunciation of the word is not thereby much altered: as it is the case here. See Gram. Art. 202, 4, &c. *Ib.* וְיֵ, I take here to mean, while, as in Gen. xxxviii. 11; Hos. x. 12, &c.: and a clause to commence here of which וְיֵ, &c. begins the περισσοτες, and פְּנָאָבָה, &c. in the following verse the απόδοσις. *Ib.* נִירָשָׁ, laughing, smiling, may here be considered as a specifying noun, see Gram. Art. 219, and 219, 4, notes, and equivalent to בְּשִׂירָה, with laughing. The same is the construction of תְּרִיעָתָה following.

22. יְלַבְּשָׁתְּרַבְּשָׁתָה. They put on shame, as a garment: a natural and frequent mode of expression in the Holy Scriptures. So in the Arabic, يَلْوِسْ حِينَأَكْهُرَ الْكَهْرَاءَ, at one time he puts on the greatness of the great. Concessus of Hariri, i. p. 51, ed. De Saacy. See also pp. ۳۸-۳۹, with the Scholia.

Of the reply of Bildad it may generally be affirmed, that it abounds with most valuable remarks, is less heated than that of Eliphaz, but equally ill-applies to the case of Job.

CHAPTER IX.

2. אָמַנְתִּי. *Truly*, &c. : i. e. I accede to all these general and valuable truths ; and, making this profession, how could I maintain that mortal man, אָנוֹשׁ, was just with God ; or, as it respects God, πρὸς τὸν Θεόν ? Rom. iv. 2. Comp. ch. iv. 17. Job then proceeds to give his reasons.

3. אָסִיךְחֶפֶץ. *If*, or putting the case that, he were desirous, willing, &c. “If he will contend,” falls short of the mark. *Ib.* לֹא יִעֲנֶה, he should by no means, &c. See Gram. Art. 235, 2. *Ib.* אָתָה, i. e. בְּרִית, matter, thing. Ch. v. 8.

The construction may be that of specification, תְּמִימֵן, equivalent in sense to the addition of קָ, as בְּאָתָה. Gram. Art. 219, note, and 219, 4, note : or, it may be an accusative.

4. קָם, &c. I take to refer to man : the construction being that of a nominative absolute. Gram. Art. 216, 10. It could hardly be necessary here to say this of God, as the same thing virtually had been said again and again by each party, and is said again in the following context. But, when referred to man, has a peculiar force and point ; as it affords Job an opportunity of saying, that even such—mortal men—cannot but fail when opposed to God. *Ib.* מִיהִקְשָׁה. We have an ellipsis here, which may easily be supplied from the preceding member, thus, תִּקְשַׁה לְבָבוֹ, *Hath hardened his heart*. Comp. Exod. vii. 3 ; Deut. ii. 30 ; Ps. xcvi. 8 ; Prov. xxviii. 14.

5. הַמּוֹעֵטִיק הַרִּים. By mountains is here probably meant, *nations, powers, great men*, or the like, taken metaphorically ; and hence it is said in the next member, as of intelligent agents, וְלֹא יָדֻעַי, and they knew, or acknowledged not, &c. The following, בְּאָפֹו, *In his anger*, can hardly be understood of natural mountains ; particularly as יְדַעַי precedes. The following verse, too, seems to enounce a kindred sentiment. Comp. Deut. xxxii. 22 ; Jer. li. 25 ; Hab. iii. 6 ; Zech. iv. 7 ; Ps. xlvi. 4 ; Rev. viii. 8 ; xvii. 9. *Ib.* אָשֶׁר הַקְּפָכָם, i. e. *Quod is subverterit ipsos*, &c. Comp. Eccl. viii. 12 ; Esth. iii. 4 ; Ezek. xx. 26, &c. ; and Noldius, Concord. Part. p. 106, sig. 15, with the note.

6. הַמְּרַגְּנִי, &c. *Who shaketh, troubleth, &c.* This verb seems universally to carry with it the notion of anger. See Prov. xxix. 9 ; Isa. xxviii. 21 ; xxxvii. 28, and particularly xiii. 13 ; where we have a fuller construction than in this place of Job, but where much the same thing seems to be meant. If so, this verse is a continuation of the sentiment enounced in the last. *Ib.* אָרֶץ, a land, not “the earth”

as in the Auth. Ver. *Ib.* מִקְרָבָה. *From its place*, metaphorically, *station, condition, power, &c.* Not, locally, from its place, which would be absurd. So the author of the Soorah, after Jauhari, فَلَمْ قَوَامُ الْأَمْرِ بِالْكَسْرِ نَظَامٌ وَعِمَادٌ يَقْعُدُ شَانِهِمْ وَمِنْهُ قَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى ... امْوَالَكُمُ الَّتِي جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ قِبَامًا. قَوَامُ الْأَمْرِ i.e. (with the vowel Kesra), *the constitution and support of any thing*: as, such an one is said to be *the قَوَامُ* (*support of his family*, and their *قيام*) *prop*: for he is the person who supports their dignity. So in the Koran: “Your wealth which God has made to be your support.” *Ib.* עֲصֻמִּים. *Its pillars*, or, as we say, *piers*. The form of עֲשָׂרֶת, is that which implies habit, and marks the names of professions. See Gram. Art. 154, 12, with the note. This will easily identify itself therefore, in sense at least, with the *نِظامٌ وَعِمَادٌ*, *its constitution and support*, as mentioned above by the Arabian lexicographer. *Ib.* וַיַּחֲלֹלֵנִים, *they become horribly afraid*, or the like; with the paragogic י, implying a consequence with corroboration. Gram. Art. 235, 3. I must confess, I can see no reason whatever here for recurring, with Rosenmüller, to the passage in Seneca (Nat. quæst. vi. 20); in which we are told, that the earth is perhaps sustained by something like pillars, which giving way, the superincumbent weight brings on an earthquake: because all this is exceedingly puerile, and utterly unworthy of our author.

8. **הַאֲמֵר לְחֶרֶם.** Lit. *Who speaks to the sun, &c.*: but, for a superior to speak, is the same thing as to *command*. And hence perhaps, in the Arabic, this verb has been confined to this sense. So أَمِيرٌ, *Emir*, signifies a *Commander*. In imitation of this, the Persians apply the verb, قَوْمُوْدَنْ, *to command*, when a superior speaks, but مَعْرُوضَ دَاشْتَنْ, *to petition*, عَرْضَ كَرْدَنْ, *when an inferior does*. *Ib.* וְלֹא יַרְחֶם. *And it rises not*, i. e. it appears not to rise. The Scriptures speak of things as they appear naturally; not as they are philosophically, which would be unsufferable: so, the sun rises, sets, &c. *Ib.* וְبַעַד, &c. *And about, &c.* This preposition often accompanies verbs signifying *closing up, fencing, securing, &c.* See Nold. Concord. sub voce, sig. 2. Here בְּחַתְּמָם, *he sets a seal*, i. e. *closes up*, as in the fourth and fifth conj. of the Arabic حَتَّمَ, *obseravit, texit*. See Castell.

8. הַשְׁבִּעַ, &c. *Bowing*, or *boweth*, &c. This verb is often taken to signify *spreading out*, as our Translators have taken it in this place. It is nevertheless extremely doubtful with me, whether it ever fairly has that meaning. And it is curious enough to remark, that, when applied to the heavens, as it is here, Gesenius, the very last lexicographer, makes it to signify *stretching out*, in Isa. xl. 22 : but, in Ps. xviii. 10, gives *inclinavit* as its translation : yet, in both places, the context is of the very same character. Comp. Isa. xliv. 24. *Ib.* תָּדוֹר, &c., and *treadeth*, or *maketh his way*; i.e. having descended, as in Ps. xviii. 10, He takes his station on the heads of the waves ;—or, as Shakespeare, speaking of the winds, says, “Who take the ruffian billows by the top, curling their monstrous heads, and hanging them with deafening clamour in the slippery clouds :”—and there directs the storm, of which Ps. xviii. contains a full and most sublime description. If this be the case, the preceding verse should probably be taken in connexion, as intimating the blackness and darkness which usually precede a storm. Berg, as noticed by Rosenmüller, seems to be the first who saw this. Comp. Deut. xxxii. 13 ; Isa. lviii. 15 ; Ps. xxix. 10. So we find our Lord (Matt. xiv. 25), during a storm, “περιπατῶ ἐπὶ τὴς θαλάσσης.” That Deut. xxxii. generally, and Ps. xviii., particularly the latter part of it, must refer to his times, I think there can be little doubt.

9. הַמֵּעַ, &c. *Maketh*, or, *Maker of Arcturus*, &c. The definite article הַ is omitted here, as in the preceding verse, to avoid, perhaps, what might otherwise seem an unnecessary repetition ; or, it may be, to give energy to the context. The words following, viz. שֵׁי, בְּטִיל, and קִיפָה, have given great trouble to the commentators, and still stand in need of elucidation. Schultens is of opinion, that heathen fable ought not to be had recourse to, for the purpose of explaining the sacred writers generally. This is, perhaps, saying too much, as heathen practices certainly are occasionally mentioned by name : nevertheless, I cannot help holding with him to a certain extent. I mean, We must not make heathen principles, nor yet heathen practices, the criteria by which we measure either the sentiments or the expressions of holy men. But I think we may—when we find that certain customs, or modes of expression, have a common origin—adduce the one in illustration of the other ; but not to direct and overrule it. In the present case, our patriarch lived in a country bordering on Chaldea : a place in which astronomy was certainly cultivated in very ancient times. It would be necessary in Job’s country,—and actually was the practice, in travelling over the deserts,—to observe certain

fixed stars.¹ Now, supposing astronomy to have been highly cultivated in Chaldæa, and the constellations to have received certain names there; What impropriety could there be in Job's using those names? or, indeed, in our using, perhaps, the same names, at this very day? I can see none; and, I think, it is very likely that Job could see none. After all, however, it is of very little importance to the exegetical interpretation of this passage, whether we are perfectly right or not in our explanation of these terms; while it certainly is our duty, to make the nearest approximations we can to the truth in these respects also.

וַיְ, then, I suppose, is the same word with the Arabic **تعش**, *a Bier, or sort of Litter*, like that in which they usually carried a sick king, in the East. So says the author of the Kāmoos: **وَشَبَّهُ مِحَقَّةٍ كَانَ يُحْمَلُ عَلَيْهَا الْمَلِكُ** **إِذَا سَرَّعَ**. He then tells us, that the general constellation named **بَنَاتُ نَعْشِ الْكَبُرِيَّ**, consists of seven stars, four of which form the constellation termed **نَعْش** (our **וַיְ**, probably by an aphaeresis of the **וּ**), and the remaining three constitute the **بَنَات** (Heb. **בָנֹות**, *daughters*). And in the same manner, he adds, is the smaller constellation so named, also formed. These two are, beyond all doubt, the constellations named *the great*, and *little Bear*, with us, respectively: the former of which is sometimes termed the *Wain*, and by the Greeks **αμαξα**; and each, by the Arabs, **الدَبُ الأَكْبَرُ**, and **الدَبُ الأَصْغَرُ**, *i.e. the greater, and lesser Bear*. In Job, xxxviii. 32, this name occurs again, in a form a little different: for here we have **וַיִּשְׁעַל בְּנֵי הַבָּהָם עַל־בְּנֵי אִישׁ**: *i.e. Wilt thou console Aish for her sons?* Some have thought this to be the diminutive form of the preceding, as **עֲבֵיד** is of **עֵד**: but there seems to be no good reason for this. It is, I think, more probable that we have in **וַיִּשְׁעַל**, a contraction of **וַיִּשְׁעַל**, by Gram. Art. 75, and 170, 8. In the passage above cited from the Kāmoos, we have mention of the *daughters of Nahsh*, our **וַיְ**, perhaps. But Jauhari tells us in the Sihāh, that in poetry we have **بَنُو نَعْش**, *i.e. the sons of Nahsh*. His words are: **وَقَدْ جَاءَ فِي أَنْتَشَرَ بَنُو نَعْشَ**. He adds: **وَأَنْشَدَ**: **أَبُو عَبِيدَةَ تَمَزَّقْتَهَا وَالدِبُكَ بَدَعَوْ صَبَاحَهُ إِذَا مَا بَنُو النَّعْشِ دَنَوْ**.

¹ See a very admirable note on this subject by Pococke, in his Specimen Hist. Arab. White's edit. p. 168, &c.

&c.; i. e. Abu Obaida has recited: *I tasted it* (the wine, perhaps) *while the cock was calling up his morning* (season, and), *when the sons of Nahsh were setting*, &c. The older expression was, therefore, even among the Arabs, *The sons of Arcturus*, just as it is in the latter place of Job; which makes it extremely probable, that the same thing is meant in both.

לִבְנֵי־בָּשָׂר, according to Prov. xxviii. 6; xiv. 16; xix. 1; compared with *ib.* xv. 20; xxi. 20; must signify *a confident, self-sufficient, insolent, rich man*, or something very nearly allied to this. Such in all probability was Nimrod; who, as many of the ancients have thought, was deified after his death, and placed among the stars under the name of Orion (*i. e. resplendent*, from the Heb. or Chald. רֹאשׁ, perhaps, and so called on account of his wealth and splendour). In the Hebrew Scriptures, Nimrod is spoken of as a fierce and warlike king (Gen. x. 8-10), so much so that his character is there proverbial. Much the same is said of Orion by heathen authors. In Homer (ll. xviii. 488) the Bear is said to observe Orion, as if pursued by him. “Βλέπει,” says Eustathius on the passage, “γὰς ἡ μεγάλη” Αρκτος πρὸς τὸ τοῦ ‘Ωρίωνος ἀστρον,” *i. e. The great Bear looks towards the star of Orion.* And again: “Καὶ ἐπιτηρεῖ τὸν ‘Ωρίωνα, νεύουσα εἰς ἀυτὸν ὡς κυνηγέτην,” *i. e. Observes Orion, looking towards him as a HUNTER.* And in Athenaeus (lib. xi. c. 12, p. 490), we have, “Μυθεύονται γὰς καὶ αἴται (*i. e. ai πλειάδες*) τὸν ‘Ωρίωνα φεύγειν, διακομένης τῆς μητρὸς αὐτῶν Πληιόνης ὑπὸ τοῦ ‘Ωρίωνος, *i. e. Even they (the Pleiades) are fabled as fleeing from Orion; their mother Pleione being pursued by him.* And again, p. 491: “Σύνεγγυς γάρ ἔστιν ὁ ‘Ωρίων τῇ ἀστροφεσίᾳ τῶν Πλειάδων” διὸ καὶ ὁ περὶ ταύτας μῦθος, ὅτι φεύγουσι μετὰ τῆς Πληιόνης τὸν ‘Ωρίωνα,” *i. e. For Orion is near to the constellation of the Pleiades hence the fable concerning them, that they flee with their mother Pleione from Orion; i. e. to avoid being violated by him.* See Eustath. in loc. Some of the poets too give him a sword, as Ovid, Metam. lib. xiii. 291; Fast., lib. iv. 388; Art., ii. 56, &c.; Eurip. Ion., 1153, &c.; Call., 3, 264, with corresponding epithets; all pointing out the fierce character of the person so exalted: in one author, it being intimated that he pursues the Bear; in another, the Pleiades, or the Mother of the Pleiades. His character is not unsuitable, therefore, to that of Nimrod. The *Chronicon Paschale*, too, as cited by Michaelis, tells us that he was deified; and, being elevated to the stars, was named Orion by the Persians . . . “ον (*i. e. Νεβρωδ, γίγαντα*) λέγουσιν οἱ Πέρσαι ἀτοπεωδέντα, καὶ γενόμενον ἐν τοῖς ἀστροῖς τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, ον τινα καλοῦσιν ‘Ωρίωνα.” The occurrence of the term “giant” (*γίγαντα*) here, makes

it worth while to cite a passage from Artapanus, preserved by Eusebius, Prep. Evang. lib. ix. c. xviii: “Ἐν δὲ ἀδεσποτοῖς, εὐρομεν τὸν Αβράαμ ἀναφέοντα εἰς τοὺς Γίγαντας, τούτους δὲ οικοῦντας ἐν τῇ Βαβυλωνίᾳ, διὰ τὴν ἀσέξειαν ὥπλο τῶν Θεῶν ἀναιρεῖσθαι, ἢν ἔνα Βῆλον ἐκφεύγοντα τὸν θάνατον, ἐν βαβυλῶνι κατοικήσαι, Πύργον τε κατασκευάσαντα,” &c. If any reliance may be placed on this tradition, the fabulous war of the Giants against the Gods must have originated in the apostasy at Shinar, in which Niinrod seems to have sustained a very important part: and hence, perhaps, the title given him (Gen. ix. 8, 9) of גֶּבֶר, which is perfectly equivalent to the Greek γίγας, and Arabic جبار, and is properly enough used for *hero*. See also Abydenus, Polyhistor, and others, as cited *ib. cap. xiv.-xvii.*, all to the same effect. This constellation is occasionally termed الجوزا by the Arabs; who, like Homer, give him a dog for a companion: which seems to identify him with the great hunter of Scripture. قبي (يعني الشعري) تكون في طلوعها تلو الجوزا وبسمونها كلب الجبار والجبار اسم للجوزا جعلوا الشعري ككلب لها يتبع صاحبه الجوزا; and they call it *the dog of the Giant*: the Giant is also a name of الجوزا: they represent Sirius, as a dog to it, following his master. See also Hyde's Notes to his edition of Ulug Beigh, pp. 44, &c.; Castell, and also Michaelis, supplement to the Heb. Lexicon, sub voce כסיל. Homer speaks of *his dog*, Il. xxii. 29, 30. See Eustathius on the place; Job, xxxviii. 31; Isa. xiv. 12, &c.

Ib. ובימה. And (the) Pleiades. This word occurs again in Job, xxxviii. 31, and Amos, v. 8. In the first of these we have, דְּרַקְנָשָׁר מִעֲדֹת פִּיכָה. Canst thou bind to thee the sweet influences of Pleiades? &c. The passage in Amos is, apparently, a citation from this in Job. The same word is found both in the Syriac and Chaldee, and has been taken to signify the saue constellation, viz. the Pleiades. The etymology of the word receives some light from the Arabic كوم, whence كومة, a heap, accumulation, &c.: so called, perhaps, from the cluster of stars which the constellation exhibits. The following are among the etymologies offered in Eustathius, on the place above cited from Homer: viz. Αἱ δὲ πλειάδες ἦτοι ἀπὸ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτῶν Πληιόνης· ἡ δὲ πλείους ὅμοι κατὰ μίαν συναγωγὴν εἰσὶ (Βότρον γὰρ αὐτὰς λέγουσιν), &c.: i. e. The Pleiades are so called, either from their mother Pleione, or, because they are many (πλείους) together in one collection (for they call them THE CLUSTER), &c. This last term is curious, because it seems to be, not merely a conjectural etymology, but actually one of the names by which this constellation was

called. Pliny, too, terms it *Caterva*, lib. xviii. 67. His words, are, “*Jam Vergillas in cœlo notabiles caterva fecerat;*” &c. So Hafiz in his Lyrics, تُرْبَى عَدْنَى, *the knot of the Pleiades.* See the last couplet of his second Ode. And, as it is said to announce by its rising the season of sowing, of the production of fruits, of the harvest, and ingathering of these, it was fabled by the poets as employed in carrying ambrosia to Jupiter. Hence, perhaps, “*the sweet influences* ascribed to them, as above cited. “Πλειάδας δὲ ὁ ποιητὴς καλεῖ νῦν τὰς Πλειάδας, πρὸς ἃς στόρος τε, καὶ πρηστὸς, καὶ τὸν καρπῶν ἀρχὴν γενέσεως καὶ συναιρέσεις . . . εἰκεῖν γάρ τὰς προσηκανούσας τῷ τῶν ἀνθρώπων γένει τὰς ὥρας, ταῦτας καὶ τῷ Δῃὶ φέρειν τὴν ἀμβροσίαν..” See Athenæus, lib. xi. c. xii. p. 490, ed. Bipont. The Arabs too, speaking of rain, say, of any low land, according to Jaubari, بُوْهَدْ جَادَهْ طَفْلُ التَّرْبَى, *The dropping of the Pleiades has dealt liberally with it.* Sub. v. طَفْل. This constellation was certainly known to the Arabs before the times of Mohammed. Amrulkeis, one of their most celebrated ancient poets, mentions it thus (ed. Hengstenberg, 1823):

إِذَا مَا تَرَبَى فِي السَّمَاءِ تَعْرِضُ أَثْنَاءَ الْوِسَاجِ الْمَقْصِدِ

“Cum Pleiades apparerent in cœlo, ita ut appareat medium balthei, cuius gemmæ auro sunt interstinctæ.”

Ib. וְלֹא־רַבָּה תִּפְנַן. And the chambers, &c. By this the constellations in the southern hemisphere are probably intended; and, as the ancients laboured very much under the notion—as indeed the people of the East still do—that every thing was regulated by the influence of the stars, it is not unlikely that, here too, all these constellations are named, as being instrumental in bringing on and keeping up the storm, which Job is certainly describing (comp. Judg. v. 20); asserting, however, at the same time, that God is the maker and controller of these powers. The passage, already alluded to in Amos (viz. v. 8, &c.), is manifestly of this character. So is also Job xxxviii. 31–36. The south, too, is mentioned as the quarter from which tempests and storms come. See Job, xxxvii. 9, 17; Eccl. i. 6; Zech. ix. 14; Ps. lxxviii. 26, &c.: and, in the first of these, we have the word צָרָר, without the adjunct נֶגֶד; and in the last, צָרָן only. It was a general belief among the Greeks and Romans too, that these constellations were influential in exciting storms and tempests. Fliny, who was a sedulous observer, and faithful reporter, of the notions of his times, says (Nat. Hist. lib. xviii. 69): “Ante omnia autem duo genera esse cœlestis injuria memi-

nisse debemus. *Uzum quod tempestates vocamus, in quibus grandines, procellae, cæteraque similia intelliguntur: quæ cum acciderint, via major appellatur. Hæc ab horridis sideribus exent, ut saepius diximus, veluti Arcturo, Orione, Hædis," &c.* See also ib. cc. 67, 68. The discovery of this sidereal influence Pliny ascribes to Democritus; which, however, Cicero, and Aristotle long before, had attributed to Thales.

10. פָּרַע אֵין, &c.; i.e. so far, that there can be no investigation, beyond the research of men. *Ib.* in the parallel member, *so far as to exceed number.* נִסְפָּלָות, signifies wonders, either in or out of the order of nature. The whole of this verse is, with a very trifling variation, to be found in ch. v. 9, in the speech of Eliphaz.

11. חָנָן יַצְבֵּר, *Behold he passeth, &c.* This is, I think, the earliest intimation we have in the Scriptures of the *metaphysical*, or *invisible* and *omnipresent*, character of the Deity. Before this time, God is mostly spoken of as a visible and corporeal being; and not unfrequently after it: without, however, intending to inculcate any thing contrary to his omnipresent, or truly spiritual, nature. The earlier notion was, perhaps, better adapted to the simplicity of primitive times; and, if intended to give some idea of the incarnation which was to take place in the "latter days," was not without its force.

12. חָנָן יִתְחַטֵּב. *Behold, He taketh, or snatcheth away;* i.e. violently. This particle may also be rendered by *when*, or *if*, which is its Chaldee or Syriac usual acceptation. See Noldius. *Ib.* מְנֻזָּה וּמְנֻזָּה. *Who can effectually turn him back?* See Gram. Art. 235; comp. Eccl. viii. 4.

13. אֲלֹוֹת. *As to God, &c.* A nominative absolute, (Gram. Art. 216, 10, 11). In such a case as the preceding, *He turneth not away his wrath.* *Ib.* עֲלֹתָיו. *They have bowed, bent, or sunk down.* Verbs having the second and third radical letters the same, are not universally subject to contraction, Gram. Art. 204, 3; and this, among other instances, will shew that even the same verb is occasionally found in both forms. See Prov. xiv. 19; Hab. iii. 6. In Ps. xxxv. 14, we have קָרַר שָׁרוֹתִי, *calamitously I have been depressed;* i.e. bowed down with calamity: and in each case, the preterite, stating a usual fact, may be translated as a present tense. *Ib.* עֲזָרִי רְחַב. *The helpers, &c.* The leading notion inherent in רְחַב, seems to be, fearing; then, secondly, reverencing, regarding with awe, terror, dread;

and, thirdly, considering such, as *fierce*, *insolent*, &c. Jauhari gives a curious illustration of the second sense of this word in an ancient Arabian proverb, which is this:

رَجُلٌ رَهْبُوتْ خَيْرٌ مِنْ رَحْمَوْتِ آيِ لَانْ تُرَهَبَ خَيْرٌ مِنْ اِنْ تُرَحَّمْ, *A feared man is better than a commiserated one*; which he interprets by saying, *It is better that thou be feared than pitied*: meaning, perhaps, that a man so circumstanced as to insure fear, *i.e.* who has influence sufficient for this, is better off than one who is commiserated for his wants. Comp. the cognate roots **رَهْف**, **رَحَّاب**, and **رَهْم**.

14. **פִי**, **פָאַפְאַ**, &c. The precise force of the first of these particles, is much the same with that of **כָּגֹן**, root **גָּמַם**. So **פָאַפְאַ** of **פָאַפְאַפְאַ**, *comprehending, including*. The second (**בִּי**) is equivalent, perhaps, to **בֵּן**, or **בֵּהֶה**, *behold, mark, &c.* See ch. viii. 6. The compound will then signify, *see, mark, moreover*; *i.e.* in addition to what has been said, and nearly equal to our *much more, much less, &c.* as the case may require. *Shall I answer Him? Shall I therefore* (Gram. Art. 234, 2), *choose my words with Him?* The paragogic **נִ**, in **אֲבִקְרָהָנִ**, has much the same force in the second member, that **פָאַפְאַ**, with the epenthetic **וּ**, has in the first. I dwell upon this, because the exact force of the Hebrew text will never be felt, until these particles are well understood.

15. **מִשְׁרָךְ**. *Because, were I just, I would not, could not, might not, answer, &c.* taking **מִשְׁרָךְ**, in the sense of *quod*, *eo quod*. The exegetical sense appears to be, *Were I indeed what I ought to be, truly informed and truly good, then surely I should be the last to think of disputing with God: my business would be to supplicate Him as my judge; because I should then know and feel, how far my present state is from that of perfection.* The same sentiment seems to pervade the next verse. **מִשְׁשָׁטָחָ** is an unusual form, compounded apparently of the form **פָזָחָ**, and the prefix **מִ**. Gram. Art. 157, 17. Still I am greatly inclined to believe that all is not quite correct here. I suspect, therefore, that **לִמְשָׁפְטִי** for **לִמְנַשְּׁטָחָ** was the original punctuation of this combination; and that the sense was, lit. *For not judging me, i.e. I would supplicate (Him) not to judge me: מִ* for **מִנּ** occurring frequently in this sense and usage. Rosenmüller cites **מִלְוָאָנָה**, Ps. ci. 5, here, as exhibiting the same form with **מִשְׁשָׁטָחָ**. It will be seen, however, on a moment's inspection, that the insertion of the **וּ**—which makes all the difference—

is questionable in this word also ; not to dwell on the (ו), which is appended to it. The fact is, therefore, this word is *not of the same form* with מִשְׁפָט ; and that not so much as one example of it any where occurs. My own opinion is, that מַלְשָׁנִי, lit. *from slandering me*, is here also the true reading. Let others judge.

16. לֹא תִּתְּחִזֵּין. *I would not, could not, trust,* פִּירְצִין that he would attend to ; or, as we say familiarly, that *He would give me his ear*, i.e. that I should be regarded : for the reasons given in the following context.

17. סְבִבָּה. *To no purpose, &c.* prospectively ; i.e. for no ostensible object that I can discover. That I am not perfect, I allow ; yet, as I retain my faith, which justifies me in expecting that mercy will be extended to my sins, I am at a loss to know why I am thus severely tried. Comp. 2 Sam. xxiv. 24 ; Job. i. 9 ; Prov. xxiii. 29.

18. לֹא יְהִנְגֵּן. *He gives, or grants, not,* דְּשֶׁב (the) bringing back of my spirit, i.e. my refreshing, or, that I be refreshed. Ib. מִתְרִיכִים. (With) bitter things. Form מִפְקָדָר, Gram. Art. 161, form viii. The dagesh is perhaps euphonic. Not unlike this is a passage in the Selections of Sheikh Ahmed, p. v, from Ishāk Ibn Yusūf, ed. Calcutta :

وَقَدْ نَلَّتْ أَنْوَاعُ الشَّدَادِ كُلُّهَا وَمَارَسْتُ اهْوَالَ الْخَطُوبِ الْكَوَارِبِ
وَذَقْتُ حَلَوَاتِ الرَّمَارِينَ وَمُرَّةً وَعَلِمْتُ حُكْمًا دَوْمًا التَّجَارِبِ

I have been put in possession of various and every sort of misfortunes ; I have contended with the most fearful and distressing circumstances ; I have tasted the sweet and bitter things of time ; continued experience has taught me (its) law.

And again in the next page :

لَهُ عِيشٌ قَدْ حَلَّا لَكَتَهُ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَرَا

Life, indeed, was once sweet ; but afterwards it became embittered.

19. אִם לְכֹחַ. Lit. *If, or putting the case (it is), as to strength I speak ; powerful behold (is He).* The ל is often used in this sense, and then is nearly synonymous with חַזְקָה. Gram. Art. 216, 15. Ib. וְאַמְלַטְמַפְטַח. *And if as to judgment. מי יַעֲזֹבֵנִי, who appoints, can or shall appoint (for) me.* Comp. Jer. xlix. 19; L. 44 ; cited, perhaps, from this very place, and where the last clause seems to explain what is here said.

20. See vr. 15, where a similar sentiment is advanced.

21. נַפְשִׁי. *My soul*; i.e. here, self. Arab. نَفْسِي.

22. נָמֹתֵה. Comp. vr. 3. *It is one*, i.e. both good and evil must stand convicted before Him; because none is so perfect as to be able to abide His scrutiny: and hence it is that all die,—a manifest allusion to Gen. iii. 19. The latter part of this verse will find a parallel in Eccl. vii. 15; whence it will appear, that the doctrine so little understood in the days of Job, was well known to the Preacher.

23. The meaning seems to be: Should the cruel, nevertheless, wantonly inflict death, will He consider the wasting of the innocent as mere sport? Certainly not: He will avenge it.

24. אָרֶן, not אָרֶן צָהָב, “*The earth*,” as the Auth. Ver., but *A land, any land*; putting a case, as before, but omitting the usual particle אָנָה. *Ib.* יְכַסֵּה. *Doth he cover*, &c.; i.e. Does he throw a veil over, so as to skreen or conceal their faces, which would otherwise answer (בְּ), as to their iniquity. The sense seems to be: Should a land be subject generally to a tyrant, or a tyrannic populace, still those employed to administer its affairs shall not escape Divine vengeance, if they dare to act unjustly.—In such a case the armies of Egypt were destroyed, because the will of the tyrannic Pharaoh was unhesitatingly complied with. In a similar ease too, Babylon fell; and so did ancient Rome: and, generally, persons in office acting otherwise than truth and righteousness shall prescribe, shall experience discomfiture in one way or other. This verb is often used in this sense. See Prov. xiii. 16; Hos. ii. 11; Ps. xxxii. 1; Job, xvi. 18; Neh. iii. 37. *Ib.* אָמַלְתִּי. *If not*; i.e. If God is not such as these sentiments require, then (אֲפָגֵת) tell me, who, i.e. of what sort, He is; for hitherto I have heard of no such God.

25. מַפִּירְךָ. *Than a runner*. See my Translation of the Travels of Ibn Batuta, p. 101, note; and comp. 1 Kings, xiv. 27; 2 Kings, xi. 13. *Ib.* בָּרְזָבָק. *They have fled*, as if pursued: רָאָה אָלָל, *have not seen, experienced, 토ְבָח*, *good, or prosperity*.

26. חַלְפִּי. *They have passed by*; i.e. have done so, and do so habitually. Gram. Art. 237, notes. *Ib.* עַמְּנִיוֹת אָכְבָה. *With the reed-vessels*; i.e. have, as it were, borne them company, and so departed with the greatest speed. The second word here, meaning *vessels*, is used for ships, boats, or the like, just as *vessel* is with us. אָכְבָה is

apparently synonymous with أَبَاءُ، ch. viii. 11. See the note. The Arabic أَبَاءُ is, in all probability, the same word. Jauhari says of it, الْأَبَاءُ بِالنَّسْخِ وَالْمَدِ النَّصْبُ الْوَاحِدَةُ أَبَاءَةٌ وَيُغَلَّ أَجْمَعُ الْحَلْقَاءُ وَالْقَصْبُ خَاصَّةٌ أَبَاءُ، i.e. with the vowel fatha, and medla, *The reed; as a noun of unity أَبَاءَةٌ*, i.e. one reed. They say, too, اِجْمَعُ الْحَلْقَاءُ, the reed, or نَمَاءُ, of lake weed, and القَصْبُ, of the reed, specifically. See Schultens on this passage. Again, under اِجْمَعُ, he tells us, that مِنَ الْأَجْمَعَاتِ is أَجْمَعَاتُ الْقَصْبِ, a sort of reed, of which the plural is أَجْمَعَاتٍ, &c. In Isa. xviii. 2, we find mention of the פְּלִירְבָּתָא, running on the face of the waters; whence, those carried in them are termed מַלְאָכִים קָלִים, i.e. swift messengers, just as Job says of his days, which are here compared by him to these swift vessels in their progress, קָלָה מֵפִי דָן, are swifter than a courier; and, in this place, are like an eagle rushing on his food. Herodotus, lib. i. c. 194, describes such vessels as were used on the Euphrates; and Bruce tells us such are used on the Nile. The Welsh, too, use such still on the Severn, and term them *coricles*, probably because covered with leather. Heliodorus, in his *Æthiopica*, lib. x. p. 460, gives a description of vessels of this sort: his words are: ὑπεραποῦντο κατὰ τὸν Λαστιχίδην ποταμόν οἱ μὲν κατὰ τὸ ζεῦγμα, οἱ δὲ πυθμεῖοις ἐκ καλύμμων πεποιημένοις ὁ δὴ πλεῖστα καὶ καρδὶ πολλὰ μέση τῆς ὥχθης ἐσάλευε ... ἔστι δὲ ὁ ἔνδημομάτατα τῆς τε ὑδρίης ἐνεκα, καὶ ἄχθος, πλὴν ὅτι ὅσο (του) καὶ τρεῖς ἀνδρες ἀνεχθήσενται. καλάμος γάρ ἔστι δίχα τετρημένος, καὶ τοιηνὶ ἱκάστην πλάφιον παρεχόμενον . . . “transmittebant Asturorum fluvium, alii per pontem, alii navibus ex arundine factis, que plurima et in multis partibus ripæ vacillabant . . . Sunt autem celerrima tum propter materiam tum propter onus, quod non plures quam duos trēsve viros ferant. Arundo enim in duas partes dissecta, ex qualibet sectione navigiolum præbet ac efficit.” So also Theophrastus, Hist. Plant. iv. 9, Λύτρος δὲ ὁ πάτηγος πρέπει πλεῖστα χρήσιμος . καὶ γὰρ πλοῦτα ποιῶσιν τοῖς αὐτοῖς. And Plin. xxi. 11 (22), Ex ipso quidem papyro navigia texunt. And vi. 56 (57), Etiam nunc (naves) in Britannico oceano vitiles corio circumstutæ sunt (such are the coricles of the Welsh just noticed): in Nilo ex papyro, ex scirpo, et arundine. See also Lucan. Pharsal. iv. 36; Achilles Tatius, iv. § 248; Prud. adv. Symm. ii. p. 242; Plutarch. de Isid. et Osir. § 358; Hieroz. of Bachart, Pt. II. lib. II. cap. ii.; Gerenius, Comment. über den Jesaja (ch. xviii. 2). Diidorus Siculus,

also, lib. iii. xlii. tells us, that the Nabatean Arabs took to this sort of piratic life, after the kings of Alexandria had made the Arabian gulf navigable. His words are: οὐαὶ γῆστριν
σκάφη κατασκευάζοντες ἐλέγουσιν τοὺς πλέοντας, ο. τ. 7.. See also ch. xxiv. 18. Strabo, too, notices a small sort of vessel of this sort used by the Arabs, which was—just as the coricles of the Welsh now are on the Severn—covered with leather. His words are: πλέοντες ἐπ' αὐτὰ διὰ τῶν στενῶν δεξματίνος πλοιούς, “*Navigantes ad ea per augustias, navigis ex corio confectis.*” Lib. xvi. § 19. See ch. xxiv. 18. Mr. Rich tells us (*Residence in Koordistan*, vol. ii. pp. 163, 164, notes), that such robberies are still practised on the Tigris.

27. אָמַרְתִּי. *If, or putting the case that, my word has been, &c.* אָמַרְתִּי, read *Omri*, the accent here (*Tiphkhá* anterior) being always placed on the first syllable, when analogy would require it to be elsewhere, is not allowed to interfere with the vowel of this syllable. Gram. Art. 61. *Ib.* אָשַׁךְתִּה—אָזַקְתִּה. *Let me forget,—forsake, &c.* Gram. Art. 234. I take the latter of these verbs also to refer to שִׁיחָה: it being a thing usual with the sacred writers to add such words, for the purpose of strengthening, or otherwise defining, their expressions. Gram. Art. 241, 18. The following קָפֵן וְאָכְלִיךְה, *let me even, &c., or, taking it in its own order, my countenance let me even make joyful.* That the copulative הַ is so used, see Numb. xxx. 8; Prov. xxxi. 28, &c.; Nold. Concord. p. 283, &c. אָכְלִינָה. According to the Soorah, بَلْجَةٌ, *light* coming on at the latter part of the night, and كُشَادَگِي مِيَانِ آبِرَوَانِ, extent between the eyebrows; and أَبْلَجْهُ الْوَجْهَ مُسْرِقَهُ, the countenance's lighting up, or being gladdened: which exactly suits our passage. We have also, بَلَاجَةٌ وَجْهٌ for παρρήσια, in Erpen. N. T.; 1 Tim. iii. 13.

28. נִגְרַתִּי. *I have dreaded, &c.* A state familiar to those who are nervous: they can seldom allow themselves to believe that God can ever be merciful enough to forgive all their sins. So adds Job, *For I know, &c.*

29. אָנֹכִי. *I am wicked, &c.* Why then am I thus exercised with pain, both from within and from without? comp. vr. 17. The two succeeding verses follow out this sentiment.

30. Job here recurs to the sentiments with which he commenced this discourse, vv. 2, 3, &c. אָעֲבָבָה, I take to signify, that *I should effectually answer Him*; i.e. overcome

Him in argument. The epenthetic נ seems to supply this corroborative sense. Gram. Art. 235.

33. לא ישׁ. *There exists not, &c.* מוכיח, mediator. The 32d and 33d verses contain an anti-climax —as do the 30th and 31st,—or descending gradation.

34. יִסְרֵר, the apocopated form of יִסְרַר. See Gram. Tables of the Verb, and Art. 233. Used here to express petition (*ib. note*). *Let Him remove, or, O that he would, &c.* בָּעֲתַפְיָה. *Let it not affright me.* We have the epenthetic נ inserted here, probably, for the same purpose as in vr. 30.

35. We have here the paragogic ה and נ in the verbs, marking, perhaps, the consecutive character of the context; as if he had said, Were I liberated from this calamity, my mind would not experience the instability and inequality of confidence which it now does. I should address Him, and not be afraid: because the terrors with which He afflicts me, would then be removed. But this, alas! is not my present state. *Ib. c.* Lit. *Behold, or for not so, as to me (is it) with me.* I take אָנֹכִי here as a nominative absolute, which would more regularly stand at the commencement of the sentence; but, as the language is highly impassioned, a transposition of this sort need not be wondered at. We have a similar transposition in vr. 19, in the particle הַפְתָּה, probably on the same account.

CHAPTER X.

1. גַּחְתָּה. Whether we derive this word from קֹוט, *קוטה*, or from their Arabic or Syriac equivalent or cognate roots, the exegetical sense will be much the same; i. e. vexed, goaded, cut, pained, or the like. The form of the word requires that גַּחְתָּ be the root in kal; if קֹוטה, then גַּטְתָּה would be the regular form: but no great stress can be laid on the vowel points; nor is the niph'al species universally formed as the tables require. See Gram. Art. 193, 4-6. All the patriarch means is, *I am pained, worn, weary, &c. with life.*

אַעֲזַבָּה עַלִּי וּנוּ. *Let me leave my complaint upon myself; i. e. give myself up to the expression of it.* In vr. 27 above, we have אַשְׁכַּח שִׁיחַ, immediately followed by אַעֲזַבָּה: but the context here requires a different sense;

a sense which the usage of this verb will fully justify. Comp. Exod. xxiii. 5; Deut. xxxii. 36; 1 Kings, xxiv. 10, &c. So in the Arabic, the verb عَزَّبَ is applied to *cattle grazing at large and freely*; to an unmarried person, &c.; which appears to be its primary sense: and hence its secondary one, to leave, abandon, forsake; which is only a different application of the same original idea.

2. בְּרִאשֵׁינוּ לֹא. Account me not, pronounce me not, wicked: i. e. condemn me not. Gram. Art. 157, 6. Ib. תְּרִיבֵנִי. Thou contendest me (See Gram. Art. 206), for with me.

3. בְּרִית עַשְׂתָּךְ. That thou injure, or oppress? Comp. ch. xiii. 25. Job here puts an impossible question, to shew the great difficulty to which his case had reduced him. Ib. יְגִיעֵשׁ בְּפִיךְ Lit. The thing laboured, i. e. wrought by thine own hands. Ib. חָזָפְתָּךְ. Thou hast shined. This word is applied to the appearance of the Almighty, and thence to express the light and splendour flowing from Him. Deut. xxxiii. 2; Ps. l. 2; xciv. 1; Job, xxxvii. 15, &c.; and, in this and similar cases, must signify approval, giving countenance to, &c.

4. אָסְמִכְרָאֹתָה. Lit. Indeed, or Whether, like the seeing of a mortal man, seest thou? So the Arabic usage of لِمْ. Kor. Sur. ii. אָמַן לֹמַד שְׁדָרְתֶּם. Whether thou address them not, &c., but without an interrogation. In this, and the following verse, נָבֹשׁ and בָּגֵר retain their pure etymological significations, which are, weak, or mortal, man; and great, or powerful, man, respectively.

6. בְּיַהֲקָשָׁךְ: That Thou inquirest, &c.: i. e. great, wise, and glorious, as Thou art, I cannot discover what can be intended by the sad system of affliction by which I am exercised. The same sentiment often occurred to David: as it has, and does, to many at this, and every, period of time. Nor is it necessary that we shold know all God's purposes: that they shall work together for our good is wisdom enough for us; and this is the proper work of faith.

7. עַל־דַּעַתְּךָ. Lit. On, or upon, or in, thy knowledge; i. e. simply, I recognise thee as my Lord and Maker; and Thou knowest, בְּיַהֲלָא אַרְשָׁע, that I am not determinately wicked, or guilty, as these my accusers will have me to be. It should be observed, that it is a very different thing in Job to say that he is *not guilty*, that is, of the crimes laid to his charge by his friends; and to persist in affirming that he is a

sinner in God's sight generally : the former was a duty to himself; the latter, a duty to God. He adds, nevertheless, Be the real cause of my affliction what it may, it is well known to God ; and to myself, that deliverance is to be expected from no other.

8. עֲצַבְנִי. Lit. *Have tied me together*; i. q. פָּקַדְתִּי, vr. 10. Arab. عَصَبَ, *circumdedit, cinxit*: *vittâ fasciâve revinxit*. Syr. حَذَّفَ, *ligavit fasciâ*, &c. The following, יָמַר סְבִיב, at once, or as one, round about, refers, I think, to this verb. וַיַּעֲשֵׂנִי. *And made, or finished, me*. Comp. Gen. ii. 3. בָּרָא—לְעֻשֹּׁת. *He hewed out, or formed, for completion*. See my Prolegomena to Mr. Bagster's Polyglott Bible, Prol. i. § vii. par. v.

9. בְּחָמָר עַשְׂרֵנִי. *Like the clay*, &c.; a direct allusion to the creation of man : the last clause is worded in the very terms used in Gen. iii. 19. It is, therefore, a citation from that book.

10. תְּסַפֵּנִי. Syr. תְּסַפֵּן, undè تُنْتَ, *congeries, &c.* Thou condensest, puttest together, makest up, or compactest me. Job here, and to vr. 12, describes his own conception and formation, which, in the spirit of true philosophy, he ascribes to the miraculous wisdom and power of God.

11. תְּשַׁבְכָנִי. This seems to be cited in Ps. cxxxix. 13, which see.

12. חַיִם, &c. *Life and favour, &c.* Not only gavest thou me life, but graciously hast preserved me during my whole life. Comp. ch. xxxi. 18. Ib. וַיַּהֲיוּתָךְ. *And thy appointment*, i. e. thy *Providence*.

13. בְּלִבְכֶּךָ. In thy heart, i. e. The invisible means by which thy operations are brought about, as well as the ends for which they were undertaken, lie hidden within thy breast : no man can declare them. Ib. יְדַעְתִּי. *This I know*, and this therefore I proclaim.

14. אָמַת חַטָּאתִי. If I have sinned, Thou hast observed me : thy knowledge of this will retain the fact against me. Ib. וּמַעֲוִנִי. And from my transgression, &c. ; i. e. although Thou hast been favourable to me, still thou wilt not consider me guiltless. This sentiment is carried on into the next verse : and both the justice and mercy of God are there plainly vindicated.

15. וְזַרְקָתִי. Have I done righteously, &c. ; i. e. If (supplying אָמַת from the preceding context) I have done what righteousness requires, as far as man can do it, still a sense of the imperfection of my services must be such as to

overwhelm me with shame and blushing. See vv. 20, 21, above. *Ib.* שׁבָע קָלִין. *Full of vileness, and seeing my wretchedness, or, the seeing, experiencing* (for verbs of sense are often used one for another) *of my own wretchedness, I cannot so much as look up.* Ps. xl. 13. *Ib.* עֲבֵנִי. *My wretchedness, i. e. either moral or physical; but here moral, as קָלִין in the parallel requires.* Comp. also ch. xxx. 16, 27; Ps. xxv. 18; lxxxviii. 10; cvii. 10; cxix. 92, &c.

16. גַּוְיָהָה. *But he is glorious, or triumphs, &c.* Impers. Comp. Exod. xv. 1, 21, &c. The sense, “*increase,*” often given to this verb, manifestly does not belong to it. If however we bear in mind, that Job is here comparing his ease with that of the prosperous wicked (see vr. 3), we shall find no difficulty in seeing, that this applies to them *distributively, or impersonally.* He then resumes his discourse, as left at vr. 14. לְחֶשֶׁק. *As a fierce lion, &c.* On this word see Bochart. Hieroz. pt. i. lib. iii. c. i.; Michaelis, Supp. N. 2455. *Ib.* וְתַשְׁבֹּךְ, &c. Lit. *Thou turnest again, &c.;* but, if taken as qualifying the following verb, it may be construed (Gram. Art. 222, 4) as an adverb; *AGAIN thou becomest, or shewest thyself, marvellous towards me* (Gram. Art. 157, 13, 14): i.e. suppliest me with strength for my day. I prefer the former. *Admirable will, perhaps, be a better translation of this verb here than marvellous: as it is used in some other places to express the gracious and good works God has done for His people.* This sense will occasionally give a pointed antithesis to the context: as, Ps. cxxxix. 14, נָרָאֹת בְּבָלָתִי מִצְשִׁיךְ. *In terrible things have I become wonderful, or, an object of wonder and admiration: admirable are Thy works, &c.;* i. e. not wonderful, considered only in the abstract, but as bringing good to the good, and evil to the evil, doers.

17. עֲדִיקָה שְׁתַחַדְתָּ. *Thou renewest—&c., i. e. both by the reproaches of these my friends, and of others my professed foes—my pains, &c.* *Ib.* וְתַרְכָּה, for פְּרֻכָּה, in Hiph.: but, as the verb is apocopated, and would regularly become פְּרַכָּה, to avoid the difficulty of pronunciation, as in the segolate nouns, (Gram. Artt. 74, 2; 108; 119, 7), it takes the form פְּרַכָּה, and hence, perhaps, it ought to be considered here as forming an ἀπόδοσις to the preceding member, thus: *so, i. e. by this means, Thou makest the increase of Thine anger against me to appear.* Gram. Art. 233, 3. *Ib.* חַלְפִּות. *Changes, renewals; but, as the language is here evidently military, reinforcements.* *Ib.* צָבָא. *An army.* The ה here I take to be intensitive, as in 1 Kings, viii. 27, &c. See Nold. p. 290, sig. 28.

18. נָגַן. *Had I expired, i. e. at that time: the present*

tense here, as in other cases innumerable, taking a time present to that had in view by the context generally. The same is the case with תְּרָאֵנִי following; and also with אַחֲרֵיהֶם, and אִיבְּלָה, in the next verse, without any *conversivum* to mark this: the doctrine about which is, therefore, a mere figment: the particle having no such conversive power in any case.

20. יְנַחֲלֵל יִשְׁיוֹת. *He would cease, lay on: i. e. to lay on* (supp. יְדוֹ) *his hand, see vr. 33 above: but here, to afflict.* מִמֶּנִּי. *From me, constr. with בְּנֵדֶל, That he would cease from me, &c.; i. e. afflict me no longer.*

21. אֲלֹךְ. *I go, constr. with אַלְעָרֶץ, to a land: not with the parenthetical clause, לֹא אֲשֻׁוֹב לִגְעָלָה. And I return not.* See Gram. Art. 241, 18.

22. עַפְּחָה אַרְצָה. *A land of singular or great darkness.* עַפְּחָה for עַפְּתָה. Gram. Art. 72: the root being עִזָּת, or עִזָּתָה. In this case, the terminating ה, named *paragogic*, will be the Arabic ة of unity, or singularity; as in عَلَامَةٌ, *a singularly learned man.* So יְשִׁיעָתָה. *Great, or singular, salvation:* —of עִזָּת Amos, iv. 3, and יְשֻׁוָּתָה, respectively. The primary notion of this root seems to be, *covering, doubling, involving, concealing, and hence, obscuring.* Chald. עִזָּת, *duplicatum.*

אַפְּלָה, *peplum.* Syr. **كَفَّ**, *duplicavit, involvit.* Ethpa. *deliquium animi passus est.* Hence, *eye-lids, will be, the coverings of the eyes, &c.* Hence, too, the coming on of dark clouds, night, &c., may be well described by this term; as also may distress, or adversity, brought on by any cause whatsoever. See Job, xi. 17; Isa. viii. 22, 23; Amos, iv. 13; 1 Sam. xiv. 28. From the term עַפְּחָה occurring at the end of the chapter here, and signifying, *giving light* — alluding, as it should seem, to its brighter season, or daytime—I take the term עַפְּרָה to signify, *the shadows of night,* or the darker periods of the land spoken of, and which are compared with אַפְּלָה, *thick or dense darkness.* With this, צְלָפְנָה, *shadow of death,* I take to be in apposition. *Ib.* סְדִירִים לֹא כְּדִירִים. *And orderless, such as was the state of primeval night, Gen. i. 2. Emptiness, and want of cultivation, with darkness: i. e. the void and the dark.* Or, as Milton words it, “*Darkness fled; Light shone, and order from disorder sprung.*” So Shakespeare, “*Let order die . . . and darkness be the burier of the dead.*” *Ib.* בְּמַיְאָךְ לְתַהְתָּה. *Lit. And it giveth light like the thick darkness; i. e. The light, which is at any time to be seen there, may more properly be termed thick darkness: or, as Milton speaks, perhaps with this very passage in his eye, “Not light, but rather darkness*

visible," &c. Job here describes the region of the dead as a dark, dreary, sunless land, such as this earth was before light shone upon it. The description is grounded, no doubt, on the real character of Oriental tombs, which are formed of large chambers, constructed under ground. In these, cells are made, in which the several coffins are placed. And, as neither light nor air can be admitted, except when opened for the reception of some new tenant, their gloom and noisome stench (see Matt. xxiii. 27) cannot well be overdone in description. See also Isa. xiv. 8, with Lowth's notes.

CHAPTER XI.

2. **אִישׁ שְׁפָתִים**. Lit. *A man of both lips.* As the tongue is often put for language of a specific sort, see ch. v. 21, and Eccl. v. 2, i. e. as *piercing, flattering, &c.*, so is the lip to represent *sentiment, the making professions, or the like.* Comp. Ps. xii. 3; xxii. 8; Zeph. iii. 9; Prov. xii. 19; xvii. 4; Job, xii. 20, &c.; and so, perhaps, Gen. xi. 1, 7.

3. **בְּדִיקָה**. *Thy strange or singular sayings, &c.* Whether we derive this word from the Heb. **בְּדַד**, Arab. **سَجَنَ**, *sejunxit*, or **בְּדַא**, Arab. **بَدَأَ**, or **بَدَّ**, *originating, feigning, being alone, &c.*, the general exegetical sense will be essentially the same, i. e. *singular, rare, novel, things, or words.* Or, if we suppose it to take its signification from **בְּדַע**, *a garment, or coat, the result will still be nearly the same, viz. cloaking, dissembling, &c.* Comp. ch. vi. 15; Isa. xxiv. 16. *Ib.* **מְכֹלָם**. *Putting to shame.* This word is nearly allied in sense and sound to the Sanscrit *Glamna*, Engl. *glum*, or *gloom*, and Lat. *calamitas*.

4. **לִקְחֵי**. Lit. *My receiving, or holding, as relating to opinions: i. e. My doctrine.* The word is manifestly a favourite with Solomon, who appears, on many occasions, to have imitated both the language and style of Job.

6. **תַּעֲלֻמוֹת**. Lit. *Hidden things; i. e. treasures:* which seems to be the proper exegetical sense of this term, in all the places in which it occurs. *Ib.* **כְּפָלִים לְתִוְשִׁיחָה**. *Two times double as to substance, wealth; i. e. greatly superior to it.* *Ib.* **עַד**. *And know thou, lit.* But imperatives are often put for futures. See Gram. Art. 239, and the LXX. in this place. The sense, then, would have been much the same if the pret. or pres. **תִּזְعַן**, or **וְתִרְעַע**, had been used; the **וְ** signifying *so, therefore, or the like: i. e.* If God had supplied thee with the real knowledge of thy state, then shouldest thou have known that He thinks lightly of thee. *Ib.* **לֹא**.

This verb I take to be the Hiph. of נִשְׁבַּע, or נִשְׁבָּע. See the Dictionaries, and comp. Job, xxxix. 17, where the context is of a kindred character. Here, however, *ascription* of the thing implied by the verb is evidently meant (see Gram. Art. 157, 6, with the note): *i. e.* Because thou art sinful, God has so dealt with thee, as thus to declare that thou art foolish and deceived. Not unlike this are the verses cited by Ibn Arabshah, in a work entitled كتاب فاكهة الخلقاء &c., p. ۲۴۷, lately published by Freytag:

وَإِذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ انْفَذَ الْقَضَاءِ
وَظَهَورُ قَهْرِ الْبَصَائِرِ بِأَنَّهَا
جَعَلَ الدِّوَاءَ لِذَلِكَ دَاءَ مُرَضًا
وَفَوَابِدَ التَّرِيَاقِ سَمًا قَاتِلًا
وَالْكُونُ خَصْمًا وَالْمَلَكُ مَنْأَقْصًا
وَالْعِيشُ مُوتًا وَالصَّدِيقُ مَقَاتِلًا

But when it is the will of God that fate should take effect, and that wrath should openly bereave, He makes medicine, for this, the cause of disease; the advantages of the specific, a killing poison. Then is all being an enemy; place, an adversary; life, death; and the friend, a destroyer.

I cannot help thinking, however, that the חכמָה, *wisdom*, here spoken of, is not the *abstract* property so called merely, but *that person who is*, in other places of Holy Scripture, termed the *Wisdom of God*; especially as the context immediately following has been cited by St. Paul, Rom. x. 6, &c., and referred to Christ. The apostle's citation, however, is generally supposed to be taken from Deut. xxx. 12, 13; which, as far as it goes, was perhaps taken by Moses from this place in Job. But, what is most remarkable, a considerable part of St. Paul's citation (vr. 7) is not to be found in Deuteronomy, but occurs here in Job only. St. Paul, therefore, whether he cited a part or not of this passage from Deuteronomy, must have taken the latter part of his citation from Job.

I believe, therefore, that he did so, and that he has put the true explanation on it; and, consequently, that Zophar here speaks of Christ. Besides, the context immediately following (here in Job) speaks not of wisdom in the abstract (and perhaps no part of the Old Testament does); but of the *person and character of God*. So again, in vr. 10, not an abstract quality, but a substantive person, must be meant. Compare also ch. xxviii. vv. 12–28, where (vr. 21) it is said to be גִּילְכָּה, *laid up, concealed*, as here. And, although this *wisdom* may be spoken of as a *property*, yet, as it is here mentioned as derived from revelation solely, it must have reference to Christ. See also Prov. viii., where something more than an abstract property must be had in view.

It is worth remarking here, too, that in the East, from the very earliest times perhaps, to the present day, the terms *wisdom* and *intelligence* have been used to designate *a person*; and that person who, as the Vicegerent of the unapproachable and invisible Deity, made, and still governs, the world. The Buddhists style this person *Buddha*, which, in the Sanscrit,—like the Greek *Δαιμων*,—signifies *Wise one*. The Brahmins have him in *Brahma*, and their most ancient pretended revelation the *Veda*, i. e. *Wisdom*, *Anglicè Wit*. So, in the Sanscrit compound *Vedavit*, i. e. *Veda-knowing*, or *Anglicè Wit-witty*. It is a curious fact, that the Oriental Philosophers, i. e. teachers of religion, have been for ages, and still are, divided on the question, whether the attributes of the Deity, as *Wisdom*, &c., have not distinct essences, i. e. are not distinct persons. See Pococke's Spec., pp. 208, 218, &c.; and Tholuck's Speculative Trinitatslehre des Späteren Orients, Berlin, 1826. The Gnostics, a race of philosophers who endeavoured to make Christianity square with their own heathenish notions, considered Christ as this person: in which they erred, not so much in the general result thus arrived at, as in the means which they had recourse to for obtaining it. And, if heathenism is nothing more than an apostasy from true religion, as many very eminent writers have held—and which must be the fact if the Bible is true—we need not at all be surprised in occasionally meeting with many coincidences of this sort. (See my Sermon on the Sabbath, with the notes, and the authors there referred to.) The following is an extract from the Dabistān, a very curious Persian work on the creeds of the East. It is taken from the eleventh doctrine, on the creed of *Hukamā*, or *Wise men*, i. e. *Philosophers*:

هداستانی هر دو گروه کنه واجب الوجود نمی تواند یافت
وجود ووحدت وتشخص وله صفات عین ذات مقدس اوست
... گفته اند حق عالم است بکلیات وبر جزئیات متغیر بر
وجه کلی چنانکه در اعتقادات یزدانیه نموده اند... گویند
حق فاعل قریب نیست چه شایسته مرتبه پادشاهی ودارائی
نباشد که بخودی خود به کارها پردازد بلکه مناسب آنست
که بیکی از پیشکاران را که به بسیاری زیرکی وتوانائی بر کارها
موصوف باشد برای امور سلطنت ورعایت تعیین نماید و او هم
بغرمان پادشاه در کارهای دیگر وزرا ونواب بر پا کند وهر یک
از نایابان گماشتگان وکارکنان معین سازند تا به امور
پادشاهی بدان گونه که خواسته خسرو وفرمان مضمبوط باشد

بنابرین عقل اولرا که بیارسی بهمن و کندخداي بروسود فروسود سروش و فرهنگ آمیغی گویند ابداع فرمود و آدم معنوی اورا نامند این الله خلقت آدم علی صورتی يعني مجرد و بسیط چون عقل کل بزرخ وجوب و امکان است و محیط طرفین وجوب جانب این اوست امکان جانب الپسر پس نفس کل از جانب الپسر که طرف امکانست حاصل شده باشد و از روی حقیقت آدم صورت عقلست و صورت حوا نفس کل از اینجهت گفته اند ظهور حوا از جانب الپسر آدم بود و صوفیه نیز برین اند چنانکه همیشه عبارت را شیخ محمد در شرح گلشن راز آورده و عیسی این الله عبارت ازین عقلست چه از حق بی واسطه صادر شده و حقیقته محمدیه نیز این عقلرا دانند ... وجود کمالات حضرت رسالت پناه پرتوی از ان جوهر است نور محمدی گویند ... و جز این نام بسیار دارد و بتوسط عقل نخستین عقل دوم و نفس و جسم فلك اطلس پدید آمد و روان ساده سپهرا حوابی معنوی گویند و بتوسط عقل دوم عقل سیوم نفس فلك ثوابت و جسم فلك ثوابت بر اینگونه ابداع عقول و نفوس شده و غیره ; i.e. *The principles of this sect are founded on intellectual proofs. Each of the two (i.e. of the Oriental, and Peripatetic philosophers, which, as the author states, ever have existed, and are still found in every part of the world) agree that the essence of God is inscrutable; that his necessary existence, unity, personality, and all his other attributes, constitute his very essence. They say that God knows every thing generally, but is, in individual things, changeable as it respects the whole: as it has been shewn in the accounts of the Yezdani. They say, too, that God is not an immediate agent; because it would be unbecoming the dignity of royalty to do any thing in his own person. On the contrary, it is most fitting that the affairs of state be committed to some one of his attendants well known for his activity and ability; that he, by the command of his sovereign, appoint other ministers and officers; and, that these again should have their emissaries and functionaries, so that the whole business of government be carried on under the commands, and according to the will, of the sovereign. On this account it is, that God created the first Intelligence, which, in the Persic, is termed Bahman, and Lord; also Berusood, Ferusood, Serush, and Farhang*

Amighi. And him they style the figurative Adam; since “God created Adam in his own form,” i.e. simply and unmixedly; and, as the universal Intelligence is the means of necessary existence and power, and comprehends both; necessary existence may be said to constitute its right side, and power its left. Hence the universal soul is obtained from the left, which is its proper place. In truth, then, Adam may be said to represent the Intelligence, and Eve the universal soul; and on this account it is, that Eve is said to have appeared from the left side of Adam. The Soofees, indeed, hold the same, as the Sheikh Mohammed has stated in his Commentary on the Gulshani Râz; and, that when Jesus is styled the Son of God, the meaning is to be sought in this first Intelligence, because he proceeded from God without any intervening agency. They also consider Mohammed as being the same Intelligence... and, as the perfections of his person constitute a ray of light from that essence, he is termed THE MOHAMMEDAN LIGHT. Besides this, he has many other such names. Now, by the mediation of the first Intelligence, was the second Intelligence, and the soul and body of the azure heavens brought into existence; and hence they style the revolving, pure, crystalline heavens, the typical Eve. Again, by the intervention of the second Intelligence, the third Intelligence, viz. the soul and body of the heavens of the fixed stars, were created; and in the same manner were the Intelligences and souls, &c.

That the philosophy of ancient Chaldea, Persia, and Egypt, contained these notions, see Bruckeri Hist. Crit. Philos. tom. i. p. 132, &c.; and my Sermon on the Sabbath, notes. This, as the author has well remarked, forms a main part of the religious philosophy prevailing in every sect in the East; and, as it is a tolerably good illustration of the sentiment of St. Paul, where he says, that “professing themselves to be wise, they became fools” (Rom. i. 22, &c.), and also of the passage before us, I have thought it worth while to give the extract, although it is longer than I could have wished. One thing to be observed here is, the immense danger of giving in to philosophical speculations on religion, and of adopting figurative interpretations in order to make every thing we may meet with square therewith; while, on the other hand, however foreign to our notions an authoritative interpretation given by an apostle may be, or however boldly figurative it may seem, it is not for us to reject it on any account whatsoever. In the present instance, as in the others referred to, the term *wisdom* appears to designate a person, and that person to be Christ. This, then, we ought

to consider as *a revealed doctrine*; but not to be recurred to, either for the purpose of establishing any similar method of interpretation in any other place, or to set on foot, much less to confirm, any philosophico-theological notions we might happen to entertain, or be disposed to adopt. In such cases, therefore, when Scripture fails to be its own interpreter in the main, our duty is to remain contentedly in ignorance.

7. חַקֵּר. *Whether (by) searching, &c. i.e. Is it possible for thee to find out, by any mode of inquiry, how subtle or learned soever it may be, the character, thoughts, modes of action, &c. of the Almighty?* The whole affair is (vv. 8, 9) too high, deep, lengthy, and broad, for thy powers to comprehend, much less to develope thoroughly (עָדִיתְכָּלִית). It seems extremely probable to me, that Zophar had in view some such reasoning as that which has just been cited from the Dabistān, which presumes to ascertain how the Almighty *must* have thought, determined, and acted, as much in the highest heavens, as in the unsearchable mysteries by which we are surrounded here below; the least of which, indeed, far exceeds the most comprehensive powers of man.

8. גָּבֵחַ. Here, perhaps, a nom. absolute. Gram. Art. 216, 10. *As to the heights, &c.* So, again, in the following member. חַמְקָה, &c. As the question here evidently is about the Almighty—not about *the search*, or any other inanimate thing—I have introduced *He is in*, &c. as the place seems to require. Comp. ch. xxii. 12.

10. אָסִינְחַלְתָּ. *If He oppose, &c.* It is evident from the context that this verb is used here in a military sense. Comp. the Arab. خَالَفَ, *adversatus fuit, repugnavit, &c.*; and ch. xx. 24; 1 Sam. x. 3; Isa. xxi. 1; and Hab. i. 11.

11. שׁוֹאֵשׁ מְתַנֵּ. *Men of, i.e. addicted to, vanity, &c.* Such He distinguishes from others: it is added אֲזִירָה, *and so, accordingly, He seeth, discovereth, iniquity.* Ib. וְלֹא יִחְבֹּןְ, and shall not he understand and act accordingly? It is thus, therefore, that He deals with thee, making every thing adverse to thee, because of thine iniquity, vr. 6.

12. אֲרִישׁ בְּבָבָ, i.e. *Even the gross, dense, insolent, man, becomes bold, impudent, daring, born as wild as the ass, even as the wild ass or onager.* The lexicographers have, for some reason or other, supposed בְּבָבָ to signify *hollow*; and hence, supposing לְבָבָ to be cognate with it, have thought that it also signified the same thing. In the Arabic, indeed, أَنْبُوبٌ signifies the spaces between the knots of a

cane or reed; and, because a reed is generally hollow, and is hence used as a tube, the notion has probably prevailed, that this word signified *hollow* also! but all this is fallacious.

The verb تَبَّ signifies *mutivit, fremuit, caper libidinosus;* تَبَّ عَنْوَدَةً, *magnifice semet extulit, et superbivit:* II. Internodia produxit planta. Cogn. أَنْبَتْ, and the Hebrew or נָבַב. The Arabic verb is, in the latter sense, well illustrated by the following verse in Ibn Arabshah's Life of Timour, p. V, Calcutta edition :

لَا يُؤْسِتَكَ مِنْ مَحْجُونٍ تَبَاعُدُهُ فَارَّ لِلْمَحْجُونِ تَدْرِيجًا وَتَرْتِيبًا
إِنَّ الْقَنَاءَ الَّتِي شَاهَدْتَ رِعْتَهَا تَنْمُو قَنْبِثُ أَنْبُوًا فَانْبُوًا

*Let not the distance of glory make thee utterly hopeless,
For it is to be obtained orderly and gradually.
The reed, too, whose height thou now seest,
Sprang up and grew knot by knot.*

I.e. it increased shoot by shoot, until it arrived at its highest point. I take גְּבוֹם, therefore, to signify *proud, insolent, &c.*

Ib. יָלַבְבֵךְ. *Takes heart, grows bold.* *Ib.* וְעִירָה, i.e. and an ass, i.e. like the ass, פְּרָא אֲדֻם, Gen. xvi. 12, because he was born hairy and was fierce, and because his posterity were, like the *wild ass*, also to be fierce, and to inhabit the desert country. The whole verse, therefore, is intended to apply to Job, as insolent, ignorant, and pertinacious.

Our Auth. Vers. has here, “*Vain man would be wise, though,*” &c. It is true the verb לְבָב may signify *being wise*, from the circumstance that the heart (לב) was supposed to be the seat of thought. But the heart was also supposed to be the seat of courage, which is only a modification of thought. In the former acceptation the passage is without point; as Job certainly made no profession of wisdom. Nor can I see any connexion whatever, between the supposition of a man's being born wild as an ass, and his being desirous to be wise, or the contrary. According to Hebrew notions, however, a *wild ass* was esteemed a ferocious animal; and, according to Syriac usage, the verb signifies, *corroboravit, audax, animosus fuit.* In the Samaritan—which is corrupt Chaldee—ausus est, vim fecit, irripuit; and, in Conj. iv. of the Arabic, *incessu vehementi fuit* (see Castell). I think, therefore, the sense given in the Translation is the true sense of this passage.

13. אָמַתְּךָה. *If thou hadst, &c.* I take all this to be in the past tense, not only because the verb הִכְנֹתָה is, but also, because the כִּיּוֹתָן, with which the 15th verse begins, requires it to be so. In this case, the imperative הַרְחִיקֵה of the 14th might also be construed as a preterite; i.e. as a present tense carried back into a past tense. But I think it ought rather to be taken as an impassioned parenthetical passage. The whole will then be as given in the text; and will imply, that if Job had formerly acted differently, i.e. with greater knowledge and less presumption, his state would now have been different from what it is: which is in unison with what is said above in vr. 6.

15. מִטְהָם ... מִטְהָקָה. *Without spot . . . been pure, &c.* The participial מִטְהָקָה is capable of two senses: the one signifying fused, as metal fused by the refiner: in this sense, it may be applied to troops thrown into disorder: the other, pure or purified, as applied to metals fused for this purpose. In the context here, it is in the parallel with מִטְהָם, without spot; and, therefore, ought to be taken as synonymous with it. In ch. xxxvii. 18, we have בְּרָאֵי מִטְהָקָה, which I take to be much the same as בְּרָאֵי מִטְהָם, as a mirror without spot, or spotless. This will throw some light on a very obscure passage in Isa. viii. 23, בַּיְלָא מִיעָשָׂע לְאַשְׁר מִזְחָק לְהָ, lit. for it shall not be darkened to her, to whom it hath been fused; i.e. made pure to her, i.e. Jerusalem, who shall now have been purified by affliction, shall be no more in a state of darkness and distressing obscurity, as in the former times, &c. Comp. Isa. i. 25, 26; and Job, x. 22. The preceding מִעָרֶךְ צִקְנָה (ch. viii. 23), I take to signify the darkening, i.e. adversity fusing, which she was to undergo as in a "furnace of affliction," ch. xlvi. 10.

16. בְּמִים וּבְמִים. *As waters, &c.; i.e. Thou shouldest think on thy troubles, as on things long gone by.*

17. וּמִצְהָרִים. *And than noon, ch. v. 14. נִקְרָם חֲלֵד,* shall a period arise, i.e. more bright and cheering than noon. Comp. Ps. cxii. 4; Isa. lviii. 8, 10. חֲלֵד signifies duration, i.e. any period of time. בְּקָרֶב I take to be the second pers. sing. pres. of kal, with the paragogic נ, and to signify, and so shouldest thou be in obscurity, i.e. adversity. In Ps. xc. 10, we have precisely the same form in בְּקָרֶב, and used likewise in the antithetic member of a sentence; i.e. and so, thus, consequently, shall we fly away: rather, I think, be in obscurity, i.e. come to the grave. Some of the ancient

versions render, *be punished*; which is not very far from the mark. So here the end is, the time of prosperity so foretold. *Ib.* בְּפָנֶיךָ תִּהְיָה. *Thou shouldest be, become, as the dawn*; i.e. thy light, prosperity, &c. should be splendid and refreshing: or, thy light should gradually rise and expand itself far and wide. Ps. xxxvii. 6, is probably an imitation of this place.

18. וְחִרְפַּת. *And hadst thou*, i.e. formerly been put to the blush, תִּשְׁבֹּב, now shouldest thou lie down in security.

19. חֲלֹוֹת. *And many should (surely) seek thy countenance.* The phrase here used seems to me to be ill understood. The verb is manifestly the same with the Arabic خَلِي, *being free from, at leisure from*, some person or thing; also, *in private intercourse with*, &c. Jauhari tells us, that خَلُوتُ الْأَيْمَةِ is the same thing as خَلُوتَةٌ, *I obtained a meeting with him in private*; and, اسْتَخَلَّهُ سَأَلَهُ أَنْ يُخْلِيَهُ لَهُ مَحْلِسَةً, *i.q. he requested another to allow him a private sitting with him*: and that there is an adage, عَبْدٌ وَخَلَّا فِي يَدِيهِ, which means, آنَّهُ مَعَ عُبُودِيَّتِهِ عَنِي, *that such an one is rich, notwithstanding his servitude*; lit. *a slave, yet fodder is in his hands!* So the cognate خَلْ or خَلْل, *an intimate friend*: root خَلَّ. So also חֲלֹוֹת above, they shall seek to be on terms of confidential intercourse, and to have the privilege of private friendly interviews, thereby allowing to thee a superiority.

20. מִמְנוֹס. *And the place of refuge*, i.e. the place to which they flee for assistance. But nouns of place are often used in the East to signify great persons, as جناب, مَسَاب; and مَانُوس, the very word in our text, as in the phrase مَيْمَنَتْ مَانُوس, i.e. *the refuge of safety*, as found on the coins of Hindustan, &c.; and may here so be applied: and, in that case, may mean idols, or the like. *Ib.* מִגְּדָּל, for מִגְּדָּל. A Chaldaïsm. *Ib.* שְׂפָרָת. Lit. *A puffing of soul*; i.e. a thing at which the mind expresses contempt or abhorrence. Comp, Mal. i. 13; and Job, xxxi. 39.

CHAPTER XII.

2. סַעֲדָתֶךָ. Auth. Ver. “*Ye are the people;*” which is both frigid and unexampled in Hebrew usage. Besides, *the people* generally are not remarkable for wisdom; not to insist on the fact that we have *no definite article* here. As a verb, however, עִמָם signifies *obscuring, shading*, or the like. See Ezek. xxviii. 3; xxxi. 8; and Lam. iv. 1. In the first of these passages, it is used in connexion with חָכָה, *wise*. In the Arabic, too, we have عَمِيمٌ, *plena, perfecta, completa res*; whence, perhaps, the notion of *people* (סַעַד) originated, as consisting of a whole society or population: and as *complete, perfect, &c.* are also included in the sense of this word, it is hence made to signify *præstantior, &c.* pars hominum (see Castell); which may, properly enough, be applied to those who are supposed to be remarkably wise. In the Samaritan, moreover, עִמָם signifies *cognovit, &c.*, and is given as a translation of עִירָן in Gen. xxvii. 2; xxviii. 16; conv. c. חָכָם. Castell. I take the word, therefore, to signify here, *profound, wise, or the like*. *Ib.* חָכָמָה תֵּחֶמְתָה. *Does, or shall, wisdom die?* By חָכָמָה is evidently to be understood here, *knowledge of divine things*, as in the Proverbs generally, and ch. i. 1-7 in particular; where it is said to be conveyed in enigmas. It is here, moreover, personified, as *ib.* ch. viii., and probably points to the person of Christ. By *wisdom*, religion has been meant in the East from time immemorial, as it is the case even now. Hence, first, the Σοφοί, afterwards Φιλόσοφοι, of ancient times, as well as the حُكَّمَاء of the present, were all *religious teachers* (note on vr. 6, above); and hence, too, by “*fools*” is not only meant the *ignorant*, but the *irreligious*. So, among the Mohammedans, the أَيَامُ الْجُهُلَةِ, *days, or times of ignorance*, as in St. Paul, mean those of heathen darkness.

3. גַּסְלִי. *Also to me there is, &c.* An idiom not unlike the Latin *est mihi*, for *habeo*. *Ib.* לְבָבֶךָ. As the heart was supposed to be the seat of the senses (vr. 12 above), לְבָבֶךָ, was also made to signify *intelligence, courage, &c.*; here an *intelligent heart*. So, on the contrary, לְבָבֶךָ לֹבֶשׂ, Prov. vi. 32, *deficient of heart*, i. e. *a fool*. Hence the Arab. verb. لَبَّ, *pollut intellectu*, and لَبَّ, *ingenium, &c.*, just as with us the

equivalent term often signifies *feeling*. *Ib.*, not *falling*, or *one falling*. Rosenmüller tells us, that we have a metaphor here, taken from persons wrestling, where *one falls* beneath the other. I doubt this: first, because no such practice was ever known among the Hebrews; and, secondly, because it is unnecessary to call in any such figure. נִפְלֵל generally signifies *falling*, as leaves from trees, persons in battle, &c.; hence would naturally enough grow out the notion of *inferiority*, with reference to something else. And such comparison is here instituted, as the מִן, prefixed to מִקְמָה, is sufficient to shew. Comp. Neh. vi. 16; Esth. vi. 13, &c. I have dwelt upon this the more particularly, because I conceive it to be monstrous in principle, to apply to classical heathen authors for illustrations, when the customs from which these are to be drawn never existed among the writers intended to be so illustrated; and, because this is very commonly done in the modern school of Germany, to the injury of revealed truth. *Ib.* וְאַתִּי. The particle אַת, *as to, with respect to*, &c. is, in very many constructions, perfectly equivalent to the particles ל, אל, or עַל. It will correspond here, therefore, to the ל, in the י preceding, and give a similar sense. The meaning will then be, But who is not intelligent as far as these things go? i.e. the deductions of a common natural understanding, such as those which you are now putting forth. See vr. 9, below.

4. שׂוֹרֵךְ לְגַעֲהָה. Lit. *A laughing (stock) or derision to his neighbour am I: one calling on God, and he shall answer Him.* Comp. Lam. iii. 14. As comparison is evidently intended, I have introduced into the translation the particles necessary to mark this. Not unlike the oblique usage of the first person here, is the construction in Freytag's Hamasa, pp. ۱۳۸ and ۱۳۹, viz. إِنْ أَكُنْ مِمَّنْ عَلِمْتَ. *If I be not of those of whom you know, &c.* Again: وَإِنْ أَكُنْ كُلُّ الْحَوَادِ. *And if I be not the whole of liberality, &c.* And again: وَإِنْ أَكُنْ كُلُّ الشَّجَاعَةِ, &c. *And if I be not the whole of valour, &c.: i. e. If I am not the great exemplar of these virtues, the person to whom all comparison in this respect is to be referred, still, &c.* So Hom. Odyss. β. 40: “ οὐχ ἵκας οὐτος ἀνὴρ . . . ὁ λαὸν ἡγείρει.” —“ *Non procul ille vir—qui populum congregavi.*” *Ib.* שׂוֹרֵךְ צְדִיק. This is added apparently to shew, and to express, with some feeling of detestation, that the just and

good are here on principle derided. The next verse exhibits a case exemplifying this: viz.

5. לְפִיד בָּאֵלֶּלֶת. With the particle of comparison, as before,—לְפִיד בָּאֵלֶּלֶת אֲנָכִי בַּכּוֹן לְמַעֲדִי וְנוּ—nothing being more common than such omissions. *Ib.* לְעַתָּהוּת לְעַתָּה, &c. Some copies read לְעַשְׂתָּהוּת, in the singular: but this is of little importance; the exegetical sense remaining much the same in either case. Lit. *As a lamp of contempt, or contemptible, to the boasting, or boastings, &c., of the tranquil, or dissolute.* This word has been supposed to have two totally different significations: the one, *brightness, splendour, &c.*; the other, *thought, estimation, or the like.* I believe it has but one. In the Arabic we have عَتَّ, *identidem dixit, corripuit gravibus, verbis, &c.* Cogn. عَتَّ, *errosit tinea lanam.* And in the eighth conj., *se scire simulavit, et integrum narraret;* and عَتَّ, *vitosum fuit dictum, عَتَّي, modum excessit, عَتَّي, mala dedit:* which are, perhaps, all in some degree cognate. In Ps. cxlv. 4, we have שְׁתַחַנְתִּי עַ, usually translated *thoughts:* in Jon. i. 6, תַּחַנֵּן עַ, *He will think, consider:* in Dan. vi. 4, תַּחַזֵּעַ, *He thought, determined.* But, in Jer. v. 28, שְׁרַעַ, *they have become rich, splendid:* so שְׁוֹר עַ, *splendid,* Ezek. xxvii. 19; and שְׁתַּחַת עַ, Cant. v. 14. In these two latter cases, the LXX. and the Syriac seem to have taken the word, as if the same with שְׁתַּחַת, *making, or fabricating;* in the other versions it is as usually taken. Which seems to shew, that no authority better than conjecture has been had recourse to by either of them. I may perhaps be allowed, therefore, to have recourse to conjecture likewise. The Arabic roots, then, just cited, seem to agree in the idea of *enouncing something, either true or false, good or bad,—of effectually piercing through, being excessive, &c.;* hence of *reviling, injuring, taunting, in such enunciation, &c.* One or other of these acceptations will, perhaps, suit all the passages in which the word is found: viz. Ps. cxlv. 4, his *evil enouncements, biting scurrilities, &c.*; Jon. i. 6, *Will declare, give out, some powerfully efficient edict, whereby we shall be saved;* so also Dan. vi. 4; Jer. v. 28; *have become imperious, insolent, taunting;* Ezek. xxvii. 19, *perforating, piercing, i. e. implements of agriculture, war, &c.;* and Cant. v. 14, שְׁרַעַ, *the piercing of ivory, i. e. probably, such ivory net-work as we see in the Chinese spheres, very curiously perforated and wrought.* *Ib.* אֲנָכִי עַ. *At ease: i. e. in possession of great wealth, and therefore insolent, lax, dissolute, &c.:* and such were the merchants of Arabia, to a great degree,

in the days of Strabo, who says, lib. xvi. (ed. Casaub. p. 535): “Διὰ δὲ τὴν ἀφθονίαν τῶν καρπῶν, ἀσγύδη, καὶ ράφινοις τοῖς βίσιοι εἰσὶν οἱ ἄνθεωποι κοιτάζονται δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν ψίζῶν τῶν δένδρων, ἐκτέμνοντες (οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ δημοτικοί) ὅποιςχόμενοι ὁ οἰ σύνεγγυς δεῖ τὰ φορτία, τοῖς μετ’ αὐτοὺς παρεδόντασι μέχρι Συρίας καὶ Μεσοποταμίας. *Homines propter maximum fructuum copiam OTIOSI SOCORESQUE vivunt. In radicibus arborum cubant, excidentes plerique de vulgo, atque inde merces proximi suscipientes protinus alter alteri consequenti tradunt, usque in Syriam atque Mesopotamiam.* That the Arabians followed merchandise to a very considerable extent in the precious metals, precious stones, &c., is shewn from various authorities in the Introduction, p. 55. *Ib.* in בְּכָנָן, &c., where the comparison appears to be carried on, but requiring that אֲהַרְתָּה be supplied from the preceding verse; or, at least, אֲנָכִי, I. לְמַעַן עִזִּי רַגֵּל פֹּקֶד, root מַעַד, or a participle of the form פֹּקֶד, and then will imply *an agent*. I prefer the first. The Arabic معَد, *celeriter traxit*, and hence abs. *perculsus*, will easily supply the kindred sense, *tottering, as to a fall; vacillating, stumbling*; just as the Heb. שׁוֹר, *hastening, hurrying, &c.* is taken: Isa. xxviii. 16. *The believer shall not hurry, i. e. stumble, and so be confounded.* Comp. Rom. ix. 33; x. 11; where the true sense is given.

Albert Schultens has well illustrated this from the Arabic. I give his Latin translation: “*Deus stabilivit crus meum, quum jam jam lapsarem.*” Hamasa. On which the scholiast Tebrizi says: “*Offensio in gressu proverbialiter designat interitum, ruinamve.*” And again: “... Neque gressus inter nos lapsabundi cæspitant,” where the scholiast gives a similar interpretation.—The Proverbs of Meidani, as far as edited by H. A. Schultens, present another good illustration of this passage. Prov. cxxxii: أَتَقْ أَلَّهُ فِي جَنَبِ أَخِيكَ وَلَا تَعْدَحْ فِي سَاقِهِ. *Deum cole fratrem tuum observando, neque suffringendo ei crura.* Id est,” adds he, “*Perdendo ejus famam, existimationem, et fortunas.*” See Schult. Orig. Heb., lib. i. cap. ii. § 15. In Hariri Makam. 50, we also have,

قَبْلَ زَوَالِ الْقَدْمِ وَقَبْلَ سُوءِ الْمَصْرَعِ.

.... *Before the fall of the foot, and before the evil of downfall.* Opposed to this is the phrase ثابت قدم, *firm of foot*, as in the adage,

ثَابِتٌ قَدْمٌ بَغْفَتْ كَسِي بَدْ نَمِي شَودْ.

“*A resolute person (i. e. firm of foot) is not to be diverted*

from his purpose by the advice of any one."—ROEBUCK's Oriental Proverbs, part i. § ii. num. 658. More literally, and more applicable to our purpose, *He who stands firmly does not become bad at the saying of any one*: i. e. He whose foundation is good is not to be moved at mere evil report. We have, moreover, a good illustration of this expression in Freytag's Hamāsa, p. ۵۹, in these words: ثم وضع قدمه على الارض فقال من ازالها عن مكانها فله ما يده من الابل قلم بقم البه احد. Then he (Amir Ibn Ohaimar) placed his foot on the earth, and said: *He that moves it away from its place shall have a hundred camels. And not so much as one man arose against him.* Here, in Job, the sense seems to be not unlike our *kicking out, away, &c.* Comp. chh. xviii. 11; xxx. 12.

6. **יָשַׁלְחָה.** *They are tranquil, relaxed, dissolute: opposed to* בָּרֶךְ, *bound, pressed.* Arab. سَلَيٰ, *liquavit butyrum*; Jauhari, وهو في السلوى العسل. *And SALWA is a name for honey;* وهو في سلوة العيش أي في رغد desire, wish. On the form of the verb, see Gram. Art. 119, 11. *Ib.* לִשְׁרִידִים. *Of the destroyers, lit. violent;* where ל has the force of a genitive, as in לְדוֹיד מְזֻמָּר, &c. Some make this word to mean robbers. The general acceptation of it seems to suit the context best here. *Ib.* וַתִּתְחַדֵּה. Lit. *Things greatly confided in.* See Gram. Art. 154, 12, and the note. On the force of the plural form here, *ib.* Art. 223, 3. *Ib.* לְאַשְׁר. *Propterea quod.* בְּגַדְוֹן. *Into his hand, i. e. his power.* *Ib.* הַבִּיא. *Hath brought in, supply,* נִכְזָא, *income.* See Gram. Art. 230. I cannot, therefore, accede to the opinion of Rosenmüller and others, who tell us that such passages as this mean, "manum suam pro Deo habere," as in Gen. xxxi. 29, &c., where we have הַשִּׁילָל יְדֵי. I suspect that אל (usually of אל, or אֵיל, power) is nothing more than the demonstrative pronoun *this, these;* and that the meaning is, *My hand, or power (is equal) to this, i. e. to do it:* as in Gen. xxxi. 29, &c. *לְעֲשֹׂות עַמְּכֶם.* And, if so, Habak. i. 11 is not an instance requiring that explanation, any more than this in Job. So the phrases בְּיָדֵךְ, Exod. ix. 3; בְּיָד עַמְּךָ, Lev. xxv. 35; 2 Sam. iii. 12; xiv. 19, where we have אשׁר for יְשַׁׁלְחָנָה construed with ל. So Job, xxxi. 27, so לְאַל יְדֵי, לְפִי יְדֵי, לְפִי יְדֵי q. i. *he gave him under the hand and strengthened him.* —*pedi طاقته اي.* And the hand signifies power. So, *he gave him the hand, i. e. he strengthened him: and, there are not to me,*

towards such an one, two hands: i. e. forbearance (אָזֶן לְ). The word בְּפָלֹגִי זְדִים is also used to signify favour; and then the plural takes the form בְּדִי עַנְדִּי; as, قَاتِلْ لَهُ عِنْدِي بَدِي وَأَنْعَمًا. *For surely with me he has favours and benefits:* تَكُنْ لَكَ فِي قَوْمِي بَدْ بَشَّكُرُونَهَا. *May thy hand be such on my people (that), they may be thankful for it.* See the rest of the idioms in Jauhari, which are numerous; and Schleusner, Lex. in Vet. Test. Græc. in voce χειρίς. In this case, therefore, as God is said to have brought wealth into the hand of such an one, there is for these things a hand, i.e. a power (with him), to perform them, يَدُ اللَّهِ لِعَصْوَتْ يَدُ اللَّهِ, &c. We have a usage not unlike this in the Ennawābig of H. A. Schultens, Lugd. Batav. 1772, p. 8, viz. وَحْذَ بَاهِدِينَا إِلَى كَسْبِ مَا تَحْبُّ وَتَرْضِي. “*And take hold of our hands, for the acquisition of what you love and wish.*” This, I think, will throw some light on another passage, which has hitherto appeared very obscure to many. It is Exod. xvii. 16. וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה צְבָאֹת יְהוָה. For he said: *Because (his) hand (has been) against the throne of God, Jehovah's war (shall be) against Amalek from generation to generation.* The meaning of which is: Because Amalek has made war against Israel, amongst whom Jehovah sits and rules as a king (Numb. xxiii. 21; xxiv. 27; and, in Exod. xxiv. 10, whose throne is described), he has in fact exerted his power, put forth his hand, against the throne of God himself, on the principle of, “*He that toucheth you, toucheth the apple of his eye.*” Zech. ii. 12. Le Clerc seems to have been the first among the moderns, who saw the true meaning of this passage, although the ancient Syriac, as well as the Persian of Tawusi, also gave it. Le Clerc, however, thinks נֶגֶב, banner, instead of נֶגֶב (a defective form of נֶגֶב), ought to be read here, because the term נֶגֶב, *my banner*, occurs in the preceding verse, and the mention of war in this; which is ingenious: but hitherto has been sanctioned by neither MS. nor ancient version.

7. וְאַוְלָם. *But, nevertheless, &c.* Ib. חֲרֵבָה, and vr. 8, for חֲרֵבָה, with a single epenthetic ה, implying a consequence. Gram. Art. 235. The ה is here in its light or single form, as in אַפְרֵבִין. The following are also instances, which I had not observed when the last edition of my Hebrew Grammar went to press: viz. Numb. xxiii. 13; Deut. xxix. 14;

xxxii. 10; Judg. v. 26; Obad. v. 13. See also Gram. Art. 175, 21-24.

8. אָשְׁלַל־אָשִׁיר, *i. e.* supplying the ellipsis, שִׁיחַת שִׁיחַת לְאַרְצָה; after which is added, as before, and for the same reason, וּרְאֵת. Some take שִׁיחַת here to mean *speak*, as if it were the Hiphhil of שֹׁמֵחַ, for שִׁיחַת. But, no such Hiphhil form occurs: and, when the word does occur, the context requires that it signify *enounce, declare, &c.*, but not *speak, or ash*, in the sense of putting a question. See Judg. v. 10; Ps. cv. 2, &c. I have taken it therefore in the sense of *shoot, twig*, in which it occasionally occurs. See Gen. ii. 5, &c.

9. Supply here, לְאָמֵר, *saying*, which the passage manifestly requires. *Ib.* יְדֻעַ, *hath known*, *i. e.* habitually, and does so still. Gram. Art. 237, note, *ib.* The passage, from vr. 7 to this place, is well illustrated by Theodoret's Sermon on Providence, Paley's Theology, and the Bridge-water Treatises.

10. الَّذِي يَبْدِئُ نَفْسَهُ بِيَدِهِ, &c. So in the Arabic, حَدِيجَةٌ. *In whose hand (is) the soul of Khadijah.—Ib.* וּרוּחָה. *Yea, or even, the spirit, &c.*; which is a climax, and periphrasis declaring the power of God. This passage was probably in the eye of Solomon when he wrote Eccles. iii. 21; viii. 8; xi. 5; xii. 7.

11. מְלִין תְּבִחָן. *Try, or prove, sentences, sentiments, sayings.* מְלִיל is cognate with נְמַלֵּל, נְמַלֵּת, &c., signifying *cutting, deciding, &c.*, as elsewhere shewn: not merely *speaking*. Besides, the palate proves or tries meat, as to its nutritive goodness, not merely whether it is meat of this or that specific name or character. The passage signifies, therefore, that the ear enables a man to judge of the goodness or not of a doctrine, just as the palate does of the goodness or badness of food. And to this the context agrees.

12. בִּישִׁים. *In, or with, confirmed, established, hence, aged men.* I cannot agree with Dr. Gesenius, who seems to suppose that this is the same word with the صَمَدُونُ, of the Syrians, or قَسِيسٌ, *senex*, of the Arabs. It seems much more natural to suppose that, as שִׁבְעַי signifies *substance* generally, and hence שִׁבְעַי, a *substantial or respectable man*, שִׁבְעַי is nothing more than a reduplication of this, signifying, the *more respectable, aged, &c. of society*; which the cognate roots will abundantly support: *e.g.* أَسَّ, *fundamenta jecit*: whence

אָסָסֶׁת, *fundamentum*, and אָסֵבֶן, *radix cuiusque rei*, &c. Chald. Syr. and Arab. נְדָבָה, *curavit*; אַסְמָה, *fundum*; אַשְׁנָה, *senex*. Syr. סָנוּבָה, *sanavit*. Heb. שָׁבֵית, *fundamentum*. Chald. אַשְׁנָה, *fundamenta*. Syr. Chald. אִירָת, *i. q.* Heb. שָׁבֵית, whence נִירָת, *fortis*: as a verb, חַרְחַרְתָּשָׁה, *became firm*, men. I think, therefore, that it is quite unnecessary to have recourse to a word whose first radical letter is quite at variance with that here used, especially as שְׁמַעַת is obviously derived from a root cognate with הַשְׁמָן, *hard*, *firm*; and, therefore, formed by the analogy had recourse to in this. *Ib.* וְאַרְךָ. *And length*; an abstract used for a concrete. Supply בְּ, from the former member.

13. *כְּנָמָו עַמָּו*, or *גְּנָמָו עַמָּו*. *So with him*: the comparison manifestly receiving its completion here, as the terms בְּבִיכָה and תְּבִיכָה, corresponding with similar terms in the preceding verse, tend to shew. I have continued the interrogatory form to this place, which the passage manifestly requires.

14-19 contain matter adduced in proof of what has just been said: viz. of the wise, great, and irresistible operations of God. The allusions, in this 14th verse, are probably made with reference to the destruction of Sodom and the neighbouring cities; which might have taken place about the time in which the ancestors of Job placed themselves in the land of Uz. This passage is apparently alluded to by Isaiah, ch. xxii. 22, and Rev. iii. 7. In vr. 15 we have, apparently, another allusion to the land of Sodom, &c., which became a sea. In vr. 18 the sense seems to be, *He lays open*, i. e. *undoes*, *the decrees*, or *decretal powers*, *of kings*, and then girds up their loins for captivity and slavery. 17. 19, מַלְךָ יְצָרִים, and vr. 19, פְּגֻנִים, *causes to march*, i. e. from their posts and dignity, making them *a spoil* to their conquerors. From the circumstance of Jethro's being priest (פָּה) of the whole district, as it should seem, of Midian, he must have been possessed of very considerable political power; as must also Melchisedec, who was king of Salem, and a priest of the Most High. Some difficulty has, however, been created here, as to the force of the term שׂוֹלֵב: some wishing to make it signify, *deprived of sense*; others, *spoiled*; and others, *spoil*. The first of these have been greatly influenced by the parallel, יְהוָלֵל, *and*, as they would have it, by the verb תְּהַלֵּל in Ps. lxxvi. 6. But the context in this place stands in need of no such meaning: *spoiled*, or *carried away as spoil*, suiting the context, according to my notions,

infinitely better. Nor is it necessary to suppose that הַזְלֵל, in the parallel, must necessarily change, or altogether regulate, the sense of שׁוֹלֵל: it is quite enough to satisfy the parallelism, if the general exegetical sense is analogous. Now, to make *judges, counsellors of state*, and generally persons high in office, *fools*, or *mad*, is much the same thing as to say that they shall *fall from power*, and *become captives*, or *spoiled*, by their enemies, or a *spoil* to them. I prefer the latter sense; because, first, I find nothing restricting this term (שׁוֹלֵל) to the sense of a passive participle: and the (sing.) number is against it. In the second place, וְיָשַׁב signifies *spolia bellica*, in Castell.; Aquila has λάφυα; —Arab. شَلَّ, *propulit*; *bello insecutus fuit*: شَلَّانْ, *propelentes*; *homines dispersi in varias partes*:—all of which seems to me sufficiently strong to determine our question in this place. In the next verse, many have taken בִּמְרָגִים as signifying, He again restoreth them to power, by a solemn investment and girding with sword-belt. So Dathe, &c. But against this the context militates, which speaks of deprivation, not of restoration, in the main. Besides, there is a manifest difference between the sense of the verbs אָסַר and אָיר: the latter generally signifying, girding up so as to make fast; the former, tying up so as to deprive of power: as in the case of captives, which are hence termed אָשָׁרִים and אָסִירִים. Comp. ch. xxxviii. 3; xl. 7; and 2 Kings, xvii. 4; xxiii. 33, &c. Whence it must be evident, that the remark in Simonis Lex. Winer's edit. &c., sub voce מְחֻנָּב, stating that חֲלֵצִים means the softer part of the flesh, &c.; while מְחֻנִּים means the harder, and the part on which burdens are placed (*i.e.* the shoulders), is a mere fancy. Nor, again, will Ps. lxvi. 11 in any degree tend to prove the latter assertion. For here, מִזְעַקָּה בְּמִתְגִּנִּי cannot mean *weight upon our loins*, but *pressure, binding*, &c. See the root עַזָּה, and cogn. צַקֵּן. It is true, Amos (ii. 13) speaks of the *pressure* of a cart-load; but then this is spoken of in the sense of *pressure*, and not as of the weight of a burden. The whole is therefore groundless, and mere fancy. The whole of this last verse is used, apparently, in the same sense as אִירָגִים is in the 12th. *Ib.* סְלָפֶן. Much has been said on the etymology of this word; but, as far as I can see, with little certainty or truth; although a sense has been obtained not unsuitable to the places in which it is found. My belief is, that both Schultens and Michaelis (Suppl. Lex. Heb.) have taken the wrong Arabic root, viz. سَلَف, instead of صَلَف: the latter of which is constantly used in a bad sense, as here, and one which seems to me to be most suitable, as

صَلْفَاءٌ, *hard, barren ground*; صَلْفٌ, *empty, boasting person*, &c.; وَسَحَابٌ صَلْفٌ, *also, a cloud that has little water in it, but much thunder*: and the adage, رُبَّ صَلْفٍ تَحْتَ الْرَّاعِدَةِ Many a boaster under a thundering sky, applied to one who is ready enough to promise, but never to perform. This adage is manifestly had in view in the Ennawâbig of H. A. Schultens, Lugd. Batav. 1772, p. 10, حَجَّذَا الْوَادِي أَذَا وَعَدَ وَالصَّادِقُ أَذَا وَعَدَ Welcome the rainy cloud when it thunders, and the true man when he promises. See also his notes. And again: مَنْ يَبْغِي فِي الدَّيْنِ يَصْلَفُ. أَيْ لَا يَحْكُمُ عِنْدَ النَّاسِ. *He who acts perfidiously as to debt, fails*; i. e. is neither favoured nor beloved by men. If, then, this be the root, *emptiness*, or the like, will be the leading notion contained in our word; which, when applied in a causative form, as in פְּלִבָּן, will signify, to make or pronounce *empty, void, ruined*, &c. as shall best suit the context: and receiving its point here from the opposition it bears to the term אִיתָנִים, or אִתְשִׁים, *substantial, wealthy, established, aged, and reverential personages*. Not unlike this is the passage in Harith's Moallakat Poem, vr. ۴۲, ed. Vullers:

وَأَتَيْنَاهُمْ بِتِسْعَةِ أَمْلَاكٍ كَرَامٍ أَسْلَابُهُمْ أَعْلَاءٌ.

"Et adduximus ad eos novem reges illustres, quorum praedae erant opimæ et præclaræ."

20. شֶׁפֶה לְגַעֲמִינִים. Lit. *The lip of the trusty*. By the first of these words is generally meant *profession*, just as פִּי signifies either *the mouth*, or *the thing, command, &c. uttered by it*. See ch. xi. 1; Isa. xxxiii. 19; Zeph. iii. 9; Ps. xii. 3, 4; Prov. vii. 7, &c. The form of construction is here obviated by the insertion of the particle לְ. *Ib.* גַּעֲמִינִים. Lit. *Those who have acquired trust, or confidence*, and hence *permanency* in their posts: such being the force of the Niphal form. Gram. Art. 157, 19. See Prov. xi. 13; Numb. xii. 7, &c., usually in a good sense. *Ib.* טַעַם. Lit. *And the taste*: but, as the judgment may hence be said to be guided, the term is frequently used for *decision, or decree*, and hence for *respect, or authority*, particularly in the Chaldaic; to which the language of this book greatly inclines. So we have, in Latin, *sapientia* from *sapor*; and *insipidus*, tasteless, for *foolish*. —Comp. Ezr. v. 9; vi. 14; vii. 23; Jon. iii. 7; Dan. iii. 12, 29, &c.

21. שֹׁפֵךְ בָּא. Lit. *Pouring out contempt*, i. e. as out

of a vessel. *Ib.* גְּדִיקִים. Lit. *Liberals*: and hence applied to princes. See Prov. xxv. 7; 1 Sam. ii. 8, &c. *Ib.* גְּמַזֵּחַ. In Ps. cix. 19, גְּמַזֵּחַ should seem to signify a girdle; and, as the girdle implied *activity*, *strength*, or the like, it is not improbable that this is likewise the sense here. In Isa. xxiii. 10, this too is most probably its signification. Now, as we have in the cognate roots זָרַח, זָרַת, and זָרָה, the notion of *distance*, *elevation*, *distinction*, *brightness*, &c., it is probable that both גְּמַזֵּחַ and גְּמַזֵּה are nothing more than Hebrean nouns, derived from one or other of these cognate roots.

From the last we have גְּמַזֵּה, and גְּמַזֵּחַ, signifying, *excentricity*, *vehemens scintillatio prunæ*, &c. *Insolence*, *violent heat*, *rage*, or the like, will suit our context here well. In the other places, *splendid*, *dazzling*, *garment*, or *cincture*, is perhaps meant. *Ib.* אֲפִיכִים. Of the haughty. The root is evidently אָפָק. Arab. أَفَقُ, *concinnavit inspissando*; whence أَفِيقُ, *valde præstans et perquam liberalis*,—*de equo, velox, cursu præcellans*.—Castell. Hence أَفَاقٌ, *large tracts of country*, &c. قَالَقْتُ الَّذِي بَلَغَ النَّهَايَةَ فِي الْكَرِيمِ, i. e. الْأَفَقُ, is one who is excessively liberal.—Jaulhari. When applied to streams, it will necessarily signify *swift* and *full*; when to men, those *elevated in station*, *powerful*, and *violent*: comp. Isa. viii. 7; Job, vi. 15, &c. We have, too, Job, xl. 18, אֲפִיקִין בְּחֹשֶׁשָׁה, which I have, with Rosenmüller, rendered *tubes of brass*, as being channels for the marrow, just as the bed of a river is for the running stream (אֲפָק, i.e. when full and overflowing). But, as أَفَاقٌ signifies *viarum diverticula et inflexiones*, the bones of an animal, if supposed to be composed of brass or copper, may well enough be represented by such fusion of these metals as may imitate the *branching out* of the bones from some principal one; especially as the following member of the verse cited compares the same bones to bars of iron.—So Harith, in his Moallakat, vr. oΛ :

وَفَكَنَا غُلَّ أَمْرِئَ الْقَبِيسِ عَنْهُ بَعْدَ مَا طَالَ حَبْسُهُ وَالْعَنَاءُ.

“ *Deinde fregimus Amrulkeisi vincula, postquam diu vinctus erat et vexatus.* ”

22. מִנְיָה חַשְׁבָּה. Of darkness, as a genitive case, see Gram. Art. 224, 11. Rosenmüller thus: “ *Abstrusa profert ex tenebris, et tartareas umbras educit in lucem:* ” which I cannot allow. מִנְיָה I think cannot bear the sense of *profert*:

nor is it elsewhere construed as such with עַמְקָות. His bringing of *hellish darkness* into light, as proposed for the next member, is, moreover, heathenish. My opinion is, that by עַמְקָות is here meant, *deeply laid schemes*, such as those of the powerful, mentioned in the preceding verse, usually are. See Isa. xxxi. 6; Prov. xxiii. 27, &c. By *darkness* is most likely meant, *evil, not fit to be known*, and therefore kept secret. If then we supply this word (עַמְקָות) to the next member, we shall have a climax : yea even the secret things of, or belonging to, the shadow of death : *i. e.* of deadly and murderous character he bringeth out into the light, and duly exposes ; and, by this means, reduces and ruins their contrivers. This, I think, is given as a reason for what had just been said ; or, as the Latin adage is, “ *Quos Deus perdere vult, prius dementat.* ”

23. מִשְׁגַּנָּה. *Multiplying.* This word is pure Chaldee, or Syriac, as is the use of ל marking an accusative after a transitive verb. *Ib.* פָּתַח, *expanding, extending*, as a consequence of the multiplying just mentioned. *Ib.* מִזְרָחֵי, *i. e.* And leadeth or reduceth them. Some have thought, and with reason, that, as this is parallel to יִאֲבֹרֶם, it ought to be taken in a bad sense, either signifying captivity, or at least, the bringing of such people back to their original boundaries and circumstances. Our term *reduce* affords at once an exact translation and interpretation of the Hebrew מִזְרָחֵי. The following verse is to the same effect.

24. מִסְרֵר. As in vr. 20, *causing to depart, pass away, &c.* the heart, wisdom, or courage, of the heads, chiefs, of such people, and so making them to wander and finally to perish : which is, perhaps, only an amplification of what had been said in vr. 22. Comp. ch. vi. 18.

25. נַפְלָה כְּשַׂפְתָּה. *They (now) feel, grope ; i. e.* being deprived of light, and therefore of the use of their eyes, they try like blind men what can be done by groping, or feeling about. For the precise force of this term, see my Sermons and Dissertations, p. 181–2. Dr. Gesenius translates this passage, “ *palpant tenebras,* ” as if this darkness was to be touched or felt ! He then cites Exod. x. 21, where we have נַפְלָה כְּשַׂפְתָּה, which is usually taken to mean, *darkness that may be felt :* and so Rosenmüller takes it. In such constructions as these, however, it is to evince the greatest ignorance, or disregard, of Hebrew Grammar to suppose that the particle ב ought in every case to be prefixed, if the sense in *darkness* was intended to be conveyed. See my Gram. Art. 219, with note, and Art. 220. The Jerusalem-Targum, therefore, as cited by Rosenmüller in loc., has,

beyond all doubt, given the true sense of this passage; *i. e.* the Egyptianus should grope or feel about *in* darkness. Comp. Deut. xxviii. 29. If we take מַרְשׁ, or מִרְשׁ, as a root cognate with שָׁבֵךְ here, we shall see reason sufficient why the form used is שָׁבֵךְ, instead of שָׁבֵכְ.—*Ib.* the verse concludes with the sentiment previously expressed, viz. that having lost their wisdom, strength, and sight, they wander and err like the drunkard. See Introd. p. 80.

CHAPTER XIII.

1. חִזְכָּל Behold, the whole, *i.e.* of the particulars previously mentioned. חִזְכָּנוּ. And, at that time, consequently considered. Gram. Art. 233, 4.

2. לֹא נִפְלֵל, &c. See on vr. 3, last chapter.

3. אַוְלָם. But, otherwise, nevertheless, I will speak of God; *i.e.* I would rather change the theme—as in ch. v. 8—it being a much more profitable, and indeed a wiser, thing, to investigate our question from its very fountain-head. אלְלֶשֶׁת, and אַלְלָא, do not necessarily signify *to* the Almighty, or *to* God, no more than לֹא, vv. 7, 8, does *to* God. Nor will the context here justify any such rendering. See Nold. Concord. Part. p. 41, sig. 9. So πρός often occurs in the Greek Test. See Schleusner, Wahl, &c.

4. טְפֵלִי-שְׁקָר. The first of these words signifies generally in the Chaldee, *joining*, *adjoining*, *plaistering over*, &c.: in the Syriac, *defiling*, *polluting*: and in the Pihel form, *closely prosecuting any thing*. The cognate form in the Arabic gives the same sense, as applied to language. طَفْلَ الْكَلَامِ تَطْعِيْلًا تَدْبِرَةً. *He applied sedulously to (his) composition*, *i.e.* he well considered it. Kāmoos. In these senses, it seems to be cognate with the Chaldaic לְקָחַ, *adhæsit*, and תְּפִלַּת, *adhærere fecit*; and the Arabic ثَقْنَزْ, *subsedit*: ثَاقَلْ, *comedit* crassamentum—consedit cum alio, &c.: أَشْقَلْ, *sedimentum fecit*: and شَقْلَ, *qui comedit* הַפְלָא: and شَاقْلَ, *sedimentum quod subsidet*, pec. *Fimus*. See on ch. vi. 6. Hence the בְּקָל of Ezek. xiii. 10, 11-14; xxii. 28; *the untempered mortar* of the Auth. Vers.,—a term not sufficiently condemnatory. “*Forgers*” of lies, seems to me to fall short of the mark. *Glozers over, deckers out, of falsehood*, *i.e.* persons whose object it is to put off that which is false for truth. See the passages in Ezekiel just mentioned; and, if the term

is to be used in a medical sense, as the following seems to intimate, then *the anointers, plasterers over, &c. of falsehood*, i.e. in order to impose what is corrupt upon the unsuspecting or uninformed, for health and soundness. *Ib.*

רְפָאִים אֱלָלִים. Of the sense of the first of these words, there can be no doubt; nor can there be any, as far as I can see, that the second must mean *idol*. The Jews, holding as they did, that an idol was nothing in this world, a thing of nothing and vanity—as they very well might (see 1 Cor. viii. 4)—caine next to the conclusion that **אֱלָלִים**, which signifies *idol*, must, therefore, mean *nothing, or vanity*, also. These blind guides our first lexicographers necessarily followed; and these, too, the German lexicographers of the present day—thinking with them, as they very much do, on subjects of theology—also follow. There are, however, but three passages in the whole Bible, viz. this under consideration, Jer. xiv. 14, and Zech. xi. 17, that can be made to bear this sense at all: and in these, the term *idol* will suit the context, as I think, much better. In the remaining seventeen, nothing but *idol* can be used. Let us now see how the word might have been derived. The root must be **אֱלָל**, which in Chald. signifies *exploravit*; and **אֱלָלִים**, *exploratores*. So the Syr. **לְפָאֵי אֱלָלִים**, *dux, explorator, &c.*:

the same is the case with the Samaritan. In Arab. **جَلَّ**, *cito ivit* (Gr. **θέω**, *curro*, **θάω**, *video cum stupore*: whence **جَلِيلٌ**), *nituit, resplenduitque color: perturbatus fuit, &c.* **جَلَّ**, *fædus, jusjurandum: radix, origo: Deus.* The cognate roots are **الله**, **علّه**, **علل**, **علل**, **علل**, and perhaps **علل**, **علل**, and **علل**. The particle **الل**, is probably derived either from **الل**, or **الله**, implying a strong prohibition, grounded on an imprecation: not from **الل**, in the sense of *nothing* or *vanity*. Our phrase, **רְפָאִים אֱלָלִים**, must, therefore, signify *healers, or physicians of, or attached to, idols*; i.e. as these were regularly teachers of religion, *idolatrous teachers, healers, &c.* learned or wise men (and such, as already remarked, are the **حُكَمَاء** of the East even now), recommending the doctrines of idolatry.

5. **הַחֲרֵשׁ תְּחִרֵשׁוּן.** This reduplication, with the paragogic **ו**, is used to imply excess. Gram. Art. 222, 4; 235. *Ib.* **וְתִהְיָה.** *Then, i.e. consequently* (Gram. Art. 232, 4, &c.), would it, this silence, be to you for (true) wisdom. The word **חֲכַמָּה**, *wisdom*, has reference to the preceding **רְפָאִים**, *physicians*, who were the professors of it, i.e. **حُكْمَة**. These, Dan. ii. 12, are termed generally **חֲכִימִים**; in vr. 13,

עַמְּפִימִיא : and, in vv. 2, 10, the different specific classes are enumerated. Well indeed might Job declare, that this would be wisdom with his opponents ; for, there is no surer mark of true wisdom than silence, where real knowledge is not possessed ; or of folly, to be full of talk on all such questions.

6. שְׁמָעוּנָא. *Hear ye now, &c.* Job, having obtained silence, first attacks the principles of his opponents, on the grounds already alluded to ; affirming that what they advanced was deceitfully and hypocritically said, excusing God indeed, and endeavouring to justify Him, but in a way which He must necessarily abhor ; and which was most likely to bring down heavy judgments on themselves. God, he seems to say, requires no arguments to be adduced in His favour, which are not grounded on truth.

8. חֲקֵנָיו תִּתְּשִׂאָן. *Will ye accept His person, &c.* A common way of speaking of favour shewn in judgment ; a thing forbidden by all laws. *Ib.* אָסֶר לְאָלָה. *If, or putting the case that, for God, &c.* The verse may mean, Will ye favour him in his cause ? or will ye take upon you openly to discuss the matter for him ? i.e. Will ye attempt to do either the one or the other ? For so the interrogatives וְ, and מִנּוּ, are often found. See Gen. xxvii. 21 ; 2 Sam. xvii. 6, &c. This last I take to be the true sense of the passage ; and to imply, that, with their sentiments, this would be a condemning undertaking.

9. פִּי-חַדֵּךְ. *That one, i.e. I, or any one else, impersonally, should thoroughly investigate your principles ? Or, like the mockery carried on among men, ye should go on to mock Him ? Which of these is it most safe and prudent to do ?*

11. הַלֹּא שָׁאַהוּ. “ *Shall not his majesty, excellency,* ” &c. : root נִשְׁאַה.

12. זְכָרְנֵיכֶם, &c. *Your memorials, &c.* We have in Ps. xlix. a passage not unlike this. The Psalmist says אַתָּה אָזְנֵנִי. *Let me incline mine ear to the parable, i.e. shew in what way the γνώμαι, rules of action of the heathen, are faulty and wrong.* He then goes on to tell us, that they boast of their wealth ; rather, grow mad in it (יִתְהַלֵּל). They consider that their houses shall never fail (vr. 12), and they call the lands after their own names. He adds (גַּמְשַׁל), such an one is treated *in parable*, as a beast that perisheth. He goes on : Their posterity approve of their sentiments, i.e. recite them as *memorials*, &c. The *memorials* of such, Job

here says, are but *parables of ashes*, i.e. of dust and ashes; the terms אָשָׁר, and עַפְرָה, often going together. He adds, *For heaps of clay are your heaps*, i.e. Your houses, elevated lands (for such were the best, where the country was subject to inundation, as this was), — hillocks, *tumuli*, perhaps, or sepulchres,—are but masses of clay at best; and, therefore, things that can avail you nothing in the time of visitation. Schultens takes (עֲמֹקָה) here to signify *heaps* or *mounds*, as thrown up by way of defence in fortifications, metaphorically applied to arguments set up in defence; which is now generally followed; but whether elevated grounds, *tumuli*, or such *mounds*, are intended or not, the exegetical sense will still remain much the same.

13. **וַיַּעֲבֹר עַלְיָה מֵה.** *Then come over me, &c.* The particle מֵה (Arab. مَا, and occasionally مَهْ, which is the very Hebrew form), when taken indefinitely, is, according to the Arabian grammarians, equivalent to the term شَيْءٌ some thing, any thing; as شَيْءٌ مُعْجِبٌ لِكَ مَرَرْتُ بِمَا مُعْجِبٌ لِكَ, i.e. I passed by something (that would be) astonishing to you. It will lose its alif in certain cases, and be written מִ; but when followed by a pause, as it is here, it is written מֵ; as in اَقْتَضَى زَيْدٌ اِغْتِصَاءً مَهْ, i.e. Zaid determined a determination of something. DE SACY's Ibn Mālik, p. 217. In a similar sense they use the expressions وَكَانَ مَا كَانَ, so came to pass, what came to pass; and هُوَ مَا, some accommodation. Proverbs of Meidani, Num. 71, Schulten's edit. Comp. 2 Sam. xviii. 22, 23, 29; Prov. ix. 13; Job, xxvi. 7.

14. **לִסְמַךְ בְּשָׁרִי.** *Should I take my flesh, &c.* equivalent, perhaps, to our worry myself: i.e. Why should I put myself into so perilous a situation as to speak of such a being as God is, had I not indeed strong grounds and reasons for doing so? The first member has been illustrated by Schultens from the Arabic proverb, **لَسْمٌ عَلٰى وَضْمٌ**, “*Caro super ligno lanionis, pro iis,*” adds he, “*qui expositi sunt periculis;* which has been copied by Rosenmüller. A better illustration, however, is to be found among the “*Proverbia Arabica Meidanii,*” of H. A. Schultens, N. viii. in **لَكَ لَحْمِي وَلَا أَدْعُ لَكَ**, *I may eat my own flesh, but I will not leave it for any eater.*” “*Edere carnem alicujus,*” adds

II. A. Schultens, “est, vel locerare ejus famam, vel ejus cruciatu ac suppliciis se pascere.” And A. Schultens, in his Job, c. xix. 22, to which his successor, the editor of Meidani, refers us, gives this from Ennawābig, تقول انا صاحب وانت في سايم حم اخيك سايم, *Dicis Ego jejuno, et carne fratris pasceris.* And again, from the Hamāsa, لا نرقا للحاء ولا للحوم صدقي اكولا, *Non levis ad obtrectationem; neque carnes amici mei comedens.*” See also ch. xxxi. 32, and Freytag’s Hamasa, p. օմք, where similar language will be found. To the same effect is the following member. וְנִפְלַשׁ אֶלְשָׁמִים, &c. Comp. 1 Sam. xxviii. 21; Ps. cxix. 109; to which the passage of Xenarchus, cited by Rosenmüller from Athenaeus, lib. xiii. p. 569, is a parallel: . . . εν τῇ χειρὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ἔχον, &c. That is, taking one’s life in one’s own hands, despairing of help from any other quarter; which, in religion, is *to give up all faith in God.*

15. חִנּוּ יְקַטְּלֵנִי. *Though,* &c. This particle does not universally signify *behold*, as usually rendered. In some places, and particularly in the books approaching to the Chaldaic and Syriae idiom, it stands for *if, since, though, &c.* like the Syr. ܐ, and Arab. إِنْ! See Jer. ii. 10; Ezra, v. 17; Prov. xxiv. 12, &c. *Ib.* לֹא אִזְהַלְלָנִי. *Shall I not (still) hope?* The Masora, with some copies, reads לֹא אִזְהַלְלָנִי, *in Him will I hope.* I prefer the textual reading. The exegetical sense is much the same in either case; and, unless I am greatly mistaken, clearly indicates in the speaker a belief in a future life. His meaning seems to be: How could I thus expose myself? how place my life in jeopardy, did I not trust that, though he should slay me, yet would not *my* hope be cut off! He adds, as if to confirm this, *My ways, i.e. religious faith and views, only will I advance and uphold in this argument, and in his presence (comp. Epist. to the Hebrews, xi.) ; and my conviction is, that this undertaking shall turn to my salvation, &c.* Job, therefore, places himself on a ground totally different from that on which his opponents took their stand.

17. מְלֹתִי. *My speech, sentiment, the matter of my discourse:* so the Arabic مَلْفُوْت. *Ib.* וְאַחֲרֵי. *And my shewing, or proof, supp. תְּקַחַת, receive ye, &c.* Both the nouns here are of Chaldaic derivation.

18. עַרְכָּתִי מְשֻׁפְטָת. *I have set in order the (matter for) judgment.* I have laid open the case. *Ib.* יְדֻעָתִי. *I know,*

I am fully sensible, or feel that I am just. I give my opponent the same privilege, the same opportunity for justification, that I require for myself.

19. בְּרִיחָה. Lit. *Who is He?* &c. Considerable difficulty has been felt by many in this place, and well it might; for, if Job thus calls upon his friends, or upon any one of them, it is not easy to conceive why he should have asked this question. He must have well known the persons or person with whom he was contending. It is generally allowed, however, that it is not any of his friends, nor yet any other man, that he here calls upon, but God; who, he was wise enough to see, was at the bottom of all his afflictions. But, in this sense, the interrogation with which this verse commences becomes still more inexplicable. If God was the person really meant—and this I think is plainly the case,—How then is it that the patriarch asks, *Who is He?* &c. Surely he must have been as well informed on God's character now, as he was on other occasions; and if he was, he could scarcely expect to receive greater information from his less clearly discerning friends. I am induced to believe, therefore, that we have not an interrogation here, but that the term יְהֹוָה ought to be understood, and the ellipsis thus supplied, בְּרִיחָה הִיא יְרִיב, signifying, *O that He would contend.* In this case, הִיא will plainly refer to God, just as the Arabic هو often does; and the passage will give the sense laid down in the Translation, which falls in well with the following context. Comp. Isa. l. 7, 8, which is apparently an imitation of this place. *Ib.* שְׁתַחַת אֲחֶרְיוֹן. *I now am silent,* i.e. I pause for his interposition. *Ib.* וְאַנְפָע. *And (lit.) I expire.* If this latter term is to be taken in its usual Hebrew sense, very great impatience, such as cannot long be borne, is perhaps all that it was intended to express; as in the example, “*Give me children, or else I die.*” מֵתָה אֲנָכִי. *I am a dead woman,* Gen. xxx. 1. This word, in the Arabic, however, signifies primarily *emptiness* (صَدَّ), *the empty*, *the shabby*, i.e. to *fulness*: Jauhari and Firozabadi, used as a verb. جَاءَ إِلَيْهِ عَطَشٌ وَّشَاقٌ. *i.e.* בְּעָלִים, signifies *he thirsted for, was desirous of* it; which, if applied here, will give the same exegetical sense, viz. *greatly desiring, impatient, &c.* It may, nevertheless, be intended to point out Job's great affliction, which seemed to threaten him with an early death.

20. Job here requests, as it appears to me, that if God

would please to inform him of his error,—if any such thing were indeed the cause of his misfortunes,—He would so far ease him of his sufferings and fears, that he might fully enter into the question; knowing, as he well did, his own unworthiness (ch. xiv. 1, &c.), but still believing that it was not on account of any heinous or habitual course of sin that he was thus afflicted. *Ib.* וְ. *Then, &c.* marking the last member of a hypothetical sentence, takes away the necessity of apocopation in the subsequent verb. Gram. Art. 234, 3.

21. בָּשַׂר מֵעַלִי. Lit. *Thy hand remove away from on me.* Affliction is often represented in the Scriptures by saying, that the *hand is laid on*, &c. See Gen. xxii. 12; xxxvii. 22; Exod. vii. 4, &c. Job here prays, therefore, that his affliction might, during this hearing, be remitted. *Ib.* וְאַיִלְתְּךָ וְנוּ. *And Thy fear, &c.* The revelation of the Almighty was occasionally made in great terror. See Gen. xxviii. 17; Heb. xii. 21, &c.

23. בְּפִיה לִי. *How many mine, &c.* This I take, not as an interrogation, but as in connexion with בְּשִׁיבָנִי, i. e. *answer me*, saying, *How many, &c.* as given in the Translation. And this sort of construction is continued, I think, to the end of vr. 25; all of which may be considered as an expansion of what is said in vr. 19, above.

25, וְחַעֲלָה וְנוּ. *Whether a leaf, &c.* That is, Whether it is a principle with Thee deeply to afflict Thy weak and defenceless creatures; which I cannot believe.

26. בִּירַכְתֶּךָ. *For, or because thou writest, registerest, down, against me bitter things, &c.;* which may be illustrated by the adage in Enuawabig,

المرض وال الحاجة خطبان امر من نقيع الخطيبان

“*Morbus et egestas duo negotia amariora quam succus colocynthidis.*” See also ch. iii. 20; ix. 18.

Ib. וְרֹאשֵׁנִי. Lit. *And causest me to possess, &c.;* i.e. putttest me in possession of, or investest me with, the afflictions due to my sins when a youth, and as if repentance, faith, &c. afterwards persevered in, availed nothing.

27. וְרֹאשֵׁם. *And causest to be placed, i.e. declarest should be placed, &c.* On this usage in this and the last verb, see Gram. Art. 157, 6. *Ib.* וְרֹאשֵׁמָור. *And watchest, i.e. by thyself or by others, all my paths:* putttest me under restraint, or in prison. *Ib.* עַל־שְׁرַשְׁי. *Upon the soles, &c.* This ought

to be construed with the preceding מִתְמַמָּן, &c. Gram. Art. 241, 18. Thus: And thou condemnest my feet to the foot-lock: on the soles of my feet doth it become impressed, engraven, &c. Comp. Ezek. viii. 10; xxiii. 14; Ps. cv. 18. בְּרִזֵּל בְּאָה נִפְשׁוֹ. *The iron entered his person.*

28. וְהַחֲאָה וְנוּ *And, or so, he as rottenness, &c.* This, I think, manifestly belongs to the next chapter: great efforts, indeed, have been made to connect it with the preceding matter of this verse; but, as far as I can see, without the least success. The patriarch is clearly commencing a new and more general subject. *And he*, he says, i.e. man generally, under such circumstances, grows old, or wears away, as rottenness, or like a garment which the moth consumes, &c. In ch. iv. 19, we have similar language similarly applied. Comp. Ps. xxxix. 12; Isa. l. 9; which must place this matter beyond the reach of doubt.

CHAPTER XIV.

1. Job, having stated generally the charges brought against him, enters now more in detail on the frailty of man; and then passes on to the merciful, permanent, and omnipotent character of God, and particularly on his kindness in conniving, as it were, at the transgressions of men: without which, he concludes by observing, the most mighty and otherwise perfect must inevitably perish.

Ib. אָדָם יְלִוֵּד אַשְׁהָ. *Man, the child of woman, &c.* intimating not only his original weakness, but also that of her who produced him; alluding, probably, to Gen. iii. 16, &c. This should be considered as the commencement of a general topic, in which the natural debility of man is intended more particularly to be described. He adds, “few of days,” i.e. his whole period at best is short; and this “full of grief,” i.e. restless agitation. The construction here is termed *distinctive*. Gram. Art. 225.

2. יְצַצֵּק. *He comes, or opens out, like a blossom.* וְנִפְלֵל, and is nipped, or cropped, off. וְלֹא יַעֲמֹד, “and standeth not,” i.e. is too weak to do so. יַעֲמֹד, rather means, stands fast, or firm. See my Sermons and Dissertations, pp. 176–8, which is here beautifully contrasted with the fleeting character of a shadow. The LXX. has, καὶ οὐ μὴ στῆ. See ch. viii. 9.

3. וְאֶת. *Moreover, &c.:* root וְאֶת, from seg. וְאֶת, whence וְאֶת, Gram. Art. 77: lit. *including, accumulating, moreover, &c.* i.e. Notwithstanding the weakness and infirmity of man,

Thou deignest to observe his ways, mark his iniquities, and bring him to judgment. Comp. Ps. viii. 5, &c. *Ib.* זה Lit. *This* (being), i.e. such a being as this. *Ib.* וְאַתָּה. And me thou bringest, &c.; i.e. Thou condescendest to try a creature so weak, worthless, and transitory, to afflict and distress him. Even me, he adds, Thou forcest into judgment with Thee, for no cause that I can assign: turning, however, now from the general topic, and applying the whole to himself.

4. Lit. *Who giveth clean of unclean*, i.e. Who can give out, lay down, pronounce, make (comp. שָׁמַם, and שָׁמַר; and see Gram. Art. 154, 8, note, and ch. xxxvi. 3) that one of the number of the manifestly unclean, be clean or holy? Our translators have, I think, greatly mistaken this place—as if it had been written מִירְאֵת אֲטֹהוֹר מִטְמָאתָה, or מִרְאֵת—alluding, as they seem to have thought, to the first verse. The allusion, however, appears to be to the verse immediately preceding; and the passage to mean, But, as for man, who can of the unclean—as it is the case with him—say that he is clean? The answer is, *No one*; i.e. My duty, when so brought to my account, is resignation to God's will, and trust in His mercy alone. He then proceeds, as before, to speak of the shortness of human life.

5. אֵם וְנוּ. Surely engraven (are) *his days, a number* (are) *his months with respect to thee*, i.e. they are few. Comp. the use of this word מִסְפֵּר, Gen. xxxiv. 30; Deut. iv. 27; xxxiii. 6; Isa. x. 19, &c. *Ib.* נָקָד. Not “with thee;” but *with respect, reference, regard, to thee*: and this sense is applicable, perhaps, to every place in which the word is found. The Jewish *with*—as if this word were synonymous with עִם—has misled the translators in places almost innumerable; e.g. Gen. xxxvii. 2, וְהִיא בָּעֵר אֶחָד בְּלִיחָה, and he (was) a child, boy, with respect to the sons of Bilhah, &c., i.e. he was much younger than they. Not, “And the lad (was) with the sons of Bilhah,” &c., which the terms בָּנָי זִקְנָיִם, child of old age, in the next verse, seems abundantly to justify. Besides, the *lad*, requires that the Hebrew be בָּנָה, not בָּנָי. *Ib.* נָקָד. Lit. *His decrees*. I prefer taking the singular with the *kethiv*, i.e. the extent of his life, &c. with which the following עַד־יְמָצָה, i.e. until, during which, or while, *he satisfieth his day as a hireling*, agrees.

6. מַעֲלֵיו. Lit. *Look from on him*; i.e. be favourable to him. Comp. Gen. iv. 4, 5; Exod. v. 9; Ps. xxxix.

14 ; exix. 117, &c. לֹא חִלְלָל. Supply רַגֵּן, *and let him cease troubling, or being troubled*, ch. iii. 17 : as if he should say, His period hast Thou limited ; this he cannot pass, in any case : but now remove Thine afflicting glance from off him, until, or that he may (Arab. حَتَّى), satisfy his day as a hired labourer.

7. He now proceeds to shew that, in this respect, man is inferior to the unconscious stock of a tree ; for, though cut off, it will again send forth branches. וְעُזֶר יְחִילֶת, *still it will renew*. This verb is so used, Isa. xl. 31 ; xli. 1, &c. which it is important should be distinguished. In the Arabic it seems to take its senses thus : first, *succeeding, coming after*, another ; then, *becoming its substitute*, &c., and so keeping up his office or station, as in خَلِيفَة, *a calif*, who was supposed to be a successor and *locum tenens* of Mohammed, just as the modern popes are said to be successors of St. Peter, and he of Christ. When applied to herbs or trees, as in these examples from Jauhari, الخَلْفَةُ بَنْتُ بَنْتٍ بَعْدَ
النَّبَاتِ الَّذِي يَتَهَشَّمُ وَخَلْفَةُ الشَّجَرِ ثَمَرٌ يَخْرُجُ بَعْدَ الثَّمَرِ الْكَثِيرِ
i.e. (signifies), *a herb growing up after others which have become flaccid and dry : and (spoken), of a tree, the fruit which is produced after much (former) fruit*. In the first of these senses is the word here used by Job; exactly like our law terms *growing and renewing*, when speaking of tithes. Ib. לֹא חִלְלָל. *It faileth not*, opposed to לֹא חִלְלָה, in the preceding verse.

8. אֲסִימְזִקְוָן. *Putting the case, supposing, that it grow old*, &c. יְצַפֵּר, *and in the dust*, &c. It should be observed, that עַפְרָה, *dust*, is often used in this book where the more common Hebrew has עַמְדָה, or עַמְרָה, and which is in the parallel member here. Ib. גְּזֻעָה. Lit. *Its cutting*; meaning the stock, or stump, from which the main part of the tree has already been severed. We have here an abstract used, instead of a concrete, form.

9. מְרִיחָה, &c. From the *scent, exhalation*, &c. The word رِيحَ is used in the Arabic to signify, *help, aid, &c.*, and, as a verb, “ *Percepit ex re aliquâ bonum adorem* ; and it is construed with בְּן, as it is here : it. respiravit, spiritum duxit, refocillatus fuit, &c. ; and, according to Jauhari, تَرَوَحَ المَاءُ, i. e. *is said of water, إذا أَخْدَأَ رِيحَ غَيْرَهُ لِغَرِيْبَهِ مِنْهُ*

when it receives the odour of something else, on account of its being near it. *Ib.* עַשְׂתָּה קִצֵּר. And will produce crop, &c. The latter word is but ill accounted for by the lexicographers. The Arabic and Æthiopic, قَصْرٌ, *præcidet*, ΦΧΣ; *irretivit, nodis constrinxit*, would in the form קִצֵּר, suggest the notion of *cropped off, bound up*, &c. which would very well apply to the ingatherings of the harvest, just as our word *crop*, or the more technical term used in old tithe treatises, *garba*, does. I translate the phrase by *produce*, which appears to me to be its precise force in our idiom.

10. גָּבָר. *But (stout) man, i.e., the most brave and war-like, dies.* *Ib.* I read וַיַּגְּלַשׁ וַיַּגְּלַשׁ as belonging to the same member of the sentence, and as explanatory of the term יְמֹתָה, immediately preceding. This makes the context orderly, and just what the oriental idiom requires. I consider the authority of the accents as but little.

11. אַזְלָגֶת, &c. Lit. *Waters have gone from the sea, and a river may parch and dry up; i.e.* These things may happen, without at all rendering such waste or drought permanent. He adds:—

12. אֲוִישׁ שָׁכֵב. *But (when) a man hath (once) lain down, he riseth not, &c.* to heighten the comparison, and the more forcibly to describe his utter impotency. Not to imply that there shall be no resurrection; for he is now speaking of man's earthly and mortal state only, and of the character which belongs to it; as the next verse will abundantly shew. *Ib.* עַד־בָּלָתִי. *Until, &c.* Let not the reader imagine here, that our patriarch means to say that so long as the heavens remain men shall not awake, but that, upon this event taking place, they shall. All Job intends is, that, as men and such as they now are possessed with earthly consideration, &c., they never more shall arise at all. The force of the particle seems to be, *during* such space, &c. without reference to any thing that may follow. In English *until* implies, on the contrary, some event to succeed the period named; and hence very frequently the Scriptures have been misconstrued and misapplied. So Luke, xxi. 24, ἅχει τὴν ἡώραν ὥστε καὶ τοιούτην ἔτην, “*until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled;*” as if Jerusalem should be rebuilt after such period: than which nothing can be more fallacious. See 1 Sam. xv. 35; 2 Sam. vi. 23; Isa. xxii. 14, &c.; Noldius, under עַד, Schleusner, Wahl, &c. under ἄχει, ἄχεις, μέχει, μέχεις, and ἐώς.

13. מִי יְהִנֶּן. *Who can enounce, i.q. Oh, that some one would, &c.* *Ib.* תִּצְפִּינָּנִי. *Thou wouldest lay me up, i.e.*

as treasure, &c. in the grave. Comp. Isa. xxvi. 19, 21, which affords an excellent comment on this place. *Ib.* **תִשְׁרֵת.** *Wouldest appoint my statute, i.e. decree for me, i.e. what I should think and do in this my state of tormenting anxiety.* **וְתוֹזֵבָרַתִּי.** *And wouldest bear me favourably in mind, still think kindly of me.* Which, I think, must imply that even his being laid up in the grave was not to be continued for ever. The substance of both the preceding remarks is combined in the next verse.

14. **אַיְחֵל.** *I will hope, until my renewal come.* If this word (viz. **תַּחֲלִיפָה**) is to be taken in the sense, in which it is in vr. 7, viz. *renewal; a new life,* after death must be meant. Job seems to say that, warfare as this life is, still he would entertain the hope, that his renewal should eventually arrive; and this, although he might be laid up, during the period of God's displeasure—no matter how long that may be—even in the grave.

15. **תְּהִרְאָה.** *Call Thou, and I, אַעֲנֶךָ, will accordingly, or surely, answer thee.* *Ib.* **תִּכְתַּבֵּת.** *Growest pale for—longest, or wilt affectionately long, after, &c. i.e. God, having so laid up his servant, will now receive his answer in judgment as that of a son, or friend, whom he has long detained from his presence, but kept secure from the fury of his adversaries.* This is, I think, a plain and obvious recognition of a judgment to come, and also of the manner in which God will deal with those, who are beloved and befriended by Him here on earth.

16. **אַל תִּשְׁמַר.** *Wilt not (angrily) observe, reserve, my sin.* Comp. ch. x. 14; Jer. iii. 5; Amos, i. 11, &c. i.e. God, although watchful over the steps of Job, and dealing with him accordingly in this life, will, nevertheless, when that period shall arrive, regard him with favour: which he goes on to say more particularly:—

17. **תְּחִתְּמָם.** *Sealed up (is) my sin, &c.* Comp. Deut. xxxii. 34. **לֹא תִּפְתַּח.** *and Thou layest a covering, &c. over my iniquity.* See on this verb, ch. xiii. 4. He then returns to his former theme, and depicts the fall of those who are otherwise circumstanced.

18. **וְאַיִלָּם.** *But otherwise,—i.e. things being different,—(even) a falling mountain perisheth, i.e. becomes decomposed—which is a geological truth—even a rock removed from its place.* That is, not being so circumstanced as to expect God's favour, the greatest of men or of powers (often compared in the language of Scripture to mountains, see Jer. li. 25; Zech. iv. 7; Rev. viii. 8) fall and perish; even the

rock, however hard and firm, is made to give way. Comp. ch. ix. 4-7, &c.

19. אַבְקָיִם שְׁחַקְתָּ. Lit. *Waters have reduced the stones.* Rosenmüller tells us here, that the order is inverted. I think not. The nominative, unless it be the most important word, comes last in the order universally. See Gram. Art. 212, 3, 216, 217, 4. *Ib.* חַטְאֵת. *It bears away, i.e.* the waters mentioned just before, taken in the aggregate; a very usual mode of construction in the Arabic. See Gram. Art. 216, 7: *i.e.* The waters, soft and flexible as they may seem, have yet powers sufficient to reduce and wear away the hardest rocks, and even to bear away the soil of the land, and so to ruin it. So Major Rennell, in his Description of the Kizzel Ozan River, as cited by Mr. Rich, "Residence in Koordistan," vol. i. p. 226: "From the upper level of Media it descends with a rapid and furious course through a frightful chasm, which its waters have worn through the base of the mountains, which is many miles in width," &c. *Ib.* וַתִּתְקַנֵּת. So hast thou brought to destruction (times innumerable) the hope of mortal man.

20. וַיַּהֲלֹךְ. *And he proceeds,* *i.e.* אל-מִקְדָּשׁ, *to his place.* Comp. ch. v. 26; x. 21; Ps. xxxix. 14. So the Arabic phrase, in Abulfed. Ann. Musl. ذَهَبَ إِلَى مَكَانِهِ, *He passed to his place, i.e.* the grave. Comp. Acts, i. 25. This verb, moreover, contains the notion of proceeding *gradually, step by step*, Gen. viii. 3; xii. 9; xxvi. 13; and particularly with reference to death. See ch. vii. 9; xix. 10; Hos. xiii. 3; Ps. lxxviii. 39. And this the context suggests as its precise force here. *Ib.* מְשֻׁבֵּחַ פָּנֵיו. *Changing his countenance;* bringing on the marks of age and infirmity, just as the waters alluded to fret and wear out the stones. So Shakespeare, "*His complexion shifts to strange effects after the moon.*"

22. נֶאֱ. *Only, i.e. this and nothing else doth he perceive* (בַּיִן), supplying the verb from the preceding verse. Job, therefore, after stating his own confidence in God's mercy, closes his defence or speech, by declaring the miserable state of those who happen to be *otherwise* circumstanced; allowing,—rather confirming,—the general statements previously made by his opponents, without also allowing the justness of their application. We seem here to have a confusion of the sufferings of life, with the state of death. All that is meant however is,—and this by way of recapitulation,—that all which such persons can generally attend to is, their own immediate sufferings.

CHAPTER XV.

1. Each of the three friends of Job having now spoken, Eliphaz commences a series of replies ; and, as it was likely enough would be the case, he returns to his former positions, for the purpose apparently of defending them, and certainly not in a temper improved by what he had heard. There is a remarkable likeness observable in these two speeches, as we shall notice in the sequel. *Ib.* בְּהַחֲכָם. *Doth, or should a wise man ? &c.* It should be remembered that in ancient times (as already remarked, ch. xi. 6), the *wise*, ^{الْحَكَمَاءُ}, were the professors and teachers of religion, as well as of law, &c. ; and that, hence in the Scriptures, the *wise* are the well informed in these respects ; the *fools*, those who are differently circumstanced. *Ib.* דִּעְתִּירֵנָה, is best explained by the following מִזְרָח, *east wind*, which is constantly represented in the Scriptures as injurious : hence, *vain, puffing, pretending, &c.* may be its meaning.

2. חֹבֶבֶת, *Contending*, or *by contending* : the Hiphilil infin. or verbal noun of יָכַח. These, like all other nouns, when construed as *specificatives* (see Gram. Art. 219, note, *ib.* 4), may be supposed to involve the prep. בְּ, בִּי, &c. ; and hence be rendered as Latin gerunds.

3. לֹא יִסְפֹּן, *Profiteth not*. Great has been the difficulty felt in accounting for the different senses of this word ; meaning, as it here probably does, *profit* ; in other places, *poverty* ; and in others, *being in danger*, &c. I think, with Gesenius, that the leading notion is that of *being at rest, sitting still, residing quietly* in one's habitation. Hence would naturally enough arise the sense of *profit, wealth*, and the like. Hence, too, supposing this to arise from idleness, would the terms *being still, at rest*, &c. be applied to *poverty*. And, again, as a want of care and caution, with regard to one's enemies, might likewise be implied, this word would be taken, in other contexts, as equivalent to *being in danger, peril*, &c. When, however, Gesenius takes it, in this last case, to be a *denominative verb*, as he terms it, from שְׁבִין, signifying *a knife*, he seems to me to take for granted the thing to be proved ; for, now a question will arise, as to what the etymology of this word (שְׁבִין) must be ; which is manifestly not in a primitive form. I should rather think that שְׁבִין is one of those augmented nouns (see Gram. 154, 12, note), signifying *habit, profession, &c.* ; and in this view שְׁבִין may signify

any thing reducing another to *quietness, stillness*, as a knife in slaughtering animals, &c. So, in the Arabic, سَكِينَةٌ, *quietus, sedatus, firmus, ac stabilis fuit*; and transit. *stabilivit, &c.* It. *Pauperem, miseramque reddidit.* سَكِينَةً, *cultus: سَكَانٌ, cultrarius:* سَاقِنٌ, *otiosus.*—Comp. the exordium of the first speech, ch. iv.

4. מִתְךָ. *Moreover, but, &c.* See root מִתְךָ, and note to vr. 3, ch. xiv. *i. e.* in addition to thy unsatisfactory statements, thou goest on to disseminate infidelity. *Ib.* תַּפְרֵר יְרָאָה, *Thou makest fear (i. e. of God) of none effect.* Hiph. of פָּרַר. The Arab. قَرِيْي is continually used (conj. viii.) in this sense in the Koran. *Ib.* וַתְּנֻגֶּעַ. *And cuttest off, or away:* הַזִּבְחָשׁ, *complaint, crying out, as in prayer:* *i. e.* By this conduct thou inducest others to cease from prayer, and so to give up religion; for this, יְרָאָה, is mostly taken to mean. Comp. vr. 6, ch. iv. The opinion of Eliphaz respecting Job, is now manifestly less favourable than it was at first.

5. מִלְּאָנָי, Supposing a public disputation to be here held, this word will signify, *It (i. e. thy mouth) teaches us what opinion we ought to form of thy piety; i. e. it publishes, proclaims, or is the author of, thy own conviction.* See vr. 6. *Ib.* עֲרוֹמִים. *The crafty, sophistical, who, while they make their defence, betray the badness of their principles.* Comp. Gen. iii. 1; Prov. xii. 16, &c. *Ib.* וַתְּבַחרַ. *Lit. And thou choosest, &c.; but, as this latter clause is apparently intended to contain the grounds and cause of the former, for, inasmuch as, seeing, &c. will give the true force of the particle?*

6. רְגַשְׁתְּךָ. *It bespeaks thee bad, i. e. it therefore convicts thee.* This is Eliphaz's first general conclusion; and surely it is sufficiently severe. He now proceeds more specifically to make good his objections.

7. חֲרָאִישׁוֹן. *Whether the first, &c.* There certainly is a tradition among the Orientals of very ancient standing, to this effect, that, before the world was created, an agent was produced by the Deity who was to act as his vicegerent, or prime minister. In Dan. iii. 25, we read, “The form of the fourth is like the son of God.” Among the Hindoos, *Brahma* is this character; among the Buddhists, the *Adhi Buddha*; among the Greeks and Romans, *Apollo*; with Plato, *Philo*, &c. the *Logos*; among the Soofee Mohammedans, *Mohammed*, whom they term the *first Intellect*;

among the Druzes on Mount Libanus, the *Hakim Biamr Allah*. According to the ancient fathers of the church, Christ was this person, and identically the same with the יהוה of the Old Testament. Him, again, the Targumists term the *Memra* (מִמְרָא), or *Word of God*; who is undoubtedly the same with the *Logos*, or *Word*, of St. John. I know of but one way of accounting for this getting into the minds of the heathen, which is: Revealed religion must have been more ancient than apostasy from it, just as the Bible is more ancient than profane literature. Heathenism was, therefore, merely a system of separation or schism from the true church, in which this and other parts of revelation were retained, but greatly distorted. This Being, or Person, is occasionally termed *Wisdom* by the Targumists, as Gen. i. 1; Targ. Jerus., and apparently by Solomon, Prov. viii. where vv. 23, 24, *this very passage of Job is copied*. And to this St. Paul probably alluded, when he termed Christ *the power and wisdom of God*, 1 Cor. i. 24. Eliphaz, therefore, seems to accuse Job of wishing to assume this character. See note on ch. xi. 6, above. *Ib.* וַיֹּאמֶר בְּכֹזֶב
And before the hills, &c. The passage in the Proverbs runs thus, *From everlasting was I anointed; from the first* (מִרְאֵשׁ, *from the head*; whence, probably, the blunder of Minerva's being produced from the head of Jove), *from times before the earth; in there being no great depths, was I brought forth* (חַדְלָתִים). And in vr. 25, לְכַדִּי גְּבוּזֹת חַדְלָתִים, the very words of Eliphaz! Now Eliphaz, both here and in his former speech, manifestly refers to revelations formerly made. Similar sentiments are uttered, and former documents referred to by Bildad in ch. viii.; and, as these, from the citations apparently made from them in this Book of Job, seem to have treated very abundantly of moral truths — of which we shall see more by and by, — it is not improbable that a considerable number of them are preserved in this book, and the Proverbs of Solomon; and that under the terms *wisdom*, *learning*, and the like, true religion, and its author, are enigmatically depicted in all.

8. הַבָּסֵד. Lit. *Whether in the secret of God dost thou obtain an audience?* The best comment on which is Prov. viii. 22–31, for this puts the *Being* there spoken of exactly in this situation. Comp. Jer. xxiii. 18, 22, which seems to be a copy of this place. *Ib.* וְהַגְּעֵעַ. And cuttest off, i.e. appropriatest, securest, *wisdom to thyself*. It is remarkable enough that Solomon's *wisdom* (vr. 14) terms itself *counsel*, *substantial, intelligence*, בִּינָה, and *mighty*. The *Logos*

of Plato, &c. meant *reason* or *intellect*. The *first-born*, according to the Soofee Mohammedans, is, as remarked above, *the first intellect*, **الْحِكْمَةُ الْأَوَّلُ**, *wisdom*. The *Buddha* of the Buddhists, means etymologically the same thing as does the **Δαιμων** of the Greeks. The *Apollo* of the heathen was famed for being the author of all wisdom. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that Eliphaz has here the same *Being* in view; and that he accuses Job of something like an intention to assume the person and character belonging to Him alone. On this subject generally, see Euseb. Prep. Evangel. lib. viii. capp. xii-xv.; Stillingfleet's "Origines Sacrae;" Gale's "Court of the Gentiles;" Grot. "De Veritate Christ. Relig." &c.

9. **מִהָּיְרָעַת**. *What hast thou known?* &c. i.e. If indeed thou art in possession of such knowledge as thy assumptions seem to imply, tell us what it is. **תִּבְנֵן**, *discriminatest, understandest, &c.*; and it, i.e. **הַדָּבָר**, *the matter is not with us*, well known, and familiar.

10. **قَالَ . . . شَيْبٌ**. *Also the gray-headed.* Arab. **الْأَشْيَبِ** **الْأَصْمَعِي الشَّيْبُ بِيَاضُ الْشَّعْرِ**, *El Asmai has said, that signifies whiteness of the hair, i.e. gray-headed.* On **וַיִּשְׁחַט**, see ch. xii. 12, to which the remark of Eliphaz seems to be intended as a reply. Hariri Makam. 50, has —

أَمَّا تَرَى الشَّيْبَ وَخَطَّ وَخَطَّ فِي الرَّأْسِ خُطَّطَ

Dost thou not see that the gray-hairs are mixed, and that they have drawn lines upon thy head? —

Ib. **גָּדוֹל**. Lit. *Great, in days, beyond thy father;* and so this word **كَبِيرٌ** is used in the Arabic. The point of the remark seems to be, If thou art older than the hills (v. 7), how does it happen that there are men with us older than thy father? A remark not unlike this was offered to our Lord by the Jews, John, viii. 57, which seems to confirm the view here taken of the dispute.

11. **מִפְּנָךְ**. *Are the consolations?* &c. The use of **מִ**, in **מִפְּנָךְ**, appears to be equivalent to the Latin *apud*. See Nold. p. 458. **וְדָבָר אֶל**, ellip. for **וְדָבָר אֶל-**, *and the word of God.* This term (**דָבָר**) occasionally occurs in this sense with the article. See Isa. ix. 7; xxix. 21; xxx. 21; l. 4; Prov. xiii. 13. *Ib.* **לְאַלְפָלָל**, i.e. *for gentleness, easy, unimpressive.* See Isa. viii. 6; 2 Sam. xviii. 5. Eliphaz had in ch. iv. as

well as the other respondents, appealed to a revelation : and here he says that to this Job paid little or no regard.

12. מַה־יִקְחֶךָ. *What doth thy heart take, receive, acquire in learning, &c. for thee?* Usually, “*carry thee away;*” which is unexampled in the Hebrew, and, I think, in all the Oriental dialects of this family. לְקַח generally signifies, *accepting, taking, and the like* (see the dictionaries), and often in the sense of learning something ; which is apparently the sense of it here. קְחַק. I take to stand for קְחֵךְ, *takes for thee,—a mode of writing by no means uncommon.* See Gram. Art. 206, and the places marked in the margin of the text. Again, if *Why, &c.* was intended, לְמַה, עַל־מַה, or the like, would have been used in this place, rather than מַה. The sense seems to be, as in vv. 8 and 9 above, *What knowledge hast thou acquired superior to ours?—and the passage to be added by way of repetition, in order to confirm the sentiment there expressed, and also to give force to that in the verse immediately following.* Ib. רְזָםִין צְבִינִיךְ. *Do thine eyes fix, fasten, lay hold, upon, &c.* A similar usage occurs Gen. xx. 10, מַה רָאִיתْ בַּי וְנָאֹתֵר, *What hast thou seen that? &c.* The verb رَزَم, Arab. رزم, seems to have, as its leading sense, *make fast, be firm, or the like.* So Jauhari, الْرَازِمُ مِنْ إِلَيْهِ الْأَرْضُ, إِلَيْهِ التَّابِثُ عَلَيْهِ الْأَرْضُ, i. e. بَعْدَ أَنْ يَأْتِي, *said of camels, means one firmly fixed on the ground, so as not to be able to rise from fatigue, &c.* He adds : *it is also said of one standing firmly on the surface of the ground.* And, again, أَطَالُوا لِلْقَوْمِ دَارَهُمْ إِذَا أَقَامَتْ بِهَا, *a people رَازِمَ have established their dwelling, when they have lengthened out their time of residence in it.* And again, فَأَرَزِمْ بِهِ مَا رَزَمْ وَرَزِمْ إِذَا جَثَمْ عَلَى الْفَرِبَسَةِ وَهُمْ بِهَا فَأَرَزِمْ بِهِ مَا رَزَمْ. That is, *fix firmly on him what he has fixed on thee; from the expression (viz.), a lion, رَازِم, and رَزِم, when he lies upon the prey, and growls over it.* Schultens takes the sense of *vehementius iratus fuit;* but this seems to be only a

secondary acceptation, derived perhaps from the notion of something pressing hard upon one. Comp. the cognate verbs **رزف**, and **رزب**, in both of which the same notions prevail. The sentiment intended here seems to be, What has thy heart received or discovered, and thine eyes fixed upon (וְרָזַבְתָּנוּ, with the epenthetic *l*, implying *certainty* or *excess*), which is not well known to us? I deem it superfluous to say any thing here on the favourite metathesis, by which this word is transformed into **רָזֶב**, Arab. **رَمْزٌ**, as I also do on the want of unity, point, and subject, which that substitution evidently introduces into the context. I can understand, by the eyes fixing or fastening on some thing (which is the sense of **רָאָה**, *to behold*), that the person in question *has* and keeps firmly *in view*, something to which he pertinaciously adheres. I have rendered these verbs in the preterite, because the sense of the following verse seems to require it.

13. **כִּי־תַּשְׂיב**. *That thou causest to turn about*, i.e. refreshest, **רוֹחָךְ**, *thy breath*, or *spirit*. *Ib.* **אֱלֹאָל**, perhaps for **עַל־אָל**, a very common case, *against God*. Eliphaz accuses the Patriarch, if I mistake not, of having taken up some notion which he is determined not to give up, and which is such as to encourage him to rebel against God.

14. **מֵהָאָנֹשׁ**. *What is mortal man*, &c. The passage seems to be intended as a retort upon Job, in nearly his own words. See ch. ix. 1; xiv. 1.

15. **הַןּ בְּקָדְשָׁיו**. *Behold, in his holy ones or saints*, &c. These saints, most likely *angels*, are also mentioned in the first address of Eliphaz, ch. v. 1. We need not suppose here, with the Neologists of Germany, that this notion could not have been familiar to the Hebrews earlier than the times of the captivity; for we read of them appearing to Abraham and Lot, even before the times of Job. See Gen. xviii., and the Introduction to this work. In ch. iv. 18, this sentiment is given rather more at length; and there the term **מֶלֶךְ**, *angel*, accompanies it, apparently as an explanation.

16. **נְתַחַב וּנְאַלְחַ**. *One who has become abominable*, &c. We have good instances here of the force of the Niphhal conjugation; see Gram. Art. 159, 19: and which suggests an allusion here to the fall of man.

17. **דְּאַתָּךְ**. *Let me shew thee*. An apocopated form of the Pihel of **דָּתַח** (see Gram. Art. 233, 3); a word much in use in the Chaldee and Syriac. *Ib.* **הַזְּהָ**, for **וְאַשְׁר**. Gram.

Art. 177, 3. *Ib.* אָסַפְרֵה. *And let me recount;* i. e. as a consequence: Gram. Art. 234, 2. The construction seems here to be inverted for, *Hear me, and I will shew thee; and let me recount accordingly, even what I have seen;* i. e. either what he had seen, i. e. experienced, or else as written in books: the latter obviously, as what follows is clearly a citation. Comp. ch. iv. 8, 15, &c.

18, 19. By חֲקִמִּים is manifestly meant here, as before, teachers of religion; and, from the following context, these must have been the patriarchs: men who possessed the lands as feudatory lords, and among whom no stranger sojourned. Comp. Gen. x. *Ib.* וְלֹא כִּחְדַּחַ. *And withheld not, kept not back.* Comp. Ps. xl. 10. If the sole possession, just mentioned, referred to the times and persons immediately subsequent to the flood, those who are here said to have been their fathers must of necessity carry us up still higher, to times and persons preceding that event: which the context evidently requires.

20. קָלִיּוּמִי. *All the days, &c.* to the end of the chapter seems to be a citation; and the persons, particularly alluded to, to be Cain and Nimrod. *Ib.* הִיא מְרֻחָלֶל (*is*), it: i. e. the whole period of his life subjected to, brought into, circumstances of, pain. Comp. ch. xxx. 16; Ps. lxxviii. 33; xc. 9. In this case, הִיא מְרֻחָלֶל will refer to בָּל. That this well suits the character of Cain, will be seen in Gen. iv. 14. וּמְסֻפֵּר, i. e. a small number, few, &c.: ch. xiv. 5. It is manifest that, in both members here, the terms marking certain periods of time are the subjects of the discourse.

22. לֹא יָאמַן. *He confides not, &c.*; a favourite expression with Eliphaz: see vr. 15; ch. iv. 18. *Ib.* וְצִפֵּר. And watched, way-laid: the participial passive noun, for צִפֵּר. So Cain: “*Every one finding me shall kill me.*” Comp. Ps. xxxvii. 32. *Ib.* אֱלִיְחָרֵב. Lit. *For the sword;* i. e. to be destroyed by it.

23. נָדַד הָوּא. *He wandereth, &c.* So Cain, Gen. iv. 14. נָדַד בְּעֵמֶת; and vr. 16, he is said to have resided in a land named נָדַד, in memory of his wanderings. *Ib.* לְלַחַם אֵיתָן. Lit. *For bread wherever—.* This passage has proved exceedingly troublesome to the translators and commentators, apparently for this reason: it has not been generally seen, that the Hebrew language admits of considerable variety in the position of its words: hence great fear was entertained, lest, by transposing the words, violence might be done to the context. But, as it is evident enough that such variety is found in fact, we need no longer fetter ourselves with that consideration. See my Gram. Art. 241, 18, &c.; and above,

ch. ix. 19, where we have הַנְּחָה transposed in a similar manner. Jerome, too, has so taken this passage: viz. "Cum se moverit ad querendum," &c. *Ib.* עֲזָעַן, seems particularly to mark the circumstances of Cain.

24. עַתִּיד לְפִידֹר. *Prepared for the assault, &c.* The only difficulty we have here is with the word פִידֹר, and the difficulty has been found to be great, particularly as this precise word occurs no more in the Hebrew Bible, nor ever apparently in the sister dialects. The root must evidently have been כָּדֵר; Arab. كَدْر. In Isa. xxii. 18; xxix. 3; however, we have בְּדִיר, which manifestly requires a sense very nearly allied to that of our word. Injury and war are clearly intended by the prophet in each of these places; and, in the latter, we have some of the terms used here by Eliphaz: *e. g.* vr. 2, וְחַצִיקָתִי; vr. 3, וְצִרְתִּי; and the whole turn of expression is military. In Job, we have בְּעַתָּה צָר וְמַצִיקָה; so that the prophet apparently had in his eye this very passage of Job. Castell thinks that *a camp* was meant, because בְּדִיר is thought to signify *a sphere*, or *ball*, and because camps were made *round*. Camps among the Greeks were certainly sometimes made circular, as Xenophon tells us; but it nowhere appears that they were so among the Hebrews or Arabs. Certainly the camp in the desert was rectangular, not round. Besides, it is far from certain that בְּדִיר means *a sphere*: and, if it is cognate with כָּתֵר, it should rather mean *inclosing*, *binding about*, or the like, than *round*—much less *spherical*. I take כָּתֵר to be truly cognate with כָּדֵר, as I also do גָּדֵר, *sepivit*, *murum vel parietem struxit*, &c. Arab. جَدَر, *pariete circumseptus fuit* locus: corroboravit, &c.; كَثَر, *multitudine superavit*; جَنَب, *gibbus camelii*. See also غَدَر, and كَدَر. This last, *incommodis molesta fuit vita*: effudit aquam nubis, &c.; ab alto demisit rem. 7th conj. *celer et festinus fuit*. Which, applied to war, should signify *accumulation*, *force*, &c., in *hurry*, *agitation*, *rushing downwards*, *forwards*, or the like, as in a tremendous attack: and this I take to be the meaning of the word here.

25. יָרַד. *He laid down his hand* (comp. Isa. xxiii. 11; Exod. xv. 12, &c.); *i. e.* laid it on with violence, *as to God*, אלְאֱלֹהִים: he rebelled against His appointments. אֶלְלָשׂוּן. *Even as to, or against, the Almighty, he became, or made himself great.* יְהִנְגַּבְךָ.—Comp. Gen. iv. 5-13. Compare also Gen. vi. 1-5, in the last verse of which we are told, that these (*i. e.* the הגְּבָרִים) were אֶשְׁר מִצְׁלָם (the גְּבָרִים) אֶנְכֶם, *the Giants* (*i. e.* *Heroes*), who were from ancient

time men of name. The verb יִתְגַּבֵּר, above noticed, seems to identify itself with the סְבָרִים here mentioned, who certainly were the posterity of Cain. It is worth while to remark, that near the end of the fourth chapter here (Gen.) we have an account of the birth of Seth; and we are told, at the same time (*i. e.* vr. 26), that then, and apparently in his family, began men (publicly) to call on the name of God. The next chapter, viz. the fifth, gives his descendants down to the times of Noah. The commencement of the next chapter tells us of a different race, whose daughters were taken as wives, apparently by the religious race (sons of God) of the family of Seth. At vr. 4 we are told, that in these times, and afterwards, the גְּנִילִים were in the earth; who, from what follows, were evidently the same persons with these גְּבֹרִים, or *Giants*; and the same does the etymology of the word imply: which, as I believe, has never been satisfactorily made out. I may be excused, therefore, if I offer what I can on it. The root نَفَلُ, in the Arabic, signifies generally, *giving something liberally, more than is deserved; assigning the spoil; taking the greater part of the spoil, &c.* نُوقْلُ, *vehementia, angustia*:—*Mas hyæna; Hylax.* نَافَلُ, *excessus; تَافِلَةً, abundantia: acquisita præda.* Nothing is more common in the East than the practice of naming warriors after certain animals, as *the Lion, Tiger, &c.* So Ali, أَسَدُ اللَّهِ الْعَالَبُ, *the lion of God, the conqueror;* and in Mr. Bopp's Sanscrit Nalus the hero is termed *a Tiger.* Several of Mohammed's companions received, according to the Kāmoos, the name of كُوْفَلُ, probably from their warlike characters. In the Chaldee too, we have نَفَلَةً, *i. q.* the Syr. نَصَنْ: *Giant, or Orion.* See Job, ix. 9, with the notes on it; xxxviii. 31; Isa. xiii. 10. This word, therefore, is perfectly equivalent to גְּבֹרֶךָ; and, in all probability, this is the true etymology of the vox vexatissima, גְּנִילִים. I cannot help thinking, moreover, from the allusions here made by Eliphaz, as well as from the circumstance that the whole of this race perished at the flood, that Cain and his family are the persons had in view. These were the first Giants: their second race, after the flood, are said to have made war on the Gods, and to have perished in the attempt. See ch. ix. 9, above; and Euseb. Prep. Evangel. lib. ix. capp. xiv. xv.

26. יְרוֹץ. *He, God, runneth, rusheth, upon him, &c.* בְּצַחַר. *On the neck:* equivalent, perhaps, to בְּכַחַתָּה, on the shoulder, Isa. xi. 14. So Ibn Arabshah, in his Life of

Timour, p. 21, וְאַתָּה תִּמְלֹךְ מִן־וְרֵאשֶׁם. Lit. *Riding their shoulders from behind*, i. e. attacking them in the rear, as in the “*adsultare tergis pugnantium*” of Tacitus, Agricola, xxvi. The עֲרֵךְ of the Hebrew is used much in the same sense, Exod. xxiii. 27; 2 Sam. xxii. 41; Job, xvi. 12, &c. *Ib.* בעֵבֶר. Lit. *On the thickness*. See Schultens on the place.

27. בְּחֶלְבּוֹ. *With his fatness*, i. e. *his wealth, riches*. As if he should say, he has blindfolded himself by means of his wealth. So the Jews are said to have a veil on their hearts; to have uncircumcised ears; to have made the heart fat, and the like: all implying mental blindness, darkness, and ignorance, and thence obstinacy. *Ib.* פְּעֻזָּל. *And (so) nude*, &c. *Ib.* פִּרְמָה. *Prosperity, wealth, &c.* It is of little consequence, whether we take the Arabic فَلَمْ, or قِيمٌ, for the root of this word; the first signifying, *to fill up with fat*; the second, meaning *corn*; the third, *powerful*, &c.: the general exegetic sense remaining the same in each case. The main question to be determined however is, What are we to understand by the following words, viz. בְּלֵיבָסְלָה עַל־כָּלְבָּן? “*Upon the loins*” has usually been taken: but to this I object on many accounts. 1st. It cannot be shewn that כָּלְבָּן ever means the loins: it rather means the small guts. See the passages. 2dly. I doubt whether עַל־כָּלְבָּן can be found, having any such sense as this; and, 3dly, if it could, still it would be difficult to say how this could apply in a sense any way suitable to the corresponding previous member: unless it be supposed that *fattening the bowels* might be taken to signify the same thing as *fattening the heart*; which I greatly doubt. I am inclined to think, therefore, that the passage ought thus to be taken, lit. *So he maketh wealth for, or into, a confidence*: taking עַל־כָּלְבָּן in the sense of עַל־אָלָי, or עַל־(Gen. xii. 2; Jer. xxxvii. 15), which is common enough. Comp. chh. viii. 14; xxxi. 24; where the parallel member has מִכְטָחָה, and where יְהָבָה, *gold*, is the sort of wealth so taken. Comp. also Ps. lxxxviii. 7; Prov. iii. 26. If this be the sense of the clause, then it will stand as a sort of consequence to the preceding; and the apocope, in פְּעֻזָּל, be easily accounted for (Gram. Art. 233, 3): i. e. Since he has covered his face with his own fatness, i. e. thus blinded himself, he has accordingly taken wealth for his god.

28. גַּכְחָרוֹת. The force of the Niphhal form is here remarkable: *to be, become, cut down, or destroyed*, i. e. at some future period. *Ib.* לֹא יִשְׂבְּבוּ לִמּוֹ. *They possess not for them-*

selves, i. e. Men, impersonally, shall not inhabit, because destruction awaits them. *Ib.* הַחְתַּפְתָּה. *Have become prepared, made ready, for heaps*: where the correspondence between the forces of the Niphhal and Hithpael forms is obvious. See Gram. Art. 157, 19. *Ib.* לִגְלִים, ellip. for לִגְלִיתָה, i. e. *to become for heaps*.

29. לא יטַה. Shall not extend, lay down, &c., to the earth, as the poles, pins, and covering of a tent, so as to be permanent (Gen. xxxiii. 19, &c.); and, metaphorically, נָטוּה לְבָבוֹ מִעֵם יְהוָה. He laid down, fixed, his heart, from (its being) with Jehovah, &c. It will be observed that we have here a climax. Such shall not grow rich, his wealth shall not endure; and it is added, וְלֹא יטַה וְנוֹתֶר. Neither shall extend, &c. to the earth their wealth, &c. The getting of wealth is the first thing denied; its permanency, the second; the third, its being extended over, fixed, or attached to the earth, or land, i.e. so as to constitute a permanent princely family. The metaphor seems to be taken from the act of pitching a tent in which a family is to reside. So Isa. liv. 2: “Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth (נָטוּ) the curtains of thy habitations: spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes,” &c. And this is spoken with reference to increase, strength, and permanency, as attending the true church. Ib. לְאַרְצָה. Lit. To the earth, with the verb in Kal נָטוּ, to be taken impersonally perhaps, it extends, &c., or is extended, to the earth or ground; i. e. so as to take and retain it in possession. We have, in Ps. xvii. 11, a passage not unlike this, and situated in a similar context. After speaking of their being inclosed in fatness, the Psalmist adds: עַיִינֵיכֶם בְּשִׁירָה לְבָתוֹת בְּאַרְצָה. Their eyes have they applied to laying down, fixing, extending (their power) in the earth. Where I take אַרְצָה to be equivalent to our ארץ. Comp. Ps. xlix. vv. 7, 12, where the subject is of the same character. Ib. מְנֻלָּם. *Acquisition, wealth.* Arab. نُوْلٌ. *Giving, presenting.* תְּبִלָּה. *Quod quis consequitur, opes, &c.* Syr. מְלָאָה. *Deprehendens.* Æth. ΤΕΛΩΝ: *Defendit, protexit.* Heb. גַּלְהָ. Consummavit, &c. Comp. Isa. xxxiii. 1. Hence מְנֻלָּם, for מְנֻלָּה, for Gram. Art. 75.

30. Comp. vr. 22. *Ib.* יְוָקָהִת. *Surculus ejus*: the metaphor is taken from the branching of trees, intimating his posterity. *Ib.* שְׁלַחְכָּת. The ש being prefixed to this word, shews it to be of a Chaldaic or Syriac form: the root is

להב. See Hoffman's Syr. Gram. p. 184; Jahn's Elementa Aramaicæ...linguæ, p. 89, &c. In Cant. viii. 6, we have שְׁלֹמֶךְ־הַבָּרִיאָה, or, according to Ben Naphtali's reading, שְׁלֹמֶךְ־הַבָּרִיאָה. *Flame of the Lord.* In Ezek. xxi. 3, this place of Job seems to be imitated. And, on the whole, שְׁלֹמֶךְ־הַבָּרִיאָה seems to intimate some extraordinary immission of fire, by way of judgment. Comp. Job, iv. 9 (where it is termed נִשְׁמָת אֱלֹהִים, *breath of God*) with Isa. xxx. 33. Allusion is probably here made by Eliphaz to the destruction of Sodom, Gomorrah, and the rest of the cities of the plain. *Ib.* פִי. His (*i. e.* God's) mouth. Comp. ch. iv. 9.

31. **אֲלֵל־יָמָן.** *Let him not confide, trust.* This, to vr. 35, forms the peroration of this speech of Eliphaz, and may probably be a part of the ancient document already referred to. **גַּעַתָּה.** *Has become subject to error:* where the force of the Niphhal form is apparent. By שְׁאָלָה is here generally meant *falsehood*; first in religious belief, and secondly in its consequences, vanity, misery, and disappointment, in every respect.

32. **תְּפִלָּה.** Lit. *Shall he become filled.* The allusion is to precocious fruit, which, in consequence either of some disease in the tree, or of some blast sent upon it, presents its fruit earlier than it ought to do, which presently withers and dies. Such tree is sometimes termed in scriptural language, "*the vine of Sodom*" (Deut. xxxii. 32); and such vine is here mentioned, vr. 33: which affords a further inducement for believing that the allusion is to the destruction of Sodom, &c. by fire. It should seem, moreover, from what we now have of the patriarchal Scriptures, that mention was often made in them of the extraordinary judgments of God. See Jude, vv. 11, 14, 15; Numb. xxi. 14, 28; ch. i. 16; Gen. xix. 24.

33. **פְּנִית.** *Like the olive.* That the olive grew in these parts is evident from the testimony of Diodorus Siculus, lib. iii. § xlivi. His words are: πάσας δὲ ἐλαιάς καταπεπυκνώθεις διαφόροις τῶν παρ' οὐδὲν. — "Olivis tamen a nostratis diversis passim inumbrantur."

34. **כַּלְמִיד.** *Obtuse, sterile, as the rock impenetrable.* See note on ch. iii. 7. The context here requires, however, that it be taken to signify *senseless, struck dumb and lifeless, as by lightning:* for this is the destroying fire spoken of.

35. **חַרְתָּה.** to be construed as if בְ were prefixed, as a specificative (Gram. Art. 219, note; 222, &c.); *i. e.* in or by conceiving, &c. *Ib.* גַּתְנָם. *Even, yea, their viscera, &c.* The Hebrews universally make the heart, or viscera the

seat of thought. This speech closes very much like that of Eliphaz, given in ch. iv.

CHAPTER XVI.

2. **רְבָות**. Many *things*. In the languages of this class, generally, the feminine gender is used to mark *things*; in opposition to the masculine, which is taken to designate intelligent agents. Gram. Art. 216, 7. *Ib.* צַמְלָא כִּיחַדְיָה. Lit. *Consolers of misery*: where, however, the following substantive stands in the place of an adjective, Gram. Art. 224, 4-8, *i.e.* miserable comforters.

3. **לֹא תִגְבַּה**, &c. *Is there any limit?* *i.e.* there is surely no limit: alluding to the words of Eliphaz, ch. xv. 1. *Ib.* Or, if this be not the case, מַה יִתְרִיךְךְ, What makes thy opinion appear the true one, so as to justify thy answering? Various have the attempts been here to discover the force of the word גִּירֵא, as may be seen in the Commentators. I take the Arabic usage of أَمْرَضَ, as given by the native lexicographers, and as signifying, *He came near, approached to, the truth, in his opinion.* So Jauhari: أَمْرَضَ الرَّجُلُ, &c.—see note on ch. vi. 25—which he exemplifies with the following extract, not unlike our passage here in Job: وَلَكِنْ تَحْتَ ذَاكَ الشَّيْبَ حَزْمٌ إِذَا مَا ظَنَّ أَمْرَضَ أَوْ أَصَابَأً beneath this gray (hair) a foresight, (which) when it surmises, thinks aright, or hits the truth. This, I think, as it is well suited to the context, and receives the support of many as far as their conjectures have gone, is the true scope and drift of this passage: *i.e.* What makes thy opinion seem true, or, persuades thee that thou art in possession of the truth?

4. **אֲרֶבֶה**. With the paragogic ה, implying a consequence. Gram. Art. 234, 2. That is, taking such premises, I might also argue to the same effect. **אֲחִבָּה**. I might put sentences together,—fabricate, string together, a rhapsody, against you, &c.

5. I take אֲמַצְבָּם to be written for אֲמַצְבָּתְךָ. See Gram. Art. 206. *Ib.* יְחַשֵּׁךְ. *May hold back, restrain, you,* for יְחַשֵּׁכְךָ, which would be difficult to pronounce, and inelegant. “Subaudi **קָאָבְכָם dolorem vestrum**,” says Rosenmüller. But Job is not speaking of their disease; he is arguing against the vanity of their arguments. Neither

could he imagine that these arguments—supposing his friends were as diseased as he was—could in any degree moderate their affliction. This would be to argue on the very grounds which he took upon himself here to condemn. He only means, apparently, that he might, as they had done, check the course of their arguments; which would, however, amount to nothing in the end.

6. אָסַיְתִּי אֶרְבָּה. The paragogic ה here, and in the following verb (אָשַׁחֲנָה), serves to keep up the connexion with the preceding premises, which must necessarily be rendered in the same mood and tense.

7. הָלַקְנִי. *He hath reduced me to nought*; i.e. taking נָתַת as the root, as in הָגִיד, from the part. נָתֵן, &c. Ib. עַדְתִּי. *My society, my family, household, &c.*

8. וְתַקְמִיטִנִי. Chald. and Syr. صَفَّدْ. *Corrugatus*. Arab. قَمَطْ. *Constrinxit simul quatuor pedes ovis*, &c. Ib. לִעְדֵּת חַיָּה. *It hath been*, &c., i.e. this circumstance has been adduced as such, on the grounds that none but a grievous sinner could be thus afflicted. Ib. סְקִינִי. *So, accordingly, &c., it, the circumstance alluded to, has arisen*, בְּיַד, *against me*. Ib. קְחַשְׁנִי. Lit. *My deficiency, or want*. This word, occasionally used to signify *lying*, rather means the *keeping of something back*, deficiency, and thence *leanness*, &c. עַנְנָה. *It answers*; or, which is the same thing, supplies an answer, &c.: i.e. *My wretchedness is taken as proof sufficient of my sinfulness, as in the preceding member*.

9. וְיִשְׁטַבְנִי. *His wrath*; i.e. God's wrath. Ib. And acteth fiercely, cruelly, &c. The lexicographers have generally taken this word as equivalent to شَطِن, i.e. שְׁטֹן, opposing as an enemy: but the Arabic supplies us with the very word here, and, as I think, in the sense which it every where requires, viz. سَطْمٌ; which, according to Jauhari, is the same with صَطْمٌ, and which the tribe of Temim write سَتْمٌ. He then tells us, that حَدُّ السَّيْفِ السِّلَاطُمُ means *the edge of a sword*: and that we have in the Hadith, الْعَرْبُ سِلَاطُمُ النَّاسِ أَيْ حَدُّهُمْ. *The Arabs are the Sitām of men*; i.e. Their edge. The author of the Kāmoos further tells us, that it is taken to signify *an iron poker*, and أَسْطَمْ, most noble: perhaps as we say, aristocratical, i.q. most martial, from Ἀρης, Mars. In the Syr. صَفَّدْ, compeditiv, vinxit, and صَفَّدْ, chalybs. From all of which it must appear, that *acting*

fiercely, sharply, hardly, or the like, is the sense of the root. So, in Ps. lv. 4, בָּאֵף יִשְׁתַּמְנוּ. *In wrath do they fiercely pursue me; which could hardly be, In wrath do they hate me, &c.* And here, חֲרָק and לִלְטוֹשׁ are, perhaps, in some degree, synonymous with this word, or at any rate may serve to explain it. I take צָרִי, however, to be the nominative to each of these verbs.

10. פָּעַרְרוּ. *They gape.* Comp. Ps. xxii. 8, 14, &c., which is evidently modelled, in a great degree, after this place. Ib. וַיַּחֲמֹל אֹתוֹ. *They fully pursue, or follow.* See Deut. i. 36; Josh. xiv. 14; 1 Kings, xi. 6. לְלִכְתָּה אֶפְרַיִם, or the like, is necessary to fill up the ellipsis.

11. יְסִגְרֵנִי. *God shutteth me up.* The verb is used to signify *shutting a door, or gate, closing up*, as in a siege, &c. Exod. xiv. 3. And in this latter sense is it to be taken here. Ib. יְרַטְּנֵנִי. *He casteth me down.* I shall only add to what Schultens has said on this word (see in loc.), the following from Jauhari, i. e. الْوَرَطَةُ الْهَلَاكُ ; and Al-Jirratah signifies destruction. قال ابو عَبِيدَ وَاصْلَى الْوَرَطَةَ لَا طَرِيقٌ فِيهَا اَرْضٌ مُطْمَئِنَّةٌ. Abu Obeid has said, that the origin of this sense is, *level land in which there is no road*: and hence, I suppose, the notion of perplexity, loss, ruin, &c. The cognate roots are رَتَّوْ, رَطَّوْ, and رَتَّا. Heb. رَتَّه, and طَرَّ. Heb. and Chald. رَطَّتْ. Syr. نَعَّسَى. All having cognate significations.

12. גַּיְפְּרֵרְבָּנִי. *And He hath vexed me.* Chald. פְּרַפְּרֵר. Movit, contrivit. Syr. حَمَّلَتْ. Imbecillitas. Arab. قَرَّ. Disquisivit, قُرْفَرَ, movit, agitavit, fregit. Ib. בְּעַרְפִּי. By my back, i. e. the back part of the shoulders : see ch. xv. 26. Ib. يَفْصِفَنִي, redup. of פְּרַזְזֵנִי, dispersit. Arab. قَصَّ. Separavit, diremit, rem. قَصَّنَصَّ, properavit, præceps fuit in sermone. قَضَّ, fregit rem cum divulsione : to which פְּצַחַת, Chald. פְּצַחַת, Syr. قَبْرَ, and Samar. קְבָרָה, are cognate. See Gram. Art. 197, 3, &c. These, like all similar reduplications, are used generally for the purpose of implying excess. Ib. לְמַטְרָה. For a mark. Arab. نَظَارٌ (a). Avium terriculum, quod inter segetes erigitur. مَنْظَرٌ. Aspectus, facies, &c. Comp. Lam. iii. 12. So Ibn Doreid, speaking of the servants of a great man, says :

وَهُمْ لِمَنْ أَمْلَأَتْ أَعْدَاءَ وَكُوْ شَارَكُهُمْ فِيمَا أَفَادَ وَحْرَيْ.

" Sed sunt ei, qui ad inopiam fuit redactus, hostes; etsi socius eorum fuerit in re, qua profuit, et sapientia polluit."

13. רַקְעֵי. *His arrows.* It is of little consequence which of the cognate roots we take here, viz. רָבָה, רְכִבָּה, &c.

Arab. نَصْ, نَصْ, نَصْ. Syr. وَرَمَيْ, رَمَيْ, رَبَّ, رَبَّ. Rōb. دَرْ, دَرْ, دَرْ (whence نَصْ); all signify, *increasing, shooting out, or the like: to which the notion of magnitude, shooting, extending, &c. may naturally enough be referred.* Some take "archers" here. I think—and the ancient interpreters are generally with me—the context rather requires *arrows, or darts;* alluding, perhaps, to the piercing pains to which Job was subject. *Ib.* פֶלְחָה, &c. *He harroweth.* פֶלְחָה, Chald.

فَلَمَّا, Syr. قَلَمَعْ. Secuit, sulcarit, &c. : alluding to the arrows, perhaps, just mentioned. Comp. Ps. cxxix. 3.

Ib. يَحْمَلُ. *Bears, forbears, spares.* Syr. سَطْ. Arab. حَمَلَ. Portavit: hence, pertulit patienter, &c. *Ib.* مَرْجَحَةٍ. My gall. Schultens has shewn from the Kāmoos, that signifies the gall-bladder. He might also have shewn, that اِمْرَأَةٌ is taken to signify the intellect, pride, firmness of mind, strength, patience, &c. العَقْلُ, الْحُكْمُ, الِاصْالَةُ, الْعَلَى: and that, by what Job says here (the viscera being usually taken as the seat of sense, &c.), he probably means that of these he had now been in a great measure deprived. This is probably the exegetical sense intended. Nor is the passage without a parallel in the authors of Arabia, for we have in Ibn Doreid, vr. 143, Haitsma's edit.:

وَلَا أَقُولُ إِنْ عَرَّتِي نَكْبَةٌ قَوْلَ التَّبُوطِ أَنْقَدَ فِي مَلْبَطِنِ الْسَّلَادِ.

" Neque dicam, superveniente mihi adversitate gravi, dictum desperantis; ruptae sunt in ventre secundæ."

Which the scholiast tells us originated in the occasional rupture of the caul inclosing a young camel in the womb; an accident fatal both to mother and young: thence, says he, it is used metaphorically to signify complete desperation.

انْقَدَ انْقَطَعَ السَّلَادِ الْجَلْدَةِ الرَّقِبَةِ الَّتِي يَكُونُ فِيهَا الْوَلَدُ وَإِذَا انْقَطَعَتْ هَلَكَتِ النَّاقَةُ وَهَلَكَ الْوَلَدُ وَهَذَا عِبَارَةٌ عَنِ الْبَاسِ التَّامِ.

14. ۷۶, &c. See ch. xiv. 26.

15. בְּלִדי. *My skin.* Chald. אַחֲנָלֵיד. *Decorticatus est.* Syr. بَلْدَةٌ. *Congelatus est.* Arab. جَلْدٌ. *Cutis.* Ib. גַּלְלָתִי. *And have made to enter.* Chald. עַלְלָל. *Ingressus est.* Syr. Ethpe. *Intravit.* Which in Pihel will be, *made to enter,* or the like : i. e. My strength (for of this the horn is usually made an emblem) is merged in the dust : which is only a repetition of the sentiment expressed at the close of vr. 13.

16. חַמְרָמָה, or חַמְרָה : the first of which is a sort of passive form. It is of little consequence to the general sense, however, which we take. Chald. חַמְרָ. *Conturbatus est, effervuit, &c.* Syr. سُخْنٌ. *Vinum, سُخْنٌ, fermentum.* Arab. حَمَرٌ. *Rubuit facies.* Our translators, not aware of the Chaldee character of this book, generally took the sense as if derived from pure Hebrew, חַמְרָ, *lutum.* The LXX. took it, as I have done, συγκίνασται : and so Aben Ezra. Ib. עַל עַפְעַי. *And on my eye-lids, &c. : i. e.* As the eyes afford a never-failing index of the state of the mind, so here they intimated the grievous pains under which Job was suffering, exhibiting rather the agonies of a dying man than any thing else.

17. לֹא. *Because (there was) not, &c.* The language here seems to have been copied by Isaiah (liii. 9) ; which is not unlikely, as Job's sufferings were not wholly dissimilar to those of our Lord. I take the passage, however, rather to point out a comparison ; viz. *Because, or, Eren as . . . so,* i. e. *in like manner, was my prayer pure, or considered pure by the Almighty.* This Job's faith assured him of, as it should seem from his own professions.

18. אֶרֶץ. *Earth, or, O earth, cover not, &c.* Ib. מִקְוָם יְזַעֲקָתִי. *Place, residence, be for my cry ; or, rather, Let my cry nowhere remain, i.e. housed, concealed, and unavenged.* In all such cases, it is of the utmost importance to determine whether a term is to be understood objectively or subjectively. See Gram. Art. 224, 10. The passage, from this, as well as from what follows, evidently contains an allusion to the murder of Abel (Gen. iv. 10), whom Job probably considered circumstanced not unlike himself: pure as to his faith, but grievously misunderstood and cruelly dealt with.

19. גַּם־עַתָּה. *Behold now also : i. e. as God had borne witness to the injury done to Abel, so should he to that of Job. In this sense, therefore, the אלהים, and יְהִי, in the preceding verse, are exegetically futures ; thus, Because, &c. . . . therefore the earth shall not cover my blood (sup-*

posing matters to be carried to the greatest extremity), nor shall the place of my complaint exist: for my witness is in the heavens, &c. *Ib.* שָׁهַדְיִ. *My eye-witness.* “Schultens nimis subtiliter,” says Rosenmüller, “ex Arab. شَاهِدٌ, testem oculatum.” He then refers to Gen. xxxi. 47, by way of proof; but no such proof will that passage afford: because עֵד will signify either an eye or ear-witness. In the Arabic, the distinction noted by Schultens certainly obtains. So the Soorah, مشاهدة معاينه دُبُون. *To witness,* i. e. *with the eyes.*

20. מַלְעִיטִ. *My interlocutors, interpreters, mediators, &c.* The word occurs only *five times*, and this sense obtains in four of them at least: viz. Gen. xlvi. 23; 2 Chron. xxxii. 31; Isa. xlvi. 27; Job, xxxiii. 23; and this, now under consideration. In ch. xxxiii. 23, the passage is very peculiar, and deserving of particular notice: it runs thus, מַלְאָךְ מַלְעִיטִ. *An angel, or messenger-interpreter, one out of a thousand, to announce to man his righteousness: so shall he act graciously towards him, and say, Redeem him from descending to destruction; (for) I have found an expiation, &c.* See the place. He must be next to blind, I think, who cannot see in these words the doctrine of a Mediator between God and man inculcated. But more on this when we come to that passage. So, in the place under consideration, *My interlocutors, mediators, are my friends:* not, “*My friends scorn me;*” because, first, It is hardly natural that Job should call these men his friends here, and, at the same time, term them his scorners. Secondly, this word nowhere occurs in the sense of scowler: nor, if we may judge from the passage just cited, is it necessary to suppose that Job ever ascribed any such sense to it. Nor, thirdly, does the plural number used here *necessarily* call for a plural number in the translation and interpretation of the text; and thence, for its being referred to Job’s friends: because, when speaking of any thing excellent, the plural is often used when *one* only is meant, as in بְּגָלִים, אֶלְהִים, &c., Isa. liv. 5, &c. In all which cases, *greatness, or excess, as great mediator, &c.,* seems to be meant. See Gram. Art. 223, 3. And, fourthly, the plural number here rests on no authority beyond that of the vowel-points. Certainly the LXX. have preserved no vestige of it whatsoever: and the same may be said of the Syriac, if indeed a conjunction (o) has not there been interpolated. The preceding seems to require the singular number; as, in both cases, the same person is, in all probability, meant. My opinion is,

therefore, that מְלִיאָתִי רַצֵּן, *My mediator, interlocutor, &c.* is my friend, is the original and correct reading; just as מְלִיאָה, in the singular, is in ch. xxxiii. 23, where the same person is manifestly meant. Whether we have a wilful corruption of the text by the Jews here, I will not say; but certainly, ignorant as they are, and opposed to every thing about a Mediator, I can suppose that the authors of the vowels might propose this reading in the plural number, for the purpose of making the passage point to Job's friends, which would also make it necessary to give a new sense to the term מְלִיאָה: and this, probably, has been the case. The root in the Arab. is لَوْصَن, whence لَاصْن, *furtim asperxit, ænigmaticè locutus est, &c.* Whence, perhaps, the notion of representing things differently from their real or primitive state; i. e. by giving other terms to any narrative, either enigmatically, or by real translation into another language: and then, again, in a bad sense, by holding them up to ridicule: which last notion can hardly obtain here. And, if so, Job had in his eye here the promised Mediator and Redeemer. But more on this hereafter. *Ib.* אֶל־אֱלֹהִים. *To God, &c.* That is, having such a witness in heaven (vr. 21), and such a real friend there, my weeping eye shall constantly be turned towards him.

21. וַיַּזְכֵּר. *So pleads, or shall he plead, i.e. carry on the business of a מְלִיאָה, mediator, for a man with God, even a son of man, i.e. as a son of man, or man generally, for his friend, לְעֵדָה.* “In לְעֵדָה,” says Rosenmüller, “est ה nominativi nota, ut 1, Paral. iii. 2; Ps. lxxxix. 19; Jesaj. xxxii. 1,” &c., which is all perfectly fictitious; it being evident to demonstration that ה, in these places, has the force of *as to, with respect to, &c.* The true and literal rendering is given above; which, as it appears to me to be perfectly natural, stands in need of no such fictitious assistance as this. That Job had some knowledge of an *Intercessor* with God is evident from ch. xxxiii. 23; and such must have been the *Angel* who (Gen. xlviii. 16) had *redeemed Jacob from all evil*. Comp. Dan. iii. 25; vii. 13; Gen. xxiv. 7, 40, &c. This falls in well with the preceding verse, and with the sense there given of מְלִיאָה. I must, moreover, object to any, and every, method of interpretation, which is satisfied by merely extracting *any sort of sense* from any context generally. The character and religious views of the speaker ought, in all cases, to be carefully weighed, and his expressions elsewhere used to be considered; and particularly those which are connected with his immediate circumstances, hopes, and consolations. And, this being done, I think we must come

to the conclusion here, that Job speaks of the Redeemer, the Intercessor (as he indeed termed him), whom he considered as his constant and faithful friend ; and to whom he should in a few years (vr. 22) go, and from whom he should no more return. I shall be told here by some, that all this must have been more than the patriarch could have known. My answer is : I have no means of judging of his knowledge, except by his words ; and to these I have here given the obvious, easy, and natural, translation and interpretation. If others have better means of getting at Job's knowledge than these, let them adduce them. I only request that they may contain something better than mere hypothesis.

CHAPTER XVII.

1. רִוחַי חֲבֵלָה. *My spirit is bound*, i.e. suffers great pressure or pain ; not unlike the passage in Shakespeare's King John. When brought out into the open air, the king is made to say, "Ay marry, now my soul hath elbow-room :" i.e. it feels relieved from the pressure formerly experienced. In ch. vii. 15, Job says, *Strangling, מְחַנֵּק, suffocation, trieth, presseth on my soul*. See the note. The same, I think, is the meaning here. As to the etymology of חֲבֵל, the primary notion seems to be *binding* : hence, a *rope* : and, as this was used for marking out portions of land, it was used to signify, *apportioning out, either for good or bad*. See 2 Sam. viii. 2 ; Ps. xvi. 6. Again, as binding one with a rope produced pressure and pain, so women in child-birth, or persons generally in the pains of death, were said to suffer *constrictions, pains, or bindings*, as if girded about with ropes, חֲבֵלים. Gr. ἀδνες. Comp. Acts, ii. 24 ; Ælian. τοὺς τῶν ἀδνῶν λόσσας δεσμούς ; Eurip. Ion. v. 45 ; Pind. Olymp. vi. 51 ; Æschyl. Agam. v. 1428. The word is also taken to signify a *net*, and hence is applied to women *conceiving*, as if *netting*. It is also applied to *usury*, as a debt *binding, restricting, &c.* Hence, too, the notion of *ruining, destroying, &c.* Very much the same may be said of the Arabic جَلْ and خَلْ. See the dictionaries.

Ib. נִצְבֵּה יְמִים. *My days are become few.* It has been usual to suppose that נִצְבֵּה here, was used for נִעַד : *put out, extinguished*, as of a candle or lamp. It being usual to write נ in the Chaldee, where we have י in the Hebrew. *To extinguish, or put out, any one's days, like a candle, &c.,* seems to me to be hardly Hebrew or Oriental phraseology ; at least I cannot call any such to mind, as occurring in any Oriental author whatsoever. Kromayer, and after him

Schultens, have shewn that the Arabic عَكْ affords a different sense, viz. *Brevis, sordidusque* (*i.e.* زَعْكَوْكُ التَّصِيرُ اللَّمْ). We ought here to add, the cognate, زَعْجَ, *contrivit, compressit*; زَعْتَ, *acriter egit jumentum*: and, in another form, viz. زَعْتَ, equivalent to our *Nipbhāl* in נִזְעַבְיָה, *citò incesserunt jumenta*, &c. : *i.e.* *My days have been swiftly driven*. So ch. vii. 6, which see. *Ib.* קְבָרִים שָׁאֹל—קְבָרִים generally signifies the large subterraneous chainber, or tomb, in which certain niches were hewn out to receive the separate coffins: these were termed בֶּןְתֵּר, or בֶּןְתֵּרִים. See Isa. xiv. 11, 15, 18; and Lowth on the place. These niches were, probably, the קְבָרִים of Job.

2. אָסְלָא. *Surely*, &c. See Nold. Concord. ed. 1734, p. 70. הַחֲלִים. This word has usually been supposed to derive its signification from הַחֲלָל, *ludificavit*, &c. But, in that case, I cannot see how the term עִירִי, occurring at the end of the verse, can be connected with it. In the Arabic, we have هَنْتَ, *continuè pluviam emisit cælum: manârunt ex oculis lacrymæ*. To this we have the cognate هَنْتَ, and هَطَلَ, which have the same, or very nearly the same, sense. It is remarkable enough that Schultens, Eichorn, Gesenius, Ewald, &c., should have given us so many conjectural etymologies of this word without perceiving this, which exhibits the very word הַחֲלָל, and, as it appears to me, the precise sense required in this place. A question may now arise, as to the sense of this word occurring in other parts of the Bible. It will be seen (ch. vi. 16; xvii. 8) that, from clouds promising, but not affording, rain, several Oriental proverbial sayings have originated. So Jude: Νεξίλαι ἀνυδροὶ πεπόνια. This verb too, as may be seen in the lexicons, signifies to give rain occasionally, and at intermitted periods. Hence the notion of *inconstancy*, and *deceptiveness*, might have arisen. Hence, too, certain derivatives from this root are taken to signify, *a fox* (هَبِطَل), *a wolf* (هَطَل), or *stupid robber*, &c. If this may be relied on, Job here uses this word in its primary sense; in other places it occurs in its secondary sense only.

Ib. וְבַהֲפִרְזָתָם. *And in their embitterings.* The root is here evidently מְרַחֶה. *Exacerbarit, irritavit.* Syr. حَرَقَةٌ. *Amarum fecit.* Arab. مَرِيٌ. *Mulsit in pluviam dissolvit ventus nubem*, &c. I take the word to be of the form

חָמְרָה, for חָמֵרָה, as a verbal noun of the *Niph'hal* species. There is, however, a cognate root in the Arabic حَمَرَ, *impulit, effudit aquam, lacrymas, &c.*; from which we have انْهَمَارُ. The flowing of water, &c., precisely answering to the *Niph'hal* of the Hebrew. Some take the form to be that of *Hiph'hal*, with an euphonic dagesh. The exegetic sense will be much the same in either case.

3. שִׁימַח פָּא. *Lay down now, supp. נָא*, thy hand. So Abraham, Gen. xxiv. 2; xlvi. 29; שִׁימַח אֶת־יָד וְנוּ. *Lay down now thine hand, &c.*, i. e. for the purpose of binding thee to the observance of certain conditions, as the context, in each of these places, evidently requires. This, therefore, clearly directs us to a custom then in use. Comp. Prov. vi. 1; xi. 15; xvii. 18; xxii. 26. *Ib.* عَرَبَنِي. *Pledge me.* The root عَرَبَ, from which we have عَرَبَانٌ, a pledge, &c., has so many significations attached to it, that it seems almost hopeless to extract any thing specific and satisfactory from them. Of this latter word, however, the author of the Kāmoos gives this account: العَرَبَانُ والعرَبُونُ بضمهما وفتحهما محركةً وتبدل عينه همزةً ما عُقَدَ به المبادعة والعرَبُونُ محركةً وتبدل عينه همزةً ما عُقَدَ به المبادعة مِنْ الشَّعْنِ عَرَبَانٍ عَرَبَونٍ, and عَرَبَانٍ, each with the vowel *u*; also عَرَبَونٍ: the *r* having a vowel: their *y* is also changed into *n* occasionally: *that by which the price of any thing sold is confirmed*; i. e. the pledge or earnest that it shall be carried into effect. Hence the ἀρόταλων, and *arrhabo*, of the Greeks and Latins. *Ib.* לְזִי יְקֻעַּן. *Shall strike to, or on, my hand, i. e. in order to confirm thereby such compact.* The custom of striking hands is just as much a mark in the East that a bargain is concluded, as it is with us in the West; and in law it is there quite necessary. So the author of the Kāmoos, under صَفَقَ لَهُ الْبَيْع ... وَصَفَقَ يَدَهُ: صَفَقَ بالبَيْعِ وَعَلَى يَدِهِ ... ضَرَبَ يَدَهُ عَلَى يَدِهِ وَذَلِكَ عِنْدَ وَجُوبِ الْبَيْع: i. e. *He struck, or clapped, to him a sale ... and he struck his hand in a sale, or on his hand ... he struck his own hand upon the hand of him; and this (is) among the necessary (transactions) of sale.* Particulars on this subject may be seen in the *Hidāya* by Mr. Hamilton, in the chapter on Buying and Selling. Job seems to say to Eliphaz, give me thy pledge: who comes forward to strike this bargain, i. e. of thy sincerity to me? This appeal is made: but, as

no regard seems to have been paid to it, Job directs his complaint to God, and laments more strongly the character of his friends.

4. **תְּפִלָּץ**, &c. *Hast laid up, hidden.* This root, in the Arabic, affords the notions of *folding up, covering over, &c.*; hence, *a sort of pocket, house, nest, &c.* The sense here seems to be, that God had so covered over, concealed, or veiled over, the hearts of Job's friends, that wisdom was with them a thing entirely unknown; or, rather, that God considered them as so circumstanced, and therefore He raised them not. **תְּרוֹבֶם אַחֲרֵם**. Hence perhaps the notion of uncircumcision of heart and ear.

5. **נִגְזִיד**. *He points out, i. e. some one does, or they do, impersonally, friends for a portion, or spoil;* alluding to the perfidy of his friends, who had just refused to renew their assurances of constancy with him: which was just the same thing as to leave him exposed to the attacks of robbers. *Ib. נִצְבֵּי.* *And the eyes, &c.* That is, retributive justice, so visible in God's moral government of the world, will destroy such. Comp. Prov. xxx. 17.

6. **וְתִהְפַּת**. *And an abomination.* Roots cognate with this are numerous: as, **תָּבַט**, *Damno affectus fuit.* Syr. **לְמַכְעֵבָן**. *Vomitus, sordes.* Chald. **תְּרוֹבֶם**. *Exspuere.* Arab. **תָּאָפָּה**. *Turbatus, præstrictus fuit.* Æth. **תְּגָחָה**: *Spuit, exspuit.* Arab. **تَنْهِي**. *Iratus fuit; תְּנַכֵּת, repudiarit, detestatus fuit;* **תְּנַהֵה**, *paucus, vilis fuit.* From which, perhaps, it may be allowable to infer that the celebrated **תִּהְפְּתָחָה**, *Tophet*, of the Hebrews took its name, designating it as an *utter abomination*. 2 Kings, xxiii. 10, &c. The Persic **تَأْتِقْنِي**, *turning*, of Gesenius, is quite as improbable an etymology of this word, as the Rabbinic **תְּפִפְחָה**, *beating drums.* *Ib. לְפִנֵּיכֶם*. Lit. *In facies; against, or to the faces:* contr. for **לְפִנֵּיכֶם**. *Before their faces.* Comp. Jer. vii. 24. Rosenmüller has, after Schultens, “*abominatio despuenda in faciem.*” The passages he adduces, however, viz. Numb. xii. 14; Deut. xxv. 9; have **בְּפִנְךָ**, and **בְּפִנְיוֹן**, constructions manifestly unlike this in Job; not to insist on the clumsiness of their application here.

7. **וְתִכְתַּבֵּחַ**. The apocopated form for **וְתִכְתַּבְּחַה**. Root **פְּהָה**, *cognate with Heb. פְּאַח.* Hiph. **פְּאַחַת**. Cogn. **נְכַח**, *contrivit.* Syr. **לְמַכְעֵבָן**. *Increpavit.* Arab. **مَرَعَى**. *Mæruit; كَبِيٌّ*, *imbecillus.*

Chald. צְהַרְאָה. Repressit. Aph. אֲכַחֵי. Dolore affect. Syr. حَرَقَتْ. Exhalavit spiritum frigidum. Arab. حَرَقَةً. Decrepitus fuit; كَوَيْيَ, imbecillus fuit; redup. id. Heb. and Chald. פּוֹה. Niph. פּכְנִיחָה. Adustus. Syr. حَرَقَةً, id. Arab. كَوَيْيَ. Cutem ussit; redup. كَوَيْيَ, quassato corpore incessit; كَاعَ, root كَيْيَ, formidavit. Hence, to waste, wear away, become languid, as of a lamp from long burning, the eye from age, or vexation: pale, as of the skin from weakness, &c. The Concordance will supply the places. Comp. Ps. vi. 8; xxxi. 10; with this place.

Ib. וַיַּצְבֵּר. And my members: lit. forms, figures, formations, which, as the eye is mentioned in the preceding context, ought apparently to be referred to the members of the body. *Ib.* בְּגִיל. Like a shadow, i.e. unstable, fleeting; so the term is frequently used by the Greeks and Latins, as well as by the Orientals. We have in the Makāmāt of Hariri, by M. de Sacy, p. 217, a passage which may be adduced as an additional illustration to that given by Schultens on this place. On the termis ظَلَهُ، the growing heavy of his shadow, we have in the scholia the following remarks, الظل يوصف بالتنقل مبالغة في ثقل صاحبه بقال للمستنطر ظلك على ثقيل اي احق ما يوجد منك وهو الظل السريع الانتقال ينتقل على, i.e. the shadow is described by weight, hyperbolically, with reference to the weight of its originator. It is said of a person who has grown heavy, thy shadow is heavy upon me; i.e. the lightest thing which is found coming from thee—which is the shadow swift in departure—is heavy upon me. By parity of reasoning, the shadow of an afflicted man must be taken to signify the lightness and emaciated state of the person from whom it is supposed to proceed; all of which tends to shew, that the person, not the thoughts, &c. of Job must be had in view here. See ch. viii. 9. The following verses to this effect are given in M. de Sacy's Scholia to Hariri, 099—

العيش نوم والمنية يقظة
والمرء بينهما خبال ساري
فاقضوا مأرِيكم عجala آئما
اعماركم سَعَر من الاسفار

*Life is a sleep which fate awakens;
Between which two, man is but a passing shadow.
Make ready your necessaries quickly therefore,
Since your life is but one of the ordinary journeys.*

The Arabs likewise speak of the shadow of a cloud being deceptive, when it appears to promise rain, but gives none. So Hariri Mah. xxiii. as cited by Schultens, Notæ in Elnawabig, p. 114—

وَإِذَا أَظْلَلَ سَحَابَهَا لَمْ يَنْتَقِعْ مِنْهُ صَدَّا لِجَهَامَةِ الْغَرَارِ

“ *Nam, quum umbrosa nubes ejus imminet, sitis inde non sedatur, quod nubes sit fullax.*” Comp. *ib.* p. 14, and 1 Chron. xxix. 15.

8. בְּשַׁפֵּר. Just as the people generally (*i.e.* the profane) exultingly cite Job as a parable; so shall the just, on the other hand, be astounded at this, and (*Ib.*) the pure of hands be excited against the profane. Comp. 2 Cor. vii. 11; Ps. lxxiii.; Jer. xii.

10. בְּלָם בְּלָם. Lit. *But, as to them all.* It is a remarkable feature, common to both the Hebrew and Arabic, that the affix of the third pers. is universally found with nouns which with us would be in the vocative case, and which should be construed as if it were of the second. Dathe, therefore, evinces a disregard of the Hebrew idiom, when he proposes here to read, with some MSS. בְּלָם בְּלָם; although I am very willing to allow that this would, according to our idiom, give the sense of the passage; which is this, *But, O all of you, repent, &c.* The exegetical sense is sufficiently obvious: it is an expostulation with Job's friends on their blindness and obduracy. *Ib.* בִּשְׁבָבוֹ וּבְאָגָּה. *Return, repent ye, and come in.* The precise signification of בִּשְׁבָבוֹ is, *coming in*; as of אָגָּה is, *going out*. Here I take *coming in* to signify, coming to a sincere reception of the truth among the family of the faithful. So a proselyte is termed נִיחִילָה, *a comer in*; and infidels, apostates, &c. to be “ *in outer darkness*,” “ *without*,” &c. See Deut. xxiii. 2-9. With this word is בְּשַׁחַד, perfectly synonymous; which will throw some light on Isa. xxi. 12, בְּשַׁחַד, which I take to signify, *repent, come in*; *i.e.* It is a call to the inhabitants of the south country, to avoid by timely repentance the dreadful calamities which were hanging over them. The same is probably the sentiment of Job here: the passage in Isaiah was perhaps copied from this. See Prov. i. 23. *Ib.* אֲנַצְּרָא לֹא. *For I find not.* This Job assigns as his reason for giving them the advice just noticed.

11. אֲמֹתִי. *My vain thoughts, purposes.* This word is generally used in a bad sense. It is used in the Chaldee

and Arabic to signify, *a bridle, ring, or halter*, used with camels; as **יְמֵן**, *frænum, capistrum, &c.* Arab. **لِجَّم**, *ligavit*; **habenâ jumentum**, &c. **زَمْزَم**, *object, design, i.q. قَصْدٌ*; **funiculus annexus annulo**, *qui per cameli nasam trajicitur*. Hence, perhaps, *prejudiced notions, plans, projects*, by which a man is led along as a brute is by the bridle, **בַּתְּקִנָּה**, *are broken* as ropes are. See Ps. ii. 3. *Ib.* מַוְרַשִׁי. *The possessions*, here, *prepossessions*, of my heart, have all given way; for with me the allurements both of youth and wealth have departed.

12. אָוֶר קָרוֹב, supp. יְשִׁימָה. *They lay down, represent*, i.e. They lay down night for day—error for truth—representing light theoretically, at the same time, as nearer, more eligible, than darkness. He seems to say, The doctrines of these men are most deceptive; for what they teach leads to error, not to truth. In fact, they put the night in the place of the day; still telling us that light is nearer, is more simple and easy of apprehension, than darkness. That is, they profess one thing, but in fact teach another: which a man need live only one day to see abundantly exemplified in the world. No men, according to my experience, talk so much about enlightened views, times, &c. as the propagators of error and of gross darkness. Comp. Isa. v. 20.

13. רְפַרְתִּי. Cogn. רְבַט, and רְבָץ : Arab. رَبَضَ, رَبَدَ, and رَقَّ, *suffulcavit, sustentavit, &c.*; *I have constructed, or would construct, my couch.*

14. לְשֻׁחָה, &c. *To corruption have I called or cried, giving the name, My father, &c.* Not unlike the passage in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. “*O here set up my everlasting rest, with worms that are my chambermaids;*” or the speech of Constance in King John, “*And ring these fingers with thy household worms, and be a carrion monster like thyself.*”

15. תְּקוּנָה. *My hope or expectation*, must here refer to *earthly hope, &c.* necessarily.

16. בְּגִי. *Clothes or linen, of the grave* (hence *lies*, i.e. *things cloaked over*). Comp. בְּנֵד, *garment—perfidy*). As the antecedent referred to seems to be יִצְגַּע, *my bed*, in vr. 13, this word (**בְּגִי**) ought, perhaps, to be referred to it. It has been usually taken to signify *bars*, as used for fastening large folding-doors; but I do not see how such sense can obtain here, as it does nor appear that any such things were ever used in sepulchres. That linen used in garments is so

called, is evident from Ezek. ix. 2, 3, &c.; as it also is, that the Egyptians buried their dead in linen. See also John, xi. 44, 45. I think, therefore, that such linen dress is had in view in this place. It seems to have been customary in the East, from a very high antiquity, to bury their great men with much pomp, laying them on a rich couch, and interring much plate and other valuables with them. See my Translation of the Travels of Ibn Batuta, p. 220, with the note; where this traveller tells us of a Chinese Emperor so interred. Strabo (lib. xv.) moreover tells us, that when Aristobulus entered the tomb of Cyrus in Persia, he saw a golden couch, a table with drinking-cups, a golden bowl, and much elegant clothing adorned with gems. His words are: “Ιδεν δε κλινην τε χρυσην, και πράπεζαν σὺν εκπώμασι, και πύελον χρυσην, και ἑστήρα πολλὴν, κόσμον τε λιθοκόλλητον.” So Hom. Odyss. b. 97: εἰσόκε φᾶσος ἐκτέλεσω . . . λαξετη ἡγωὶ ταφῆιον—“Donec vestem perfecero—Laerti heroī sepulchralem.” Some take בָּהִי here to mean *solitudes*, i.e. of the grave, because בָּדָר is used to signify *alone*. But this phraseology is unknown to the Bible.

Ib. בָּהִת, I take to be the third pers. pret. masc. kal, of the root נְהַת. Lit. *It descends*, i.e. taking as a whole the things just mentioned. Schnurrer prefers בָּהִת, i.e. first pers. plur. kal, agreeing with the LXX. καταβησόμεθα. Others take נְהִת, *rest*, for the root, and בָּהִת for the third pers. fem. pret. kal. *It resteth*, or *shall rest*,—in each case the exegetical sense remaining nearly the same.

CHAPTER XVIII.

1. בְּלִפְנֵי. *Bildad*. On this person, see the Introduction.

2. עַדְאַנְכָה. *To what extent*, i.e. either as to time or space is it, *that you would fix the limits of speech*. Much has been said on the word קְנַצְיָה here. I think, with Rosenmüller, that it exhibits the Chaldaic form, as in תְּקַבְּחָה, for תְּקַבְּחָת, Dan. iv. 9; and מְנֻכָּה, for מְנֻכָּת, Ezra, iv. 13, 20, i.e. by inserting a ב, instead of the dagesh of the Hebrews. The form of construction (קְנַצְיָה) used here before the particle ל, is nothing more than what we often have in the Heb. as in חֹזֶקְיָה בְּזָ, Ps. ii. 12; Nahum, i. 7, &c. Comp. ch. xvi. 3. This place may, therefore, be cited as an instance of Chaldaising in this Book. From the circumstance of the following verbs being in the plural number, we may suppose that some

difference of opinion prevailed, on the subject in dispute, among the friends of Job.

3. **כַּפְחָמָה**. Lit. *Like the beast*, i.e. infuriated. The two following words ought, I think, to be read as if in a parenthesis, and **הַרְתִּים**, &c. construed as if following **כַּפְחָמָה** immediately, as I have given it in the text; otherwise the passage will be unmeaning and unconnected. This sort of parenthesis has already been noticed more than once. It seems almost universally to have escaped the observation of the translators and commentators. The verse, in this view, ought to end at the word **אֲפֵל**; which will now apply, not to Job, but his friends; and is perhaps proverbial. See Isa. li. 20. I take **נִמְלָטָה** to be the Niphhal of **אָמַת**: it being very common to conjugate verbs terminating in **ת**, as if in **ת**, Gram. Art. 202, 4, 5.

4. **טֹרֶשׁ**. Lit. *Tearing his person, or self*. Rosenm. “*O discerpens animam suam*,” &c. Auth. Vers. “*He teareth himself*,” &c. This Rosenm. thinks refers to ch. xiii. 14; xvi. 9. But the first of these is manifestly metaphorical, and can in no way relate to anger as entertained by Job, but rather to the perilous circumstances in which he had been placed. The second passage (ch. xvi. 9) refers to a subject perfectly at variance with that had in view here: which must suffice on these passages. Again, there appears no reason for supposing that, although Job was grievously afflicted, he was ever outrageously angry. Not a vestige of this sort can be found in the whole book: the whole is, therefore, a mistake. On disjointed or parenthetical passages such as this, see Gram. Art. 241, 18. It should seem, from **נִמְלָטָה** above, that *unclean* beasts were had in view by the speaker; and, if the **סִינ** of Isa. li. 20 was the *oryx*, as some think, it certainly was a very furious animal, and most likely an unclean one, although the **תָּאוֹן** of Deut. xiv. 5 was not. The **חַמְתִּיךְ יְהוָה בְּעֵרֶת אֶלְתִּיךְ** of Isaiah well comports with the terms of Bildad here. I have no doubt, therefore, the whole of this was intended to apply to Job's friends, tacitly insinuating that Job thus intended to designate them. Diodorus Siculus describes *σαρκοφάγος ταῦντος*, the *carnivorous bull*, as the most fierce and indomitable of all animals; and which, when taken in a net, suffocates himself with rage, Lib. iii. xxxiv.

Ib. **בְּלִילְמַעֲנָךְ**. *Whether on thy account, for thy sake, &c.* It seems evident, I think, from what follows, that Bildad thought Job made infinitely too much of himself and his

cause; and that, if what he wished should come to pass, then must the whole course of nature be altered. His arguments shaped to this effect, might be read as pressed in a string of interrogatories, preceded by this word throughout, for the purpose of giving them the greater force. I have, however, retained the usual form. *Ib.* חָזַב. *Be deserted,* &c. St. Paul expresses a similar sentiment in 1 Cor. v. 10. This, with the following נִזְחָק צַוֵּר, *and a rock be removed,* &c. seems to be proverbial. Comp. ch. xiv. 18. We have in the Life of Timour by Ibn Arabshah, p. ۳۴۳, edit. Calc. يَسْهُلْ عَنْهَا قَطْعُ الْجَبَالِ وَتَقْلُلُ الصُّخُورُ وَتَعْدُبُ عَنْهَا أَدْنَاهَا

شُرُبُ الْبُكُورِ, i.e. *the cutting through of mountains, and removal of rocks, would be easy with respect to them* (i.e. the difficulties mentioned just before), *and, as to the meanest of them, the drinking up of the seas would be sweet.* See also Lev. xxvi. 43; Isa. vi. 12; vii. 16, &c. Schultens and Dr. Hunt have also illustrated this place from the Arabic. See Rosenm. in loc.

5. יִצְחַק. *Fail, or become extinguished.* *Ib.* שְׁבֵיב. *Flame.* Arab. شَبَّ, *accendit;* شَبِيبٌ, *ardor, flamma.*

6. יִצְחַק. *Hath grown, or shall grow, dark.* Syr. سَفَقٌ, *vesperans.* Arab. حَسْكٌ, *copiosus pluit cœlum.* Hence, I think, the application of this word to *darkness, &c.:* not from حَسْكٌ, as Schultens thinks; which, in fact, has not the least connexion with that notion.

7. יִצְרֹר. *They shall be confined, &c.* The root here is יִצְרֹר, of which יִצְרֹר is the pres. kal; as יִשְׁבֶּי for يَشْبِي. See Paradig. The roots, ضַר, צַר, صַר, ضַרְר, صַרְר, صַרְבָּר, صַרְבָּרְר, ضַרְבָּרְרְר, وَضَر, وَضَرְر, Syr. ئَوْزَر, Æth. ΧΠΔ: are manifestly cognate; all partaking more or less of the idea of *binding up, thence forming, fashioning; oppressing, injuring, afflicting, putting into narrow or confined circumstances;* opposed to רַחֲבָה, Arab. وَسْعٌ. Schultens, on the passage, will give Arabic examples of the use of such terms as *straitening the steps, &c.* *Ib.* צַעֲדִי. *Steps, which, in context such as this, is best rendered by strides.* To contract or extend the steps is taken in the Arabic to signify, *diminishing, or extending, the good fortune, respectively, of any one.* See Schultens on this place.

8. פִּישְׁלָח. *For he shall be sent, driven, or cast.* The insertion of פִּ here, seems to me to intimate a change in the

direction of the argument, and to refer back to vr. 3, in which we have mention of an enraged beast; and, in this view, the passage will greatly resemble Isa. li. 20, just referred to, where the Jews are compared to a אַתָּה, *oryx*, caught in a net. And so Job's argument, as taken by Bildad, is now directed against the patriarch himself to shew that he was wrong, not his friends. In this view of the case, Bildad evinces considerable dexterity in his reply, and as great a want of good feeling as could have been expected.

9. אִתְלַקֵּן. *Shall seize, &c.* Allusion is made here to what was mentioned at vr. 4, and the whole apparently turned upon Job. סֶכֶת. *The noose.* The roots סָמַךְ, and סָמַךְ, are cognate, and signify *obturavit, obduxit, &c.*, and *collegit, contraxit, &c.* ضَمَّامٌ, *infortunium*: ضَمَّامٌ, *vehemens calamitas*: both growing out of the notion of *stricture, restriction*, or the like. סֶכֶת too in the Chaldee, has the same signification, as *arctavit, cocgit, strinxit*. Our סֶכֶת, therefore, directs us here to the *noose or knot of the gin or snare*.

The imagery here used is very common among the Arabs, insomuch that *the snare* is proverbial with them. The origin of this is commonly ascribed to Tarafa, the author of one of the seven celebrated Moallakat poems; but there can be no doubt it was in use long before his times. The sentiment of Tarafa alluded to is this: Reiske's Tarafa, Lugd. Batav. 1742, Prologus, p. xlvi:—

قد ذهب الصياد عنك فابشرى * * * *

ورفع الفخ (חַפְחָ) فما تحدري لا بد من الحذك يوماً فاصبرى

“*Nunc abiit a te venator: ergo lætare. Sublatus est funis: quare quod timeas nihil est.*

Fieri non potest tamen quin aliquando capiaris, ergo patienter modo fatum exspecta.” Comp. Ps. xlix. 6; cxxiv. 7; Ecel. ix. 12.

Frequent allusions seem to be made to this passage of Job. See the Concordances, under חַפְחָ, and *Snare*. According to M. de Sacy's Commentary on Hariri, however (p. ۳۱۸), the usage is *Persian or barbarous*, which is undoubtedly wrong, and perhaps one of the editor's own notes.

10. טְמִין. *Is hidden, laid up, &c. i.e. in the earth, so as not to appear on the surface.* חַבְלָנוּ. *His rope.* The word is occasionally used in the Arabic for *net*, by a metonymy

giving the material, instead of the thing made out of it. *Ib.* עַל־בָּהִיב. *On the path, i.e. but concealed from the view by something spread over it for that purpose.*

11. בְּלֹהוֹת. *Terrors.* תַּסְטֵף, *terruit, consternavit.* Arab. بَلْهَةَ, *stuper cordis.* Cogn. בָּהֵל, *confundere.* Lit. And they shall disperse him. As the verb signifies *dispersing, dissipating*, when applied to armies, &c.; so, when applied to one, should mean, *dissipating, confounding, or confusing*; and so in the Arabic, تَفَاعُض, is, *confusum, ordine ductuque carens negotium, &c.* *Ib.* לְרַגְלֵי. *At his feet, i.e. close to him, or, as we say, at hand.* Comp. 1 Sam. xxv. 42; Hab. iii. 5; Job, xxx. 15.

12. יִדֵּי. The apocopation of this verb here is probably intended to mark an inference, see Gram. Art. 233, 3. I have accordingly expressed this by *so* in the text. רַקְבָּן אֲנָנוּ (I read). *Hunger shall be his strength, i.q., his strength shall become hunger, i.e. faintness.*

13. בְּקִי עֹרוֹת. *The clothings of his skin.* I have already taken the term פֶּד, ch. xvii. 16, to signify *clothing, coating, &c.*, and have there referred to the Egyptian practice of burying their dead in linen. It is not improbable that the word is Egyptian. We find it used in Exod. xxviii. 42, &c., where the cloth so used could scarcely have been other than Egyptian. *Ib.* יִאֱכַל. *He shall eat, or devour.* This marks a direct recurrence to טְרַף נְפָשׁוֹ in vr. 4, see ch. xiii. 14; and suggests a full explanation of the things alluded to: the only difference is, what was there supposed to refer to Job's friends, is here very artfully turned against Job himself. בְּקִי עֹרוֹת here, therefore, is equivalent to נְפָשׁוֹ there, in the main. *Ib.* בְּקִייוֹ. *His members.* See the dictionaries under בְּדָר. *Ib.* בְּכֹור מְרוֹת. *The first-born of death,* which I take to be a periphrasis for *the worm*, see ch. xxiv. 20; and, as worms are very soon generated in a dead body, I take the term *first-born* here to allude to that circumstance. The second member carries the case to the state after death, which is natural enough.

14. מִבְּטָחוֹן. *The object of his confidence, his idol be that what it may.* Comp. Ps. xl. 5; lxv. 6; lxxi. 5, &c. *Ib.* בְּלֹהוֹת לְמַלְךָ בְּלֹהוֹת. *To the king of terrors.* A periphrasis for death. Pluto or some such being, according to Rosenmüller. The Hebrews however never speak of an "orci princeps," in the heathenish sense of those terms, as far as I

have been able to discover. Gesenius makes בְּלָהֹת nom. to the verb; and לְ, in לִמְלָךְ, i. q. קָ, which is fanciful.

15. תֵּשׁוּן. *It resideth*, i. e. now, מַבְטָחוֹ, his object of faith, i. e. his idol. And, as inanimate things are generally taken as feminines, the verb is here given in that gender. Gram. Art. 216, 7. וְתִצְעִידֵהוּ. Lit. *And shall cause him to march*; which—if taken in a military sense as the term seems to imply, the warfare of such an one (ch. vii. 1) being now supposed to be finished—will probably imply *dismissal* to his sovereign, in order to the receiving of his reward. And, as idolatry may be considered as holding covenant with death, this is put as the origin of the evils here meant. *Ib.* מַבְלִילֵנוּ. Lit. *From its not (being) his*, i. e. which is no longer to be reckoned upon as his property, the period of its destruction being at hand. In this view, מַבְטָח will be the nominative to both the verbs here. *Ib.* נָרָה. Puh. for נָרָה; the ר being incapable of receiving *dagesh*: root זָרָה, *sparsit*. *Ib.* בָּקָרִית. *Sulphur*. Allusion is here apparently made to the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrhah by lightning; which is said to bring with it the smell of brimstone. So Pliny, Hist. Nat. lib. xxxv. c. 15: “Fulmina ac fulgura quoque sulphuris odorem habent, ac lux ipsa eorum sulphurea est.” And Persius, Sat. ii. 24, 25: “Jovemne ignavisse putas, quia, cum tonat, ocyus ilex sulfure discutitur sacro, quam tuque, domusque?” Rosenm. &c.

16. יְכַשֵּׂר, for יְכַשֵּׂג. *Become dry*. *Ib.* גַּלְלֵי. *Be cropped off*. Niph. of מַלֵּל, in the sense of מַולֵּל, with which it is cognate. There is, therefore, no necessity for recurring with Rosemüller to a Chaldee form.

17. עַל־לְבִנֵּי־חַיִּין. Lit. *On the face of (parts) without*; i. e. however far his fame may have reached, his name have been known, this must come to an end.

18. גַּדְפָּה. *They drive him*, i. e. men generally, impers. *Ib.* From light, &c. i. e. from every thing felicitous; which is often termed *light* in Scripture: hence the “outer darkness” of the New Testament. *Ib.* וּמַתְבֵּל. *And from the world*, i. e. from human society, i. e. *the world*, in the modern English and French acceptation. גַּנְעָה. *They cause him to wander*, as it was the case with Cain: to which this is probably an allusion. See Gen. iv. 14; and ch. vii. 4.

19. לֹא בֵּן לוֹ וְלֹא בֶּכֶד. Lit. *No posterity to him, and no descendant*. The etymology of בֵּן has usually been traced to the Syriac or Arabic term, بَنْ, or نُوْن, signifying *a fish*;

and, because fishes are said to be numerous, it has been concluded that this word must signify a numerous posterity. I very much dislike this sort of deduction ; because, from its vagueness, any thing may be extracted from any premises. I would prefer the following in this instance, viz. : we have in the Syriac **بَعْنَى**, and **بَعْنَى**, signifying *funiculus cannabinus, linea piscatoria, semen quoddam esui aptum*. We have here, therefore, the notion of *length, drawing out, &c.* in the first and second of these ; and in the third, of *produce or increase*.

Let us now see the cognate roots. In **אָנַף**, we have *effudit, fudit*, **أَنِي**, *i. q. حَادَ*, *ad extremum perfectionis terminum pervenit*; and **iv. conj. procrastinavit, distulit**: whence, **أَنِي**, *tempus, أَنَاءُ*, *mora*, from **أَوْنَ**, **آنَفُ**, *tempus*. Cogn. **וְנִי**, *torpuit, languit*; and **conj. vi. moram nexuit**. From all which *lengthening out, extending*, in one respect or other, seems to be meant. Now, in Ps. lxxii. 17, we have a verb, manifestly cognate with these, used thus : **יְהִי שְׁמוֹ לְעוֹלָם** **לְפָנֵי-שְׁמֶן** **זָרַן שְׁמוֹ**, *Let his name remain for ever; before, or in the presence of, the sun let his name (יְהִי) be drawn out, continued, perpetuated, i. e. so long as the sun shall endure, his name shall be continued.* It has been usual to translate this passage by “*sobolescat nomen ejus*,” which appears to me great nonsense. I take **זָרַן**, therefore, to signify, *posterity, as drawn out and extending through a long period of time.* Fish, too, may hence have been so termed, on account of their numerous progeny, but not the reverse.

Ib. בָּבֶד. *Descendant.* This word, which is equally ill-accounted for in the lexicons, &c., I take to be very nearly synonymous with the last. Gesenius takes it to be allied to the Ethiopic **ጥር** : *tribus* : but this is certainly a derived sense. We have in the Syr. **ትְּרַחֵת**. *Traxit, extendit, subduxit.* In Heb. **בָּבֶד**. *Dux.* In Arab. **تَجَهَّزَ**. *Superavit.* II. **וְרָנָבֵית, instruxit domum.** *Aeth. ተጥር* : *Peregrè abiit : whence ተጥር* : *via, iter, &c. ; and hence ተጥር* : *tribus, as a branch, or the like, of some parent stock.* Hence too, perhaps, **נָסְעָן**, and **נָסְעָן**. *Pastor, princeps pastorum*, as the leader of the flock,—for shepherds lead their flocks in the East : not as one who marks his sheep by putting spots on them. I am induced to believe, therefore, that **בָּבֶד** is here to be understood as signifying a descendant ; lit. *descent* : an

abstract being used here for a concrete noun. *Ib.* בְּעֵתֶנוּ. *In,* or among his people; i. e. shall not have the privilege of raising a family, and of perpetuating his name.

20. עַל-יֹמָם. *On his day,* i. e. by a metonymy, *the circumstances, events, of his day:* the Arab. دَهْرٌ, بَوْمٌ, and Pers. روز, دهر, and بُوم, being often used in this sense, as will be shewn at length elsewhere. מִשְׁפַּטְנוּ. Shall become confused, astonished. אַחֲרִינִים. After-people, posterity, &c.; opposed here to קָרְמִינִים, former ones: and, as the reader is by the context here carried on into these after-times, those present to the real time of the narrative are termed קָרְמִינִים, because they may now be so considered. See Gram. Art. 231, 7, 12, &c. *Ib.* שָׁעַרְתָּא. Lit. Took, or have taken, horror or fright. שָׁעַר signifies hair; and, as the letter *s* is often substituted for an aspirate, and vice versa, as in *super* for עַזְבֵּן, &c., the Heb. שָׁעַר is easily converted into our hair. Fright is expressed, or believed to be expressed, by the hair standing erect: hence, perhaps, *horrified* is etymologically *i. q. hairified*. The hint I take from Gesenius. I do not however see any necessity for supposing that we have here an hypallage, viz. *apprehendent horrorem*, for *horror eos corripiet*, as Rosenmüller will have it. It seems to me quite as natural to say, that *people take fear, or fright, as that fright takes them.*

21. הַאֲלָהָה. These only, i. e. these events, and no other, attend the dwellings of the evil. *Ib.* קָרְבָּן טְהִרָּה. And this is the standing-place, state, portion of—. *Ib.* יְדֵי אֱלֹהִים. Not, him that knows not, but that recognises or acknowledges not God. The whole context here seems to say: Dissatisfied as thou art, is it to be expected that, for the mere sake of satisfying thee and suiting thy notions, every wicked man is necessarily to be made an example, and the world accordingly stripped of the greatest part of its inhabitants? Besides, thou comparest us to the beasts, who very naturally run to such an excess of rage as finally to prey upon one another. Consider thy own case. Does not every subject thou touchest upon, virtually place thee in this predicament; and shew us that all thy arguing really bears upon thyself, and not upon us?—This, I think, gives point to the argument of Bildad; and, at the same time, both supplies a variety to the dispute, and affords an easy interpretation to the context. In no other sense, I must confess, can I see any point, or object, in the reasonings of Bildad.

CHAPTER XIX.

3. תַּחֲקְרֹרֶלִי. *Ye treat me contemptuously.* From the various ways in which this verb has been interpreted, it is quite certain that nothing better than conjecture has been employed upon it. From its situation it is obvious that something like *hard*, *cruel*, &c. *treatment*, must be meant. The best method, perhaps, of inquiring into its real force will be to examine the cognate roots, as the root itself is not found in the Hebrew. To begin then with חָגֵר. *Abscidit*, *deliravit*, *it.* *vexavit*, *cruciavit*; *conj. iv.* *irrisit*, *maledixit*. חָקֵר, *obstupuit*; חָקֵר, *great admiration, astonishment*; חָקֵר, *in familiari consuetudine iniquè et pravè se gessit*; חָקֵר, *contempsit aliquem*. בָּרָה. *Fodit*; *vide* חָפֵר, signifying both *to dig* and *to put to shame*: whence, perhaps, other verbs signifying *digging*, may also have the same secondary signification: just as we say, *to “cut one to the heart,” &c.*

Syr. ﴿. Ἀγρὲ tulit. Arab. گُرَّ. Aversatus, detestatus fuit; گُرَّ, *fodit*; *conj. iv.* *Sermo ad fallendum adornatus fuit*; گُرَّ, *contempsit*. From which it will appear, I think,—if any reliance is to be placed on the principle, that roots cognate in form are also cognate in sense,—that חָקֵר, here used must mean something very nearly allied to the sense given to it above. Rosenmüller thinks it is in the Hiphil form. I see no strong reason for this, particularly as the ' proper for that species, is wanting, and the (-) under the preformativ may stand there, on account of the slight aspirate (ן) following. But this is a question of no importance whatever here.

4. מְשַׁגְּנָהִי. *My error*; by a meton. the consequence of my error: *i.e.* if I have done wrong, then surely I myself shall be the sufferer, according to your own shewing.

5. אָסִיאָמְנָם. Lit. *If indeed*; *i.e.* Putting the case that ye really do this. וְהַזְכִּירִי. *And ye chide, reprove, implead, my reproach*, or state of misery, עַלִי, *against me*,

6. דַעַו אֲפֹו. *Know therefore*, viz. that what you heap on me as a reproach is really a visitation from God. On this force of the particle אֲפֹו (or אֲפֹא) see 2 Kings, x. 10; and Noldius, sub voce. *Ib.* עִזְקִיכִי. *Hath bent, or bowed me down.*

Syr. لَعْنَدَ. *Fraus.* Arab. عَانَشَ, Aet. عَوْثَثَ. *Avertit, divertit*, &c. *Ib.* أَنْجَدَرَ. *His net.* Syr. عَذْبَمَا. *Laqueus.* Arab.

مَصْبِدٌ. *Rete.* I am inclined to think that Job here means, by this word, a sort of *noose* used by hunters, as well as by cavalry in the East, which they throw over the head of the person or thing pursued, and so bring it to the ground. This instrument is termed **كَمَنْد**, *kamand* in the Persian : as in this passage of Pandnāma of Saadi :

كَرِيمًا بَيْتَهُشَا بَرْ حَالِ مَا كَهْ هَسْتِبِمْ أَسْبِرْ كَمَنْدْ هَوَأْ

Bountiful God, afford forgiveness to our state ;

For we are bound in the (كَمَنْد) noose, snare, of lust.

In some of the MS. copies of the Shah Namah we have a drawing of this instrument, and of its use.

Ib. **מִזְבֵּחַ.** *Hath fixed, or placed round about.* Root **מִזְבֵּחַ**.

Syr. **مُفْعَلٌ.** *Applicuit, propinquus fuit, caput.* Arab. **نَقْفَةٌ.** *Gravissimo ictu percussit.* Cogn. **נִקְבָּה.** *Fixit, transfixit.*

מִפְתַּח. *Perforavit.* **نَقْبَةٌ.** *Perfudit, invasit eum, et affecit aerumnā.* Comp. cogn. **قَبْ**, Syr. **مُطْهَّرٌ**, Arab. **قَبْوٌ**, (قبو), in all which the same leading notion is obvious. I think, therefore, that the pressing and galling character of the *kamand* or hunter's noose, is here alluded to ; which well suits the idea of Job's being bent or bowed down, as in the text.

7. **אֲצַעַק חַמְסָעַת.** *I cry out (of) violence.* The latter of these words would be termed by the Arab. grammarians a **تَمِيزٌ**, or *specification*. See Gram. Art. 219, note. *Ib.*

מִשְׁפָט. *Decision : i. e. The dispute which had now for some time been carried on, remained still as far from determination as before : God having afforded no intimation of His will upon it.*

9. **כְּבוֹדִי.** *My glory.* From this verse it should seem, Job had been vested with princely power : generally, however, wealth and power might be meant.

10. **וְתַצְנִיבָה.** *He destroyeth.* Root **נִתְחַצֵּבָה** : applied mostly to the destruction of cities and houses, but here to the ruin of Job's person and property. *Ib.* **נִיְפַעַת**, Hiph. of **נִטְעַת**. *Causeth to pass away.*

12. **בָּבֶלֶג.** *They come in, i. e. invade, in a military sense.*

גְּדִירָה. *Lit. His sections.* Arab. **جَدُودٌ.** *Succisa res ; جَدَّدَ*, *suevit, &c.* *Ib.* **וְיִטְלֹה.** *And they cast up, &c.* Root, **סַלְלָה**.

Arab. **صَلَّة.** *Terra sicca, et præ ariditate durior ; r. صَلَّ* ;

cogn. صوْلَةً, *fortificatio*; cogn. وَصَلَ, *junxit rem rei*; cogn. شُبِّل, *impetivit alterum*: it. *rem rei indidit*, &c.; heap thing on thing, &c.; and hence, in a military sense, throw up an embankment. Job does not seem to allude here so much to his predatory neighbours the Chaldeans, &c., as to the general ills which had accumulated upon him.

13. אָזַדְךָ. Lit. *Have only become estranged*; i. e. have become that and nothing else: i. q., have wholly become so. Not unlike this is the line (51) in Tarasa, Reiske's edit. :

— تَحَامَتْنِي الْعَشِيرَةُ كُلَّهَا وَافْرَدْتَ افْرَادَ الْبَعِيرِ الْمَعْدَنِ .

... “*Tota me familia aversata exterminarit, ceu camelum scabie detritum.*”

14. קָרֹבִי. My near of kin. Ps. xxxviii. 12; Numb. xxvii. 11.

15. בָּנָיו בֵּיתִי. *The sojourners of my house.* These were probably foreigners, who resided with Job for the purposes of service, trade, agriculture, or otherwise. Gen. xv. 13; Exod. ii. 22, &c. פָּשַׁבְחָנִי. *Have disregarded me*; which is, perhaps, the precise meaning of this verb.

17. רַוְחִי זָרָה. *My breath is strange*, &c. Rosenmüller, “*Fastidio est uxori meæ, nam זָרָה est a זָרָה.*” Arab. دَارَ *Fastidivit, abhorruit.*” Winer tells us, under زَرَرَ, that three Arabic roots seem here to have run into one; viz. دَارَ, زَورَ, and زَبَرَ. It would have been more philosophical to have considered these as cognate with the Hebrew, and thence to have endeavoured to elicit the exact signification of the Hebrew verb. The note of Rosenmüller is fanciful. To be strange or foreign was much the same thing as being worthless, among the Hebrews. Exod. xxx. 9; Lev. x. 1; Heb. xiii. 9; Jude, 7. *Ib.* بְּטֻנִי. Lit. *My viscera.* Arab. البَطْنُ, is according to Jauhari opposed to الظَّهَرُ, i. e. the interior, as opposed to the exterior. Hence, the belly, womb, &c., are termed بَطْنٌ, as forming the interior, or viscera, of man; and بَطْنٌ, as a verb, *interiorem partem ingressus est*, &c., and — as the noun signifies belly — *ventrem percussit; distentus fuit venter*, &c. Not, as Winer has imagined, *distentus* as a primitive; much less, as Gesenius thinks, pr. *vacuus, inanis*, and thence *membrum muliebre*, or i. q. بَكَنْ, *corpus, maximè cadaver*; which is very fanciful. גַּבְעִי בְּטֻנִי. I take to be equivalent to Shakespeare's “*Thy own bowels which do call thee sire, the mere effusion of thy proper loins,*” &c. As to חַפּוּחִי, about which much

has been said by commentators, I think with Gesenius that it is either the plural of the noun חַנָּה, in the proper name *Hannah*; or else, is a sort of infinitive fem. sing. of the verb חַנָּן: signifying, in the one case, *entreatingies*; in the other, *entreating, being favourable to*, &c. See Ps. lxxvii. 10: either will suit the place. Of Job's wife, we know that she disapproved of his adherence to God under his calamities: see ch. ii. 9. And, of his children, that he exercised the most paternal solicitude for their spiritual welfare: see ch. i. 5. In the first case, רִיחֵי נָרָה might mean nothing more,—whether we translate it as in the text, or, *My spirit is strange, foreign, &c. to my wife*,—than a reminiscence of her conduct and character. We have, in the Arabic, an usage not unlike this. Freytag's Hamasa, p. ٤٤٨: فَكَيْفَ أَصْطِبَارِي يَا قَنَادَةُ بَعْدَ مَا شَمِّيْتُ الْذِي مِنْ فِيَّكَ أَثْنَى صِمَاحِيَّةً. *How then could I bear, O Katāda, after what I have smelled from thy mouth coming into the aperture of my ear?* Which the Scholiast makes equivalent to اثْرَتْ رِبْحَهُ فِي الْأَذْنِ فَكَيْفَ يَكُونُ حَالُ الْأَنفِ. *His stink (with us, bad odour) was so bad that it affected the ear; what then must be the case with the nose?* Comp. vr. 23; Gen. xxxiv. 30; Exod. v. 21, &c. In this point of view the passage will relate to the early times of Job's troubles, and before he had lost his wife and children, as apparently a considerable part of this context does: and, if so, the difficulties hitherto felt here are now all met. I take the י, in חַנָּה, to exhibit one of those instances of comparison of which Noldius has given us examples (sign. 61), Eccl. v. 6; Isa. liii. 7; Ezek. xxx. 12, &c.; and the sense of the passage to be, that, as Job considered, and made, it his duty to exercise a tender regard for the spiritual welfare of his children; so his wife made it hers to treat this and him as strange and foolish. This he dwells on now as very afflicting.

18. גְּמַעֲוִילִים. *The vile, moreover.* Auth. Vers. “*Yea, young children.*” In ch. xvi. 11, the word signifies the *evil* or *vile* beyond all doubt; and here the circumstance of their being said to arise and speak against Job, makes it extremely improbable that *young, or sucking children*, could be meant. So also the Syriac and Vulgate. *Ib.* אַקְרָמָה. Lit. *Let me arise, i.e. grant that it is so, then (וְ) they speak against me, i.e. in the gate, or public place of judgment.*

19. מְנֹתִי סְדִּי. *Men of my foundation, i.e. household, familiars.* Rad. סְדִּי. See Lex. Simonis, ed. Winer. *Ib.*

וְאַשֶּׁר גֹּזֶה, for אַשֶּׁר. See Gram. Art. 177, 3, note. The singular זה is here to be taken distributively, and hence the following verb is put in the plural number.

20. בָּעֵוֶרֶי. To my shin, &c.; i. e. My leanness is such that my bones appear adhering to my exterior flesh and skin. Aquila, ἐν δεζματὶ μου, καὶ ἐν οὐραὶ μου ἐκολλήσαντὸςσοῦ μου. So צָפַד עֲזַם עַל־עֲצַמָּם. Their shin adhered to their bone. Lam. iv. 8. See also ch. xxxiii. 21. Ib. נָאַתְּמָלְטָה. Lit. So I become escaping, am put into a situation to escape, with the skin of my teeth: the skin of the gums, as Rosenmüller and some others think. Jerome takes it to mean the lips; which, falling away with an emaciated body, appear only as a covering or skin to the teeth. I think Jerome is right. The formula was perhaps used as an adage, to denote a person's escaping from death with a body greatly reduced and emaciated; and, after all, difficult to keep alive.

21. יְדֵי־אֱלֹהֶךָ. The hand of God, &c. By this Job plainly declares, that his sufferings had been inflicted by Almighty God,—that they were not to be accounted for on any supposition of heinous transgression in himself; and, therefore, he calls for their friendly commiseration and support. Comp. 1 Sam. vi. 9, where a distinction is made between this sort of visitation, and what may be called a common occurrence: the one being paraphrased by רָשָׁה בְּדוּלָה, great evil, and the other termed מִזְרָה. Ib. בָּנָעָה. Hath touched, affected.

Arab. نَجَعَ, used of food of any sort, to take effect, fatten; of words signifying praise, blame, advice; to take effect. So in Heb. to touch so as to injure, to get diseased as by contact or contagion.

22. כְּמוֹ־אֵל. Like a hero: usually, “like God.” Which I think objectionable. 1. Because the verb רַדֵּף, pursue, in the sense of persecute, is nowhere applied to God. God, as in the preceding verse, may be said to afflict; but to persecute would be harsh, and certainly without a parallel. The term, however, is frequently applied to pursuit or persecution by man, as an enemy. 2. To be unsatisfied with one's flesh, would also be harsh and unusual, if applied to God. Not so to a persecuting or pursuing mighty man. 3. To say that God afflicts in one verse, and then persecutes in the next, would be incongruous; but, to apply this persecuting spirit to the miserable comforters of Job, would be in place. They had continued unjustly to accuse him: under this, and the afflictions sent by the Almighty, his flesh had been consumed, as noticed in vr. 20. He might well say now, therefore, under their continued

upbraidings, that they were unsatisfied with his flesh, which hitherto they seemed to be devouring. In this case, indeed, the full reading ought to be אַיִל; but, as the pronunciation remains the same whether the ' be written or not, it is often omitted. Gram. Art. 72. I once thought, that אַיִל must have been the original reading here; which, without the euphonic vowel, would be read אַיִל, אַיִל, אַיִל, or אַיִל, and signify the *hart*, or *gazelle* (for in the Arab. إِيل and غَزَال, as one of the fables of Loeman informs us, signify the same thing). In this case *to be satisfied with the flesh*, would admit of a direct interpretation. I am unwilling, however, to adopt this now, especially as the sense just given appears to be more suitable to the place. See ch. xxxi. 31, particularly the adage cited from Meidani, and formerly applied to this place by A. Schultens.

23. קְרֵיָהן. *O that, &c.* From what occurs here, writing must have been in use in the country and times of Job, as noticed in the Introduction. It signifies nothing, whether we suppose this to have been hieroglyphic or syllabic; it is enough for our purpose if it was such as could be read at all. From the term קְרֵיָה, one would suppose it rather to have been cut or graven in the leaves of such book, than to have only been a stain like our ink. And such is in use in a considerable part of the East to this day. I suspect, too, that this was the primitive sense of כְּתָב; not only because it has תְּקֵה in the parallel place of the following member here, but also because it is still used in the Arabic to signify *sewing* or *closing up*, with a sort of needle or graving tool; and to designate *things written*, as *things decided*, or *cut*, as it were, in tables. We have, too, in the next verse, חַצֵּב, used in a similar sense, and synonymous with כְּתָב in this. See also Isa. xxx. 8.

24. בָּעֵט. *With a style.* Lit. *An impresser, digger, or digging instrument.* Arab. طَّافَ (root طُوْطُ). *Ingressa, demersa fuit, res in rem, &c.* Comp. Jer. xvii. 1, &c.: here an iron tool, or instrument of this sort. *Ib.* וְעַפְרָת. *And lead, i. e. with lead to be infused, and so to fill up the cavities thus engraven, for the purpose of preserving (לְעֹד for ever) the writing from erasure by decomposition; which might otherwise take place from the action of the air on the edges of stone exposed to it.* According to Ibn Mocri, as cited by II. A. Schultens in his edition of some of the proverbs of Meidani, it was customary with the ancient Arabs of Yemen to inscribe their precepts of wisdom on the rocks, in order to

preserve them. They had accordingly this adage: **أَبْقِي مِنْ حَجَرٍ** وَحْيٍ فِي “*Perennius quam quod lapidi inscribitur;*” which they used when speaking of something which was most durable. In this sense Job evidently utters the sentiment now alluded to.

25. **וְאַנִי יָדֻעַתִּי.** *But, as for me, I have known,* and do still know (see Gram. Art. 237, note); *i. e.* It is in vain for you to persecute me, for I well know that my *Avenger* is living and vigorous. You, like any mighty man (**כָּתוֹ אֵל**), may drive and persecute me; still I am assured that my Avenger, or Avenging Redeemer, is living and mighty (**עֶמֶל**, comp. 2 Sam. xxiii. 20). *Ib.* **אֱלֹהִי.** *My Avenger.* The first usage of this word probably implied *associating with*, or *accompanying another*, as a part of his family: and thence intimated the avenging of any insult or injury which might be offered to it: which indeed stood foremost—as it now does—among the laws of hospitality prevailing in the East. Hence too, perhaps, the notion of being polluted, *i. e.* lying under the stigma attached to any injury so inflicted, and bound to avenge it, unless satisfaction were made in one way or other. Hence, also, it seems to have been taken to signify the next of kin, whose duty it was to redeem an estate that had been pledged; as also to marry the widow of a deceased near relative. Comp. the Arabic roots **جَال**, and **جَيل**. *A Redeemer*, in this sense therefore is rather an *Avenger* or *Restorer* of lost rights, by interposing his prowess and right as the next of kin. The other word used in the Scriptures for *Redeemer* (**פָּרָא**) rather means *One who pays down*, either for another's person, or for some infraction of the law committed by him, the price of an equitable compensation. In both these senses, Christ was the Redeemer of man. Hence, persons termed **בָּאֲגִילִים**, are those who have been saved by some singular interposition of God in their favour. See Isa. xxxv. 9, 10; li. 10; lxii. 12. In the two former, the terms **פָּדַויִי יְהוָה**, *i. e.* the ransomed of Jehovah, immediately follow; intimating that the persons so avenged should be ransomed with a price, not unlike that paid by Pharaoh and his host on the liberation from Egypt. See also Ps. cvii. 2. Job has respect in this place, therefore, to the character of God as his *avenging Redeemer*, who should clear him of all the things now laid to his charge. In other places, as we shall see hereafter, he speaks of Him as the *Redeemer* who should *ransom* him.

Ib. **וְאַחֲרֵן.** *And in the latter age, or hereafter.* I have

taken this word as if used adverbially, supposing that the word **דֹבֶר**, *age*, ought to be supplied by the ellipsis. Our Auth. Ver. supplies **יּוֹם**, *day* here, which will give the same general exegetical sense. Some have thought that this word ought to be taken as if opposed to **רִאשׁוֹן** *first*, and therefore signifying *last*, as found in Isa. xliv. 6, “*Thus saith Jehovah the king of Israel, even his AVENGER (נָצְרָנוֹ), Jehovah of Hosts, I am FIRST (רִאשׁוֹן), and I am LAST (אַמֵּנוֹן)*,” &c. I prefer the former method, however. See Ps. xlvi. 14; lxxviii. 4, 6; cii. 19. In all which cases, I think it is evident, that the times termed the *last days* by the apostles and prophets, are meant by Job.

Ib. **עַל־עָפָר יָקִים**. *On the dust, i.e. the earth shall he arise, or take his station, or stand.* Rosenmüller, and others, after M. de Sacy, make the Arabic phrase, **قَامَ عَلَى**, to signify, *he stood to*, in the sense of assisting or avenging another. By adding the word **עָפָר**, then, we have *shall assist or avenge the dust of the earth*. And, as Job may be supposed to be dead when this shall come to pass, *to avenge his dust!* I must object to this, however on three grounds: first, to avenge *the dust of any one*, is phraseology neither Hebrew nor Arabic. It cannot, therefore, be admitted in this place. Secondly, the preposition **לְ**, used after **קוֹם**, in the first species of conjⁿ, usually signifies *against*, never *for*; as the Concordances will abundantly prove. But if **עַל** were used for **לְ** here, which is sometimes the case, then some such verb as **לָקַח** must be understood, as in 1 Sam. iii. 6. To this the usage of the verb in the Arabic very frequently agrees. Thirdly, this verb is occasionally construed with **לְ**, in the sense of *on* or *upon*, as 2 Kings, xiii. 21; 1 Chron. xxviii. 2; Neh. ix. 4. We are reduced, therefore, to the necessity of taking it here to signify, either *shall arise against the dust of the earth*, or *on the dust of the earth*. The first of these will be manifest nonsense. We are compelled, therefore, to take the second; and this our Auth. Ver. has very properly taken. In this book, however, as already remarked more than once, the term **עָפָר**, *dust*, is frequently used for **أَرْضٌ**. So Ibn Doreid, in the Arab. ed. Haitsma, p. 62, **عَنْ أَرْضِي**, *your glory is the dust of the earth*; or, as the scholiast gives it, **وَجْهُ الْأَرْضِ**, *the face, or surface, of the earth*. We have, therefore, *shall arise, &c. upon the earth*. This, then, I take to be a recognition by Job of the

promise first made to Eve, that one to be born of *her seed* should bruise the serpent's head, and so *avenge* her race for the injury done to it at the time of the first transgression: and of that made to Abraham, that in his seed all the nations of the earth should be blessed; of which it is not possible Job could be ignorant. He looked forward, therefore, in the most perfect confidence to that *latter age or day*, and to that *avenching Redeemer*, who should then arise and establish his kingdom and power upon the earth. Besides, if there was a prediction made by Enoch, which was preserved to the apostolic times (Jude, v. 14, 15), declaring that the Lord should come in the last *days* to judgment (v. 18), and to convince the ungodly of the hard speeches which they had uttered; it is scarcely possible this could have been unknown to Job; or, that on such an occasion as this, he should not have had recourse to it. I have no doubt, therefore, that the patriarch had his eye here on these things, and that they formed the grounds of this very remarkable declaration.

Ib. וְאַתָּה, &c. *And (that) after,* &c. Job had, vr. 20, alluded to the consumption of his flesh, and to the skin covering his teeth, in a similar sense. He now alludes, apparently, to the perforations or wounds visible in his skin, which, as David says, stunk, and were in a state of corruption. After, says he, they (impersonally) have thus pierced through and deformed my skin—after my reins shall moreover have melted away and completely failed within me—after all these things shall have come to pass, and I shall have lain long in the earth; still *from, or out of, my flesh* (וּמִמֶּבֶשֶׂר) I shall see, look upon, God. He adds, in order as it should seem to cut off every possibility of mistake, שְׁאֵלָה אֲחֵתָה, lit. *that—as for me, I shall see, &c.* The Auth. Ver. has here, “*whom I shall see*,” &c.,—a manifest transgression against the Hebrew idiom, as the merest tyro must see. The term שְׁאֵלָה, I take here to signify, *that, since, &c.* See Nold. sub voce, sigg. 12, 13, who gives Neh. ii. 3, &c. by way of illustration; and, it is remarkable, this passage is parenthetical just as our passage here in Job is. נִכְנָה, I take to be a nominative absolute, as the construction manifestly requires. See Gram. Art. 216, 12. The repetition of אֲחֵתָה here, is given for the sake of emphasis, as apparently רָאָה, and עִיָּן, are. All of which contains, as far as I can see, a most decided declaration on the part of the patriarch, of his belief in the resurrection of the dead. See also ch. iii. 20–26; vi. 8–12; vii. 13–16; ix. 21; xiii. 15; xvii. 13, with the notes; and xxi. 25; xxx. 23. We may now touch

upon the different particulars in this verse. וְאַחֲרֵי, and (that) after—*i.e.* supposing the construction אָנִי יַדְעֶה to be continued—I know that after, &c. בְּקֹפִי זֶה, they (impersonally, somebody, anybody, &c.) have pierced through thus or this, or, passively, it shall have been pierced, &c. The only place in which this verb occurs again in the Scripture is Isa. x. 34, where we have בְּפִרְאֵל . . . בְּגַת, shall cut through with iron, *i.e.* with axes, or the like. In the Arabic it signifies, gravissimo ictu hastâ, fuste, percussit caput: perfregit ita ut excederet cerebrum, *i.e.* in either case to destroy. מִזְמָרָת, thus, adverbially. So Gen. xliv. 17; Isa. xlvi. 21, &c., or, referring it to עָורִי, this, *i.e.* skin. מִבְשָׁרִי, è carne meâ. It is rarely indeed that חַזְחָה is found so construed; yet it is natural enough to suppose, that one may see out from a situation, or place. I do not see, therefore, how it can be otherwise taken here. Comp. חַשְׁקוֹף.

It is true, a sense very different from that now offered has often been deduced from this remarkable passage. Many learned men have seen any thing here but declarations respecting the Saviour and the resurrection of the dead; and, I will allow, had I been willing to persuade myself of the soundness of such interpretations, I could have easily acquiesced in their views. I feel bound however to follow the text, not to wrest and force it to follow me. I cannot for a moment suppose, as some have done, that it is the business of an interpreter first to determine, either that the ancients could or could not be informed at this period of doctrines such as these; or, that it is his duty to take any sense which may possibly be made out, but which shall in no respect savour of mystery. It is the duty of an interpreter, according to my notions, carefully to follow the easiest sense which his author will afford, provided it is in accordance with other and prior declarations of kindred writers; lightly to press the grapes, as Bacon words himself, and thus, by the slightest pressure, to extract the purest and finest wine. This, whatever I may have done, it has been, and ever will be, my intention to do.

28. כִּי תְּלַמֵּדוּ. *For ye say, i.e.* ye shall say at that time—carrying the present on to a paulo-post future tense—ye shall say, when these things shall have come to pass, מִהָּרְכָּפָלָו, lit. how persecuted we him! *i.e.* how greatly persecuted! &c. Not unlike the self-condemnation expressed by Joseph's brethren, Gen. xlvi. 21. *Ib.* ? When. See Nold. sign. 58; Numb. x. 5; Deut. iv. 36, &c. שְׂשָׂש,

root, principle, ground-work. גַּמְצָא־בִּי, shall have been found in me. There is a various reading here, viz. בָּו, in him; but which is less suitable to the context, on my view of its meaning. On this use of the preterite tense, see Gram. Art. 231, 12; Corollary, and 236, 5.

29. פִּרְחַמָּה אֲשֶׁר לְעֹנוֹת עֲנוֹת. ellip. for פִּרְחַמָּה, i.e. reserved for, dealt out to, or due to, transgressions; it being the business of a נְאֵל, or avenger, on the part of God, to punish these: which is frequently done in this world by the instrumentality of the sword, famine, &c. *Ib.* : פִּרְדֻעָן שְׂדִין, for : אֲשֶׁר דָּיו : Know ye surely that there is a judgment. On the paragogic י attached to the verb, see Gram. Art. 235. It may be remarked here, that it is a principle of the Scriptures to consider any thing done or determined among believers, as determined — subject of course to certain conditions — for ever. An illustration of this principle we find in “Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven,” Matt. xviii. 18, &c. So the children of God must be adopted on earth, justification must take place on earth, and so must sanctification. In like manner, judgment first takes place on earth according to the Scripture, by the visitations of God; which are all followed by the same taking place above finally. And so it is said, “Where the tree falleth, there it shall lie,” Eccl. xi. And here, there is a judgment beginning with the sword, and ending in everlasting confusion.

CHAPTER XX.

2. לְכָנָן שְׁעִפִּי. *Therefore my thoughts, &c.* This particle (לְכָנָן), which is for the most part inferential, would naturally come after the reasons given, and immediately before the conclusion; but here, as on some other occasions, an inversion takes place, and it precedes both. שְׁעִפִּי, *my thoughts.* The etymology of this word is by no means well ascertained by the lexicographers. It appears to me to be most naturally compared with the Arabic *لَعْنَى*, concessit . . . ulceribus in capite et facie laboravit puer: *scissio contigit circa unguis camelii.* *لَعْنَى*, fissio circum unguis, &c. *لَعْنَى*, ramus palmæ, cum foliis. Hence, Heb. סְעִיף, fissura in rupe, Judg. v. 8; *ramus*, Isa. xvii. 6. סְעִיפִים, ramos amputavit; and סְעִיפִים, or

שְׁעָפִים, *partes divisæ, opiniones.* There is a remarkable passage, viz. 1 Kings, xviii. 21, in which this word occurs, and which, I think, has been misunderstood. It stands thus: עַד־שְׂפֵתִי אֶתְכֶם פֶּתַחַם עַל־שְׁפָטִים הַפְּעָפִים, which may, perhaps, be thus translated: *How long will ye be leaping over the two branches, or fissures?* The passage seems to me proverbial, and to have been used much as ours is, when we say that a man *has two strings to his bow, or has too many irons in the fire.* If, however, the prophet had intended to say, “*between two opinions,*” as our version has it, the text would most naturally have given, בֵּין־שְׁפָטִי הַפְּסָחָה, &c. not עַל־שְׁפָטִי הַפְּסָחָה, &c. In Exod. xii. 13, &c. where *leaping, or hopping, over*, is intended, we have על פֶּסַח, just as it is here. The word (שְׁפָטִים) seems to imply *sudden and unsteady opinions*, as branches suddenly shooting out, &c. *Ib.* חֲגַשֵּׁי בָּי. *My haste (is) within me, i.e. I am thus in haste to answer.*

3. עַמְּדָה. *I am hearing, or in the hearing of.* *Ib.* רוח. *Spirit, i.e. feeling, disposition, &c.* מִן is equivalent to the Latin genitive case, Gram. Art. 224, 11, as expressed in the translation.

4. הַזֹּאת. *Whether this, &c. ? i.e. with which the next verse, begins.* *Ib.* מִצְרָעָד. *Lit. à sœculo : from ancient time.* It is best explained here by the following מִנְיָ שִׁים אָדָם, since the placing, &c., which is a manifest allusion to the creation of man, as recorded in the Book of Genesis, ch. ii. 8. קָדָם . . . שָׁם וְיִשְׁמָן, are the words.

5. מִקְרָוב. *Lit. à propè, from near time, &c.* So the Arabic مُنَذٌ قَرِيبٌ, *propè, proximè, &c.* Castell: which I take to signify, *of quick or sudden growth*, and hence, naturally, of short duration. “*Quod breris est,*” says Rosenmüller, by which he means, of short duration. I think it is equivalent here to עַזְרָנָעַ, to intimate *sudden decay*, in the parallel. See Prov. vii. 19; Dan. ii. 47. The two next verses are explanatory, and keep up the same general idea.

6. אֲשָׁוֹר, r. אֲשָׁר, form אֲשָׁר ; the ה being rejected, Gram. Art. 76, as in אֲשָׁר, Ps. lxxxix. 10, and תְּאַשֵּׁר, ch. xiii. 11, all from the same root: *elevated, something elevated, or exalted, glory, dignity, &c.* The expression is not unknown among the Latin poets; as Virgil, “*Caput in nubila condit,*” Aeneid; and Horace, “*Sublimen ferunt verticem caput.*” Comp. Ps. lxxiii. 9. The Arabs have an adage well suiting

this passage, which is this, *انفه في السماء واسته في الماء*, *His nose in the heavens; his buttocks in the water*: spoken of one whose notions of self are high, his conduct base.

7. *לנץח*. Utterly, entirely. Arab. *صَحْصَحَ*, *pura, sincera, fuit* :—*verè rectéque se habuit, plenè et ad satietatem hausére potum camelii, &c.* Hence the notion of completeness, entireness, &c. when applied to time, will signify continuity; to action, completeness, &c. : which last appears to me to be its real force here. To “perish for ever,” seems to want simplicity, the word *perish* alone implying perpetuity. In the other case the sense will be, that no part shall remain on which destruction shall not pass.

8. *וְמִצְאָהוּ*. They shall (not) find him, i.e. any one, every one, &c. impersonally. *Ib.*, *גַּדֵּד*, *r. גַּדֵּד*. Cogn. Arab. *نَّدَّ*. So Jauhari, *نَّدَّ الْبَعِيرُ . . . نَّدَرَ وَذَهَبَ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ شَارِدًا*, *A camel. نَّدَّ*, i.e. flees, and passes away, wandering at his pleasure. *نَّادَ* (*r. نَوْد*), *nutavit, vacillavit, pec. præ somnolentia* (*To nod*). Castell; which is just the application of the word in this place. Hence, *be made to wander*, guided by no distinct rule or object, just as it is the case in visions of the night, here termed *חַזֵּיָן לִילָּה*, and opposed to *חַלְבָּם*, in the beginning of the verse. This word too when applied to a routed army, or the flying of a bird, has respect to the disorder and unsteadiness of course taken, rather than to swiftness in either case. These distinctions, in the meaning of words,—however trifling they may appear in the estimation of some,—should never be lost sight of by any one who wishes to be a successful interpreter of Holy Writ, as they will afford the only means of solving many difficulties with which he will meet. Unstable then as a dream, is the best state and hope of the wicked said here to be. See also ch. vii. 4.

9. *שְׁזַבְתָּה*, for *שְׁזַבְתָּה*, *r. حُزْنٌ*. This word occurs only in two more places, viz. in ch. xxviii. 7, and Cant. i. 6. It is apparently cognate with the Arabic *سُدَقَةٌ*, or *سَدَقَةٌ*; which Jauhari tells us signifies in the dialect of Najd, *darkness*, but in that of other provinces, *light*. His words are: *السُّدَقَةُ وَالسَّدَقَةُ فِي لُغَةِ تَجْدِ الظَّلَمَةِ وَفِي لُغَةِ عَبْرِهِمِ الصَّوْءُ*. He goes on to say, that some make it to signify a mixture of light and darkness, as the morning twilight: *وَبَعْضُهُمْ يَجْعَلُ*: *السُّدَقَةُ اخْتِلاَطُ الصَّوْءِ وَالظَّلَمَةِ مَعًا كَوْقَتِ مَا بَيْنَ طُكُونِ النَّجْعَرِ*

السَّدْفُ أَيْضًا الصُّبْحُ إِلَى الْإِسْعَادِ. And again, *أَيْضًا الصُّبْحُ*, i.e. סְדַבֵּךְ, also means *the dawn*. *It.* cogn. صَدْفُ, *prospexit*, &c. Comp. شَدْفٌ, *i.q.* شَخْصٌ. Hence, if *opening* as *the dawn*, when the increasing light of the sun discovers to the beholder the true appearance of things, be supposed to be cognate with this verb, we can easily see how *viewing*, *beholding*, &c. might eventually have predominated in it. In Cant. i. 6, it is applied to the burning heat of the sun, which well comports with this etymology. The other cognate roots pointed out will supply similar notions. I am, therefore, inclined to think with Rosenmüller, that the etymologies of Schultens are here, as on many other occasions, fanciful; although none of the German critics, as far as I have seen, have succeeded in offering any thing much better. Gesenius's آسَدْفُ, *niger*, and hence آسَدْفَ, *caligavit*, is indeed a remote approach towards it.

Ib. הָזִיף הוֹסִיף. And adds not, i.e. repeats this sight no more: a very common idiom. Gram. Art. 222, 4. *Ib.* מִקְמוֹת. His place, here personified as in other places.

10. יְרַצֵּחַ. Shall give, render, satisfaction, &c. Auth. Vers. "Shall seek to please;" which has no point here. רַצֵּחַ means rather to placate, than to please. So also the Arabic in the same form, رَضِيَ, *contentum reddidit*. To this the corresponding member answers well by stating, that his wealth shall be given back, i.e. to those from whom it had originally been taken by force. See vv. 17–19, where this sentiment is reiterated. I think therefore that both Schnurrer and Rosenmüller are wrong in taking the sense of פְּצַח, *break to pieces*, here: and the same may be said of the ancient versions generally. *Ib.* גַּזְעִי. Nay his own hands, i.e. not only shall his children, but rather, by an epanorthosis, he himself shall give up this wealth. See Gram. Art. 216, 4, which in this view forms a sort of climax.

11. עֲלֹמָיו. Circumstances, vanities, of his youth. Such words as גַּעֲנִים, *youth*, זָהָגִים, *age*, &c. have been thought by some to signify *the times*, or the like, of *youth*, *age*, &c. Gram. Art. 142, 4. "Non sunt peccata juventutis," says Rosenmüller, "ut quidam voluerunt, sed peccata occulta, ut Ps. xc. 8," &c. But, I can see nothing in that passage to determine the word to this sense, no more than I can in others, viz. Ps. lxxxix. 46, and here ch. xxxiii. 26; where

we have **עֲלֹמִיו יְמִי**, *the days of his youth*, &c. What our author seems to mean is, that whatever the times of his youth, *i.e.* of his best vigour, may have enabled him to acquire, as vain riches, honours, dignities, &c.—which might be said to have filled his bones with marrow, and have given him great influence—shall, with himself, be reduced to inefficiency and uselessness in the end. *Ib.* **תַּשְׁקֵב**, fem. A very common construction in the Arabic, see Gram. Art. 216, 7, *i.e.* the *things* so obtained shall then be valueless.

12. **כְּחִזְבָּה**. *He retain it*: by the power of the epenthetic **ה**, *hence* (*i.e.* because it was sweet), have retained it. See Gram. Art. 235. Rosenmüller, “*occultaverit*,” &c. The true sense of this word has not, I think, yet been made out. *Keeping back*, or *retaining*, seems to me to be its primary import; thence, secondarily, *concealing*, *i.e.* when applied to speaking, and not telling the whole truth; thence, thirdly, the *being cut off*, &c. as no more appearing. **כְּחַשָּׁ**, if not originally the same word, is certainly very nearly allied to this. See its usage. **כָּזֶב**, too, has probably the same primary sense: and hence **גּוֹזֵב**, *avarus, angusto animo*. Comp. the Arabic **جَحَدَ**. *Aeth.* **נָגָרֵת**: *negavit*. It. Arab. **كَسْتَ**, *brevis*. **كَسَّتْ**, *partem illi de opibus concessit*. Pretty much in the same manner is **וּמְנֻצָּה**, in the next verse, to be understood, and may be said to form an exact parallel to this.

14. **לְחַמּוֹ**. Lit. *His bread*: but, as bread is used for every sort of food, and frequently for *feasting*, the context seems here to require this latter sense. In vv. 10, 11, 14, we have allusions made to ill-gotten wealth. Zophar seems here therefore to say, the pleasant feastings, obtained by evil means, shall become entirely changed, turned (**נִפְתָּחָה**), take another character, become as bitterness, or the gall of adders, within such a person. *Ib.* **מִרְבָּת**. *Bitterness, gall*, *i.q.* **מִרְבָּת**, ch. xvi. 13. It seems to have been a common opinion of the ancients, that the poison of serpents consisted chiefly of gall. So Pliny, as cited by Rosenmüller, “*Et ne quis miretur, fel venenum esse serpentium.*” “*Nec aliud venenum dentium esse, quam fel serpentium, et inde venis sub spina ad os pervenire, diligentissimi auctores scribunt.*” Hist. Nat. xi. 37, &c. See also Bochart, Hieroz. Pars II. lib. III. cap. v.

15. **וְרַשְׁבָּה...** **וְיִקְאָפֵג**. The epenthetic **ה** seems here to give

strength to the passage. Gram. Art. 235. The sentiment, moreover, appears to be much the same with that expressed in vr. 5.

17. אַל־יְרֹא. Lit. *Let him not look*, &c. i.e. Take it for granted that he never shall. The true apocopated form is אַלְיָרָא; but these formations often take that of a segolate noun, and for the same reason. Gram. Art. 108. Constr. with בּ, look *with pleasure, satisfaction, &c.* Ib. פְּלִגְוֹת. Lit. *Divisions.* It is usual in the East to cut channels from the rivers, and by means of these to draw water into the gardens and other plantations. These may, therefore, be termed *rivulets, or streamlets.* פְּלִגְוֹת are here, therefore, such streamlets, i.e. drawn from the rivers which run along the valleys, as shewn in Russel's History of Aleppo. Compare Ps. i. 3. By the honey and butter of these is necessarily meant, by a metonymy, the wealth which they bring with them into such enclosures. Warburton, as noticed in the Introduction, has supposed this passage to be an allusion to those parts of the law of Moses, which speak of a land “*flowing with milk and honey;*” as if none but a writer who had read Moses could think of such things as these. Yet we have in Pindar, Olymp. i. line 155 (Heyne's ed. p. 19), μελιτεύεσσαν εὐδίαιν; which the scholiast explains by, Μέλις γεοῦσσα (γῆ), ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἡδεῖαν ἀνάπταυσιν: and Ovid, as may be seen in Rosenmüller here, “*Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant.*”

18. גַּעַז. *Thing laboured, or laboured for:* r. גַּעַז. Ib. בְּחִיל וְגַעַז בְּנֵן תְּמִוְרָה וְהַיִתְהַמְּרָה, for, בְּחִיל תְּמִוְרָה, As the power, influence, of his laboured (wealth) is, so shall be his restitution. Comp. Hos. iv. 7. This will account for the form of construction visible in הלִיל. r. מָוֶר: Syr. مُهْ, emit (i.e. by exchanging one thing for another). عَنْنَاء, *annonia.* Arab. مَارَ (r. مَوْر) transivit (cogn. مَرَّ). (مَوْر) (r. مَارَ) (مَبِير) (cogn. مَبِير), prospexit suis de commeatu, it. vendidit. مَائِير, cibo instructus. Cognate with these roots is أَمَرَ, imperavit; whence أَمِيرٌ, imperator, because abounding in wealth, and أَمَرَ, multum fecit, or multus fuit. Comp. Isa. iii. 6. Ib. يَعْلَمْ, exult, rejoice, or enjoy. Arab. عَلَسْ, bibit. فَلَسْ, fortis strenuus. Cogn. عَلَصْ, nauseavit. عَلَاصْ, herba quædam, ex quâ em-bamma, et obsonium elaboratur, et ex quâ jus conficitur.

Cogn. Heb. עַל, which see. I have rendered לֹא by *never*; because any word negativing action generally, will, when the negative implies continuity, be equivalent to *never*, &c. which will occasionally suit our idiom better.

20. שְׁלָוֶה. *Quiet, satisfaction, &c.* Arab. سَلَامٌ, liquefecit. سَلَمٌ (*r.* سَلَوُ), liquavit butyrum, &c. Hence, *tranquillo contentoque animo fuit, &c.* It. cogn. صَلَمٌ (*r.* صَلَيْ), assavit, laxius habuit, and conj. ii. *flexibilem reddidit, precatus fuit Deum, &c.* Ib. בְּבָטְנָנוּ. *In his viscera.* This class of writers constantly use לִבֵּךְ, *the heart*, גַּרְבָּה, or, בְּטָנוּ, *interior*, for the seat of thought: they never speak of the head, as often noticed, in this sense. Ib. בְּחֻמְדוֹתָו. *With his desirable (matter, store, &c.)* לֹא יִמְלֹט, *he does not deliver, supp. בְּפִשְׁוֹ, himself.*

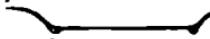
21. שְׁרֵיד. *Remainder, survivor.* Arab. شَرَدٌ, fugax fuit, Ib. לְאַכְלָוֶה. *Lit. For his food.* Schnurrer, Rosenmüller, as well as our own translators and others, seem quite to have misapprehended this passage. “*Nihil evadit voracitatem ejus.*” “*Nemo effugit vorationem ejus.*” “There shall none of his meat be left,” &c. seem to me to be as wide of the mark as can well be imagined. Nothing can be more common than the usage of אֲכָל, *eating*, for *meat* and *provision*: nor any thing more usual than שְׁרֵיד for *remnant, person remaining*. It is often construed with ל, see Josh. viii. 22, &c. Ib. לֹא יִחְיֶל. *Shall not (i.e. שְׁרֵיד, a survivor) exult.* טָבוֹן (*in*) *his good, prosperity.* Such specifying word stands in no need of the preposition ב. See Gram. Art. 219, note, and Art. 220.

22. בְּמִלְאַתְּ סְפִּיחָוּ. *In the fulness of his sufficiency, i.e. even when enjoying his wealth,* יָצַר, *he shall be in distress, straits:* r. יָצַר לוֹ, יָצַר צָור, *impers. used here in the sense of שְׁרֵיד, or צָור, which are cognate roots.* Comp. Gen. xxxii. 8; Judg. ii. 15; x. 9; 2 Sam. xiii. 2. *סְפִּיחָוּ* is used here in the Chaldaic or Syriac sense, in which it often occurs. This word in the Arabic, whether written سَقْفٌ, or صَفَقٌ,—which are cognate forms,—very probably once meant the same thing, as it did in the Hebrew or Chaldaic, i.e. primarily, perhaps, *clapping the hands*, thence *exulting*, thence *striking a bargain*; and ultimately, *wealth, sufficiency*, and so on. Something to this effect has been cited by Schultens from the xxist consessus of Hariri, viz. بِتَبَاهِي بِغُزْو صَفَقَة, gloriabatur quod adeptus esset complosionem suam. The term

صَفْقَةٌ, *clap of the hand*, is also used to imply the conclusion of a good, or bad, bargain. So Jauhari, **صَفْقَةٌ رَابِحَةٌ**, a gaining-clap of the hand; or, **صَفْقَةٌ خَاسِرَةٌ**, a losing do. The former of these might be implied in the phrase, **בְמַלְאֹות סְפָהּ**. The sense will then be: Since his sole object was gain, so, &c.: where the term **רֵא** is equally appropriate; because such bargain was confirmed by the parties striking hands. Ch. xvii. 3. The **בָּ** in **תִּבְנָאֶג** probably implies an inference with assurance here. See Gram. Art. 235, &c.

23. **וְיִהְיֶה לְפָלָא**. *So shall it come to pass, be, at the filling,* &c. i.e. when he is doing so, God shall send, &c. I take the apocopated **יִהְיֶה** here, to imply a consequence. See Gram. 233, 4, and the passage as parallel to Ps. lxxviii. 30, 31; and signifying virtually the same thing as in the preceding verse. *Ib. תִּתְלַשֵּׁךְ*. *He shall send*, i.e. God, as the context sufficiently determines. *Ib. בְּלִחְיוֹמוֹ*. *In his eating, feasting, or fattening*. This word (viz. **לִחְיָה**) is apparently a verbal noun of the form **פְקָדָה**, Gram. Art. 190, 6; of this **לִחְיָה** will be the root, which is used to signify *bread*, thence *food of any kind*, and *feasting*. In the Arabic its equivalent (viz. **لَحْم**) signifies *flesh* (for eating): hence the verb **لَحْم**, *being desirous of it*; **لَحِيَّم**, *carnosus*; and **لَحْمُ**, *carnis appetens*; *carnivorus*. From the notion of eating, we probably have that of *becoming fleshy*; hence perhaps that of *adding thing to thing, making solid*, &c.: and thence, *of fighting, making war*, and so on, just as we have in **לְמַזְבֵּחַ**, *twisting as a rope*; thence *becoming great*, as in **לְגָדוֹל**; and lastly, **לְמַדְלֵל**, *contention*. See also **عَظَل**, in Golius, and the cognate roots, **لَهْم** and **لَحْم**.

24. **מִגְשָׁק**. *From the weapon*. Arab. **نَسَقَ**, *ordinavit . . . ita ut partes inter se cohærent*. **נִשְׁכֵּט**, *odoratus fuit, pec attrahendo . . . fixa inhæsit*, &c. Hence, *to stick to, adhere*, either in a good or bad sense; as *kissing*, or *killing* (Angl. vulg. *sticking*, and Samar. *scidit, secuit*). So Virgil, “*adhæsit lethalis arundo*.” *Ib. תִּחְלַפְתָּחָג*. *The brazen bow shall make it pass*, i.e. the iron missile; or, it may be, shall make it pass him, i.e. through him. The verb seems here to be used in the sense of the Arabic **خَلَقَ**, *restituit, adversatus est*,

&c. i.e. as fast as he fled from one difficulty, another met him. See Judg. v. 26. *Ib.* בְּרַזְבָּן. Lit. *Copper*. Whether brass, which is a compound, was known at this day or not, it is impossible to say. In any case, the brass or copper spoken of here could never have formed the elastic part of a bow. And hence, perhaps, our translators rendered the word by *steel*. Oriental bows were composed of three parts; the handle (قَبْصَة) — which was straight — formed the middle part, and this might be made of wood, brass, copper, or any other strong substance. To each end of this were fastened pieces of horn or of any other elastic substance, thus,  and to the extremities of these the nerve, or thong, was applied. Now, if these horns, &c. happened not to be in one and the same plane, the bow, when drawn to its full extent, would fail to emit the arrow; because, at this particular juncture, either the horns would break, being drawn out of their proper direction; or else they would veer round. And hence such was termed a *deceitful bow*, *הַשְׁׁלֵטָה רְמִיתָה*, Ps. lxxviii. 57. The horns might also be attached to the handle by means of *copper* or *brazen* ferulae; and hence the bow itself might have been termed brazen.

25. פָּלֶשׁ. *He hath drawn* the sword, i.e. *some one*, impersonally; and hence the verb may be taken in the passive. *Ib.* אָצַב. *It goeth out*, i.e. בָּקָר, the glittering blade, מִנְחָה. *From (the) body*. I can discover no reason here for translating this by *è tergo*, especially as Rosenmüller himself who gives it in his notes, renders it by “*corpus ejus*,” in his translation. *Ib.* בָּקָר. *Glittering*, is properly an epithet given to any polished weapon, but particularly to the sword or spear: so, بَرْقُ السَّيْف, *the sword shines*, i.e. flashes like lightning. *Ib.* מִפְרֹחָתוֹ. *Out of his gall*. See vr. 14. *Ib.* נִזְלָלָה. *He departs*; which the Arabians sometimes express by saying, مَكَانَهُ أَلَى هَبَّ, *he passed to his place*, as in Acts, i. 25. See ch. xiv. 20. *Ib.* אַיִםִים. *Terrors, horrors*. Arab. اَوِيم, fumum excitavit. Cogn. غَام (r. *nubibus obductum fuit cælum*). It. ^{وَمَنْ} كَيَالْ أَوْم, tempora infelicia, iniqua, &c. *Ib.* עַלְיוֹן. Lit. *Upon him, supp. shall be, or fall, יְהִי*.

26. בְּלִחְשָׁה. *The whole of darkness*, i.e. its aggregate of terrors, horrors, and miseries. *Ib.* לְצַפְנָיו. Lit. *For his things laid up*; or, in the place, or in the lieu of his great earthly wealth: to which, perhaps, St. Paul made some

allusion, when he said, “*Treasurest up wrath against the day of wrath,*” &c. Rom. ii. 5. *Ib.* לֹא־פָחַשׁ. *An unblown fire*, i.e. no naturally kindled fire; and hence also *unquenchable*; and, perhaps, the same with that so named in the New Testament. If, indeed, the declarations made in the two preceding verses may be understood as marking the miserable death of such person, then also must those now adverted to relate to the misery and outer darkness to be encountered by him after death; and the aggregate of darkness, here said to be laid up for, or in lieu of, his earthly treasures, will well describe such after-state of misery. Job, as we have seen (ch. xiii. 15; xiv. 13, 14, &c.), looks beyond death for justice, and for the fulfilment of his hope. It is quite natural therefore we should here be taught that, in an after-life also, the prosperous wicked should receive the due reward of their iniquities; and, if so, this is the first place in Holy Scripture which propounds this doctrine. *Ib.* תְּאַכְּלֵהוּ. *It shall devour, or prey upon him.* Comp. Ps. xlix. 15; Isa. xiv. 11; lxvi. 24, with Mark, ix. 44, 45, 46. *Ib.* יְרֻעַתְּרִיד. *Shall (the) survivor perish.* If we take either רֻעַ, or רַעַ, for the root here, *shall be in evil case, plight*, will be the sense. I am inclined to think, however, that the sense of עַרְעַ, *broken, destroyed, &c.* is rather required by the context. See vv. 21, 22, preceding. I have therefore so given it with Dathe.

27. שְׁמִימָיו. *The heavens*, i.e. the order of things above constituted under God, and which are therefore occasionally put for God himself, e.g. Dan. iv. 23, “*the heavens do rule;*” Luke, xv. 21, “*I have sinned against heaven.*” So, in the case of Abel, Gen. iv. 10; as also in that of Cain, אֶרְצָה מִתְקֻומְמָה לֹהֶן, *the earth was raised against him.* *Ib.* Gen. vr. 14, every one meeting him would be ready to kill him.

28. גָּלַל. *So shall go into captivity.* I take the apocopated גָּלַל here, as in vr. 23, to imply an inference.

Ib. גָּנְרוֹת. *Dispersed*,—i.e. things, alluding to אֲפִיקָׁיו, above,—as water poured out. See 2 Sam. xiv. 14, i.e. the things, goods, which he has acquired. *Ib.* פָּאֵן. *His wrath.* The pronoun here must necessarily be referred to God, which can hardly be omitted in the translation.

29. We have here Zophar’s conclusion which is good in its way, but inappropriate. אֲמָרֹה. *His rule.* If we take אמר in the Arabic sense of “*imperio aut præfecturâ polluit, rehemens, gravis, et durus fuit, vel evasit*, see note or vr. 18,

above; and suppose this to be a verbal noun of the form פָּקַד, like the Arabic مَأْمُورٌ, *mandatum severius graviusque*, or *i.q.* عَجَبٌ, *res admiranda*; something like *command*, or *rule*, will be the sense of the passage, and something like this the preceding term בְּתַדִּילָה, *heritage*, really requires, *i.e.* the result, consequence, of his unjust and oppressive power.

CHAPTER XXI.

2. תְּנִיחָה מְתִיכֶם. *Your great consolation.* I take the plural number here to denote excellence. Gram. 223, 3. As if he should say, You may console yourselves with the consideration that you gave me a diligent hearing: nothing beyond this will be due to you.

3. שְׁאַגְנֵי. *Bear with me, indulge me.* This verb (אֲשַׁלֵּחַ), when followed by פָּנִים, has the sense of *favouring*, &c. either in a good or bad case. See Gen. xxxii. 21; Mal. i. 8, 9, &c. Opposed to this is גַּפֵּל, used also with פָּנִים, Gen. iv. 5, 6. *Ib.* בְּבִרְךִּי. Lit. *My speaking or declaring:* verbal noun or infin. of Pihel. *Ib.* תְּלִזֵּיג. *Thou mayest mock.* The imperative, as used in our Auth. Ver. seems to me, to be too strong here.

4. הָאָנֹכִי. *Whether, as to me.* We have here a nominative absolute, preceded by the interrogative particle הָ. Gram. Artt. 216, 13-15, 179. *Ib.* שִׁיחֵי. *My complaint.* Arab. صَيْحَه, ^{صَيْحَه} afflictio. The primary notion seems to be latent in شَيْعَه, *penuria, sterilitas, cautio*, &c. Hence شَاحَ (r. شَيْبِخ), culpavit, vituperavit, &c. صَاحَ, profudit se ex involucro plenior racemus; سَاحَ, fluxit aqua per superficiem terræ. Syr. شَاهَ, voluit, delectatus est. Hence חָשַׁשׁ, meditating, Gen. xxiv. 63; and חָשֵׁשׁ, stirps, frutex, &c. Gen. ii. 5. Job here seems to say, I do not suppose that man will attend to my cause with justice; I have therefore laid it before God. *Ib.* אָנֹכִי. *And if, i.e.* putting the case, allowing it to be so, מִדְרַע, why should I not be impatient? חַצֵּר רְוִיחִי, as חַצֵּר, signifies shortness of spirit, i.e. impatience, Prov. xiv. 29; so must the verb thence formed. Comp. Numb. xxi. 4; Judg. xvi. 16; Eccl. vii. 8.

5. וְהַשְׁמֹמֵה. *And be astonished, confounded.* Imp. Hiph. for הַקְבִּיה, see Paradig. The variation in the vowel is

thought to have arisen from the pause. יִשְׁמַי, and lay, &c.

So Saadi in his *Gulistān*, or *Rose-Garden*, أَنْكُشْتْ بَرْ دَنْدَانْ, *the finger on the teeth*, i.e. as a mark of astonishment, and intimating silence in consequence. So Plutarch. de Iside et Osiride : Διὸ τῷ στόματι τὸν δάκτυλον ἔχει προσκείμενον ἔχεμυθιας καὶ σωτῆς σύμβολον.

6. יָכֹרֶת. *I have called to mind.* Arab. كَرَّد, which the Persians often translate by يَادِ كَرْد, *he called to mind, memory.* So Gol. كُلْرُد, *memoratio cordis*; which the context here seems to require. Ib. פָּלָצָהָת. *Fear, trembling.* Syr. حَذَفَ, *perfodit.* Æth. ΑΛΑΠ: *migravit de loco in locum. vi. incertis sedibus vagatus est.* Hence perhaps absence, and thence, horror of mind. Arab. cogn. قَلْسَ, *inopem pronunciavit.* iv. *exhaustus fuit;* and قَلْصَ, *contractus est:* to which the English *flush*, and *blush*—comp. Heb. חַפֵּר—bear some analogy.

7. מִזְרָעַ. *Quare, indefinitely, not interrogatively.* See Exod. iii. 3. Here, *How the wicked, &c.* suits this context best, and is equally applicable to many others. Ib. חַיִּים. *They are healthy, vigorous.* This verb signifies not only to live, but also to be *lusty* and *strong.* See Deut viii. 1; Ps. xxii. 27, and חַי; 2 Sam. xxiii. 20; *Kethib*, where the marginal reading has חַיְל אֲישׁ חַיִּים; Exod. i. 19, חַיּוֹת, “*lively,*” i.e. *healthy, vigorous, masculine, &c.*

8. לְפִנֵּיכֶם. *In their presence, i.e. during their own time.* So apparently, Gen. xi. 28, בָּגְדָת הָרָן עַל־פִּנֵּי תְּרָאֵה, *so Haran died in the presence, i.e. during the times, of Terah.* Here, Their seed becomes established during their own times, עַל־פִּנֵּיהם, *with them:* not removed to a distance, but on their own lands. Ib. מִצְרָאָתֵיכֶם. *And their numerous offspring,* which the reduplication of this word seems intended to express: v. נָצָר.

9. שְׁלֹום. *Secure, or safe.* Arab. سَلَم, *cortice arboris concinnavit corium, pellemeve.* Hence, generally, completed, put into a state of safety, or security, from danger, &c. Ib. וְלֹא שְׁבָט. *Neither (is) the rod, &c.* So David, Ps. lxxiii. 5, “*Neither are they plagued like other men.*” This was a matter of great difficulty to David, of terror to Job. Indeed, the psalm seems to be a good commentary on this place of Job.

10. שׂור. *His ox.* A generic term applied either to the male or female, as the word *ox* is with us; not to *black cattle* particularly as Tod's Johnson makes it: nor do the passages which he cites justify any such notion. *Ib.* בְּעֵבֶד. *Concepit.* See Bochart Hieroz. pars i. lib. ii. cap. xxx., where he has most satisfactorily shewn, that this is the Chaldee usage of this word; and therefore a word very likely to have been used by Job. See also Castell, *sub voce*. To which may be added the Arabic, تَغْبَرُ. *Suscepit è fæmina prolem.* Syr. ﻃِقْدَةٌ. *Tempus carpendi semen.* Æth. סִנְקָר : *Dicitur de frugibus cum ob siccitatem cœli arescant.* Castell; where the primary notion is considerably varied. *Ib.* וְלֹא יַגְעַל. *Et non respuit, i.e. tauri semen.* *Ib.* מְלַטְתָּה. Lit. *Causes to escape;* i.e. safely brings forth. Cogn. מְלַטָּה. In the Chaldee usage, however, *ejecit, vomuit, evomuit.* Æth. סִנְקָר : *Separavit, segregavit, &c.* The remainder of this verse requires no note, except to remark that, as in a former case, the last member here is rather put as a consequence, than as an explanation of the first.

11. עֲוִילֵיכֶם. *Their sucklings.* Comp. Gen. xxxiii. 13; 1 Sam. vi. 7, 10, &c.; where we have הַלְׁמָתִים, *suckling mothers*; r. עֲוֹל. Arab. (r.) عَوْلَ. *Sustentavit, aluit, familiam suam.* Cogn. غَلَّتْ (r.) غَبَلْ. *Gravida, vel cum viro concubens lactavit infantem.* Not غَوْل, as Winer gives; nor yet Syr. حَمْدَة, *lactans*, which he also gives. *Ib.* יְדָקָרִין. *They skip, leap,* like the young of cattle full of health and in the enjoyment of plenty.

12. **תָּמַרְבֵּשׁ**. Lit. *With the tabret*. Arab. **دقّ**. *Pulsavit*, *strike often*. Angl. *Tap, dab, dabble*. Gr. **τύπειν**, *undè τύπτω*. Per metath. Pat, Bat. Gr. **πάτειν**. Sansc. **पत्** *attach*.

Ib. בְּנֵר. Gr. κύρβα. Arab. كَنْارَةٌ, à Syr. حَنْرٌ. *Scapus canabis*, because the strings were made of that material. An instrument which according to Josephus had ten strings, and was played with a plectrum: Antiq. lib. vii. c. xii. *Ib.* עַנִּיב. Vulg. *The organ*: which is, I think, very doubtful. One would suppose from the etymology of the word, that it was an instrument adapted to amatory subjects or occasions: the root עַנְבָּה having the sense of *loving*, both in Hebrew and Arabic, as the lexicons will shew. According to Josephus, it was a sort of psaltery or lyre, to be played with the fingers, which the LXX. render, in Gen. iv. 21, by κύρδα, and this place in Job by ψαλ.μός. It is worthy of remark,

that, in both these places, it occurs with פְּנִיר ; as also in Job, xxx. 31; and with other similar instruments in Ps. cl. 4. The context too, in this place, requires that it be considered an instrument adapted to festivities.

13. וַיַּבְּרֹקַע. *And in a twinkling.* Arab. رَجَع. *Iteravit.*

Cogn. عَرَقَ. *Agitata fuit in terræ superficie clarior aqua.*

Per metath. عَرْقَ. *Corruscavit serie continuata fulmen, &c.*

Ib. אֲוָלָשׁ. *The vault,* or great chamber, in which various niches or compartments were assigned to the several coffins. See Maundrel's Journey to Aleppo, and note on ch. xvii. 2. Scheidius has written a very elaborate treatise to shew that, by this word, the ancient Hebrews often meant a place of departed souls, answering in many respects to the ἄδης of the Greeks and *orcus* of the Romans. Nothing, however, can be more certain than that, upon a fair review of this work,—as it is the case with many more of the school of Schultens,—no reliance whatever can be placed upon it. By אֲוָלָשׁ, the Hebrews certainly meant nothing more, or less, than the vault of the grave. In connexion with this may be mentioned the poetical notions (first borrowed from the heathen poets, beyond all doubt) so finely portrayed by Milton, in which we have a place of damned spirits, all as precisely described and believed in as if Divine Revelation had laid open the whole; whereas, not one word to this effect is to be found in the Bible. The war in heaven, and consequent expulsion of certain angels,—as taken from the Book of Revelations,—has, I contend, been totally misapprehended; which intimates nothing beyond the havoc made by Satan in the church on earth. See my Exposition on the place. On the contrary, the Scriptures describe Satan as a spirit that was a liar and murderer *from the beginning*, i. e. from the time in which he tempted and ruined our first parents;—as walking up and down, and to and fro, in the earth;—as thus seeking whom he may devour;—as the Prince of the power of the air, and of this world;—as Ruler of the darkness of this world, working in the children of disobedience;—as the head of a family at enmity with God, whose end is to be eternal perdition. The whole, therefore, of this story of ἄδης or *orcus*, to which the Neologians of Germany are eternally appealing,—as well as of this now existing Pandemonium of Milton,—is a mere fancy, and involves a grievous theological error. See ch. xviii. 14.

Ib. נִפְחָת. *They are brought down.* This, according to the vowels, is certainly the form proper for the Niphhal of חָתַת. See 1 Sam. ii. 10. נִפְחָת will be the true Niphhal

form of בְּנֵתָה, *Descendit*. And here, I think, there can be no doubt that the point in מִן is erroneous. Surely it is absurd for ever to be forming grammatical rules,—after Alting,—to meet irregularities of this trifling sort.

15. נִפְעַל־בָוֹ. Lit. *We meet him*. This verb usually signifies *meeting*: the context will determine whether it is to be taken in a hostile, friendly, or supplicatory sense. The preceding term, viz. נִעֲבָרָפִי, sufficiently determines that the latter is here intended. I take it to signify publicly meeting God in such service as that was which Job performed when he sacrificed for his sons, ch. i. 5. Comp. Mal. iii. 14.

16. נֶהָ. *Behold, &c.* Job here places the question in its true light. You say that wicked men must necessarily fail, and perish, here on earth. I say I tremble when I see so much proving directly the contrary. But then, what of that? This prosperity which I thus see, and which you say cannot exist, is neither brought about nor maintained by the power (נִמְ) of these men. An inscrutable Providence, on the contrary, governs all these things. You therefore are arguing on grounds which you do not understand. But, whatever the fate of such men may be, let their principles be far removed from me. *Ib.* רַקְחָנָ. *Be it far away.* I take to be a preterite, used to enounce a strong imperative. Gram. Art. 236, 2. מִמִּי. *From me.* Chald. for Heb. מִמְּנִי.

17. כַּמָּה. *How often! &c.* See Ps. lxxviii. 40. Job here evidently allows the doctrine—as well he might—which teaches the instability of the wicked, and appears to allude to the words of Bildad inculcating this: ch. xviii. 5. Rosenmüller takes this (כַּמָּה) in the sense of How rarely? The soundness of which I greatly doubt; because I find it used in no such sense in the Scriptures: nor indeed in any instance in the cognate dialects. He appeals to ch. xxiii. 23, “ut supra,” as he says; but that chapter contains not twenty-three verses. Ch. xiii. 23 must be the place; where, however, he has given no note. One glance at the passage however is quite sufficient to shew, that the particle will not bear that sense there. This is not a bad specimen of modern German commenting on Scripture. See also my Sermons and Dissertations, Diss. I. *Ib.* נִיר. *Light.* סִירָ. *Luminare.*

Here put by a metaphor for prosperity. *Ib.* יְמִילָ. *i. e.* God apportions in his wrath, בְּאָפָו: the pronoun (וְ) here can refer to no other.

18. בְּנֵתָה, for נִבְנְתָה, as in many other instances. Lit. *Hath stolen it away*, *i. e.* before one is aware, suddenly, and violently, as the following term, סִינְפָה, *whirlwind, tornado,*

implies ; these being much more sudden and violent in the East than they are with us. Arab. الْجَنُوبُ. *The south wind* ; and جَنَبَتِ الرِّيحُ. *The wind has southerned, i.e. turned to the south,* إذا تحولت جنوباً. The verb (גַּנְבָּה) here therefore is still applied in the East, as in this passage, to signify the blowing of the south wind, which is there always the most violent. See ch. xxxvii. 9. *Ib.* סִפְרָה. Lit. *Finisher*; r. מֵסֶן, terminus, finis, &c. Not merely *consumtio pulveris, stipularum, &c.*, as Winer thinks, but of every thing liable to be injured by it. Comp. Ps. i. 4, which is, most probably, an imitation of this place; Isa. xxi. 1; Zech. ix. 14. Arab. سَافَ. *Exterminavit.*

19. אֱלֹהִים. *God, &c.* Here most of the commentators, Jewish and Christian, have seen, that Job was taking up and allowing the arguments of his opponents ; as if he should say, אִם־רָאָתֶם. *Ye have said so and so;* which I also allow. I differ from them in insisting, that this is what Job was doing from the beginning of the sixteenth verse. *Ib.* אַוְנוֹ. *His iniquity.* Here seems to be a play on the word אַוְנוֹ, facultas, and אַוְן, iniquity : the first requiring the verb עָפַן, layeth up ; while the latter will afford the sense of *vain, or ill-gotten* : unless indeed אַוְן, wealth, is here to be understood, by a metonymy, as the true result of his wicked labours : but punishment, as their just due or fruits, seems rather intended : imitated in Ps. xciv. 23. *Ib.* וְיַדְךָ. *And he shall know, i.e. feel this :* verbs of sense being, in this class of languages, often substituted one for another. This I take to be an epanorthosis by which is intended, Nay, he himself shall know and feel it.

20. יְרָאָתָה, &c. *They see ; i.e. during his own life he shall have sensible demonstrations, that destruction shall be the portion of his family.* בִּירָז. *His ruin, &c.* Arab. كَبَدٌ, or كَبَدٌ. *Fraud, wickedness ; and, by a metonymy, its consequence, destruction.* Hariri, Cons. xxi., i. q. هَلَاكَ, destruction.

21. בְּבַיתְוּ. Lit. *In his house, i.e. in any consideration respecting it, as to, &c.* צָצַח. *Have been cut, i.e. decided.* Chald. צָצַח. *Dimidiavit, discriminavit, &c.* Arab. أَحَصَّ. *Dedit alteri portionem suam ; خَصَّ, proprium fecit, &c.* It. ξύρω. *Calculus ; ψῆφος :* hence *calculated, according to Cœlius.* Others, γέν. *An arrow ; and, because arrows were*

anciently used by the Arabs in divining (Poc. Spec. Hist. Arab. p. 324), سهم, an arrow, was hence taken for *fate*, *sors*, i. e. the thing determined was thus known. But this is a very round-about process. Shorter thus, if fate must be called in: cogn. حض, *sors*, &c. The former method, however, is more simple and direct. Ib. חַרְשֵׁי. Its months; i. e. of his house, for it is to this that the view of the failing rich man is now directed.

22. יָלֹמֶד. Shall one teach: impersonally, *any one*, &c. Ib. רָמִים. Exalted, or lofty, either creatures or things; i. e. determines their powers, course, and ends. Comp. Isa. xl. 13; Rom. xi. 34; 1 Cor. ii. 16: all alluding to this place. The next four verses go to declare, from the circumstance of one dying in one state, as to worldly affairs, and another in another, that no argument can be grounded on this to shew, what the real religious character of any such persons is. See Saadi's Pandnma, ch. وقدر قضا.

23. בְּעִצָּם. In strength. Arab. عَصْمٌ. *Lucrum fecit*; عَصْمٌ, *manubrium arcus*; عَظِيمٌ, *magna fuit res*. Cogn. عَظَبٌ, *induruit*, &c.; غَطَّمٌ, *magnum mare*, &c. Chald. מְצֻבָּה. Roboravit, &c. Ib. אַתָּה. *Integritas ejus*: or, if we take עַצְעַת to signify *self*, *In his very entireness*, i. e. prime vigour.

24. עַטְיוֹר מְלָאָה. His bottles are filled, &c. “*Loca pecorosa ejus plena sunt lacte*,” Rosenmüller. The same is given both by Gesenius and Winer. Those who wish to see how variously this passage has been interpreted, and on what grounds, may consult Bochart, Hier. par. i. lib. ii. cap. xliv. orig. ed. p. 457; or Rosenmüller’s Scholia where Bochart is abridged, and Rosenmüller’s own opinions are also given. My own opinion is that all have failed; and, therefore, I proceed in my turn to endeavour to supply the needful.

It is very evident, I think, that, although عَطَنٌ and مِعْطَنٌ signify a *place* in which cattle lie round about water, yet that *watering*, *saturating* with water, or the like, is the primary notion included in the root. So Gol. after Jauhari and Firozabadi, عَطَنٌ . . . *maceravit pellem*, &c. . . . *ut deglubaretur et mollesceret*; i. e. saturated it. And Jauhari, مُعَافِنٌ, i. e. المَعَاطِنُ وَهِيَ مَبَارِكٌ أَلَيْلٌ عَنْدَ الْمَاءِ is the place in which a camel kneels at the water in order to drink. And اذا روَيْتَ ثُمَّ بَرَكْتَ عَطَنَ, i.e. عَطَنٌ, is used of a camel رَوَى بَرَكَتْ أَلَيْلٌ.

when it has drunk enough, and then kneels down. He adds : وَهِيَ أَيْلُ عَاطِنَةٍ. She is termed a SATURATING, or drinking camel (*עֲטַתְנָה*). It is clear, I think, therefore, that the primary sense of the word itself is, *drinking in, being saturated, or the like.* And hence Castell gives عَطِينٌ, *pellis*, which is the very Hebrew word here used, viz. עַטִּין, and which, as it exhibits a participial form, might signify literally *saturated, filled*; *i.e.* a skin so dressed and prepared for use. And, as the Orientals make bottles of such skins as this—of which the ἀσθες of the New Testament will afford a good example (see Scapula and Stephanus, under the word)—it becomes extremely probable, that the word here used signifies such leathern bottle, and nothing else. It is remarkable enough, too, that وَاسِعُ الْعَطَنِي وَالبَلَدِ, lit. *Ample of irrigated pasture, or drink, and region,* is given in the lexicons, as equivalent to “*Liberalis, et munificus.*” So, in the Greek, ἀσθες is used “*de homine obeso, et vini, gurgite,*” as Scapula tells us. Cogn. אַרְכָּל. *Arcula.* Chald. It. Arab. عَدَرَنْ. *Stercoravit terram, repletus fuit potator.*

If it be objected that עַטִּין here, in the sense of *bottle*, will form no parallel to the עַצְמֹתֵי, *his bones* following, and as observed by Bochart, my answer is: It is not necessary that these seeming hemistichs should, strictly speaking, be universally parallels. In many cases the latter stands as a consequence to the former hemistich; of which we have good instances in the next two verses. It is marvellous that Bochart should never have observed this. In this view, therefore, the sense of the passage will be: His bottles are filled with new milk, and (hence) his bones are watered with marrow; *i.e.* from his general prosperity he grows fat. It should be remarked too, that יְשִׁיחָה and עַטִּין correspond to one another well in the parallelism. From all which I conclude, that it is as clear as such a case can require, that עַטִּין, in this place, signifies that sort of leathern bottle in which milk, wine, &c., are kept in the East, and nothing else.

27. תְּחִמְסָה. Lit. *Ye force, urge violently, or drive* עַל *against or upon me.*

28. בְּדִיבָּר. *The Prince.* This word signifies, more literally, *liberalis, a liberal person;* which, having רְשֻׁעִים in the parallel place, induces me to think that *Libertine* would be the best interpretation here; for such Job's friends appear to have thought him to be. *Ib.* מְשֻׁכְנָות I take to be in

apposition with נָהָל, and to have been added by way of epanorthosis. Gram. Art. 216, 4. Job seems to say that the doctrines they had so tenaciously persevered in, they now applied by saying of him, “*Where*,” &c.; i. e. We find no such person now: Divine vengeance has changed his state.

29. הַלְאָה שָׁאַלְתֶּם. *Have ye not asked?* &c. That is, Are not your notions on this subject the most vulgar and crude possible? By persons *passing by* (עֹבְרִי דֶּרֶךְ) is generally meant, *common travellers*. Ps. lxxx. 13; lxxxix. 42; Lam. i. 12; ii. 15, &c. *Ib.* מְאוֹתָחִים. *And of their signs, tokens, intimations*, are ye ignorant? i. e. You have inquired of men generally, and, in the result, i. e. such information as ye have obtained, ye persevere: which is indeed true enough, but by no means applicable to my case.

30. פִּי, &c. This seems to be a recurrence to the sentiments of Job’s opponents, and therefore may be prefaced by some such word as לְאמֹר, *saying*. *Ib.* עֲבָרֹת. *Great wrath*. I take this plural to intimate excess. Gram. Art. 223, 3.

31. מִרְיַצֵּד. *Who could declare?* Lit. bring forward, but here, *denounce*? I. e. Who ever dared to affirm, in the face of a rich and powerful tyrant, that his way was evil? For, supposing that he actually did (וְהִיא עֲשָׂה) perform any evil deed; yet, Who was there who had courage and power sufficient duly to punish him? See Rev. xiii. 4.

32. וְהַמִּיחָה, &c. Seems to be a continuation of the common sentiment just noticed, and which concludes at the end of vr. 34. *Ib.* טַבְדֵּל. *The heap, tumulus, tomb*. Chald. בְּרַשְׁתָּן.

Coacervavit; بَرِيشَةُ, *acervus*. Syr. لَعْنَى. Id. The English word *tomb* seems to me to be a word precisely of this description. Tombs (tumuli) were originally mere *heaps* of earth, apparently intended the more ostentatiously and safely to preserve the dead bodies of eminent men. In Tartary and China this custom prevailed; and considerable wealth was occasionally buried (see my Ibn Batuta’s Travels, p. 220) in these tumuli. The Pyramids of Egypt carried this system to a higher state of perfection. In our own country, many of these ancient tombs are still visible; and, in some of our midland counties, *tump* (as *potatoe-tump*, in Shropshire) is still retained among the peasants. The Arab. جَكْش. *Ambivit rem, capiendi ergo*: and جَكْش, pl. أَجَدَاش, *terra crassa*, seem nearly allied to this word: to which جَادَس, *durus, validus*, and جَدَث, *sepulchrum*, are probably cognates. See note on ch. v. 26, above; and on vr. 33 below.

Ib. יָשַׁבְתִּי. *He watched* (assiduously); *Prov. viii. 34, &c.* : i. e. His watchings, anxieties, &c. to acquire wealth and influence, were undertaken for the tomb, to end there, and to be drawn on in funereal pomp to the chambers of the grave. But this last member is capable of another sense, viz. *One, some one* (impers.), *watched at, or over, the tomb.* Which might have been customary in the East. Some think, that the watching here mentioned alludes either to a statue on his tomb, or to an inscription, which may be said to watch for his fame. If this be correct, the whole verse will read thus : *As for him, he was led on to the chambers (of the grave), and one kept watch at his tomb.* The former is undoubtedly the better interpretation.

33. *קָרְתָּה.* *They were sweet, afforded sweetness, or seemed sweet.* *רָבֶּה,* &c. Stones, &c. Arab. *رَجَبَ*. *Fulcivit arborem,* &c.; *forte fuit lignum.* Cogn. *رَجَمٌ.* *Fecit, struxitve tumulum congestis lapidibus :* *apposito marmore cippo, ornavit ; رَجَمٌ، sepulchrum, tumulus, &c.*; *رَجَمٌ, lapides ad sepulchrum erecti.* I have no doubt therefore, that the *רָבֶּה* here mentioned, mean the same thing generally, as the *קָרְבָּוֹת* and *קָרְבָּנִים* preceding, but particularly *monumental memorials*; and that by *קָרְתָּה* is meant, This pomp and funereal apparatus afforded him his only gratifying but empty honour; they presented the only pleasurable prospect that could be reckoned on, as the conclusion of all his contrivances, plans, labours, and anxieties. Tarafa, in his Moallakat Poem (Reiske's edit. p. 27), seems to have his view directed to this sort of person and sepulchre. His words are :

أَرِيْ قَبْرَ نَحَامَ بَخِيلَ بِمَالِهِ كَبِيرَ غُويِّ فِي الْبَطَالَةِ مَغْسَدٌ
تَرِيْ جَثْوَبِينَ مِنْ تَرَابِ عَلَيْهِمَا صَفَاجَ صَمَّ مِنْ صَفَحٍ مَنْضَدٌ.

“ *Video sepulcrum anheli, auro inhiantis, esse sicut sepulcrum incurii, qui hilaritati immoritur, opes dilapidantis.* ”

“ *Vides duo tumulos pulvere aggestos, quibus supereminent strues porrectæ surdorum latorumque (lapidum), sibi invicem innitentium.* ”

Mr. Rich, in his Residence in Koordistan, saw many of these *tumuli* or funereal heaps, one of which was 960 feet long, nearly as broad, and 57 feet high.—Vol. i. p. 19. See also pp. 13, 22, 25, &c. In some of these, p. 14, silver ornaments were found, as in the cases referred to in my Ibn Batuta above cited. About ancient Nineveh these mounts were numerous; but the most splendid of these monumental

remains was a large and very tasty marble construction, not very far from the ruins of Persepolis, which Mr. Rich was induced to believe was the tomb of Cyrus. *Ib.* vol. ii. p. 219, et seq.; it. p. 253, &c. See note, ch. xvii. 16.

Ib. **אַחֲרָיו.** *And after him.* This may refer to the funeral procession: and the following, **גַּלְכְּנִי,** *And before him,* refer likewise to the same thing. As if Job had said, All the world is drawn out after him, and indeed a multitude almost innumerable precedes him. And so some have taken it. I believe however the meaning to be, that his example shall attract many to follow and adopt his practices, as indeed many have done before him, in imitating similar characters: a similar sentiment is expressed in Ps. xlix. 14, where a similar subject is treated of. The Arabs, too, have adages to the same effect; *e.g.* **فَإِذَا وَلَّيْ أَبُو دُلْفٍ وَلَّتِ الدُّنْيَا** **عَلَى آخِرَةٍ.** *So, when Abu Dolf runs away, all the world runs after him* (see Freytag's Hamasa, p. VI^A); implying that whatever a famous man does becomes fashionable. So Saadi says, **النَّاسُ عَلَى دِينِ مَلُوكِهِمْ** *Men follow the religion of their king.*

34. **הַכְּלָל.** *With vanity, or vainly.* A term of specification. Gram. Art. 219, with note, and note to 219, 5. **בַּהֲכָלָה,** therefore, will give the true sense. *Ib.* **בַּזְעַל.** *Perverseness.* Arab. **مَعْلُولٌ.** *Hurry, corruption, &c.* See Castell. Cogn. **مَغْلُولٌ**, which see. **נַשָּׂאָר.** *Is left, or found to remain.* Lit. *Your answers (as a whole) remain perverseness, &c.:* i.e. they remain, after due consideration, mere error. How then can you imagine that they can be acquiesced in by me?

CHAPTER XXII.

1. Eliphaz now commences his third speech, repeating and defending the sentiments he had already uttered, and this with increased asperity, as indeed it is usual in prolonged controversies. The order of the speakers is, Eliphaz, Bildad, Zophar. The first speech of Eliphaz commences with ch. iv.; of Bildad, with ch. viii.; of Zophar, at ch. xi. To each of which Job gives a reply. At ch. xv., Eliphaz rejoins; at ch. xviii., Bildad; at ch. xx., Zophar. In each case as before Job replies. Here the third series takes its commencement, and Job as before replies. At ch. xxv. Bildad rejoins, and as before Job replies. Zophar takes no part in this third series of discourses. Job therefore continues

his defence up to ch. xxxii.; when Elihu burns for the contest, and accordingly addresses Job at considerable length, i.e. up to ch. xxxviii., when God himself speaks. Ch. xl. contains Job's reply, which is but short; and the book soon after ends.

2. *חָסֵךְ*. *He*, or *it*, *profits*, *is profitable*, &c. On this word, see ch. xv. 3. *Ib.* *בָּגֵר*. *A bold*, *intrepid*, or *warlike man*, as formerly noticed. This class of men was usually supposed by the vulgar to approximate nearest to God: hence, perhaps, the use of the word in this place, implying a sort of comparison. *Ib.* *כִּי*. *Since*, *because*, &c. The object of the speaker seems to be to affirm, that it cannot be inferred from the consideration that as one intelligent man, or intelligent men generally, may be serviceable to others, any great or powerful man is therefore serviceable to God; and therefore to imply, that the dignity of Job, however great that might be, cannot be counted upon as acceptable to the Almighty. He carries the matter still further, for vr.

3. He adds, *חַדְחָה*. *Is it a pleasure* (much less a profit) to the Almighty that thou be just? &c. *Ib.* *אֲמֵן-בְּצֻעַ*. *Or indeed an advantage?* &c. Arab. *بَصَعْ*. *Amputavit partem*; *بَصَعْ*, *pars resecta*; *بِصَاعَةٍ*, *pars opum*: wealth acquired by merchandise generally. *Ib.* *תְּחִתָּם*, for Hiph. *תְּחִתָּם* (comp. *תְּחִתָּם*), i.e. *Thou declare or pronounce perfect*. Gram. Art. 157, 6.

4. *הַמִּירָאֶתָּךְ*. Lit. *Whether from thy fear?* i.e. religious fear, or piety.

5. *וְאֵין יְדוֹלָךְ*. Usually, “*Infinite*.” But there are great objections to this. 1. In this case the *ל* following will be useless. 2. Whether we supply *לְ* by the ellipsis, or only prefix this (*מ*), or any other interrogative, the passage will be made any thing but Hebrew. I take this last member therefore to be a direct asseveration, and virtually having the same sense with the first, as given in the Translation.

6. *בִּירְחַבֵּל*. *For thou bindest*, i.e. puttest into a sort of bondage, *by pledge*: See also note on ch. xvii. 1; and again on ch. xxiv. 3, below. *מַטָּח*. *Gratis*, without any price, consideration, or other cause; unjustly, tyrannically. *Ib.* *וְגַבְנֵדִי עֲרוּמִים*. *And the clothes of the naked*; i.e. from those who were already in a state of destitution generally. *Naked* may also be understood in the sense of *thinly clad*; i.e. comparatively naked. Exod. xxxii. 25; Job, xxiv. 10, &c. So Seneca de Benef. lib. v. 13: “*Si qui male vestitum, et pannosum videt, nudum se vidisse dicit.*” Rosenm. The more general acceptation strikes me as the best here.

8. שָׁמֵן וְדוֹרֶעַ. Lit. *And, or so, the man of arm*, i.e. powerful.—Because the *arm*, or *hand*, is principally applied in feats of strength and valour, either of these is often taken to imply *power*. So دراع, in the Arabic. See Castell, under درع, and دراع. See also Schultens in loc. *Ib.* גִּנְוִיָּם קִנְיִם. Lit. *And the accepted of countenance*, i.e. the honoured. This may be taken as addressed to Job himself, as if upbraiding him with cruelty, when in prosperity. The passage appears to me to contain the generally received truth, that powerful men—men whom Divine Providence has enriched—take forcible possession of the land of any country; and then, by the awe of their persons,—which this enables them to keep up,—they continue to reside in it. This, from what follows, was evidently intended to apply to our patriarch.

9. יְדָקָה. Lit. *It becomes broken*. See Gram. Art. 216, 3. It seems quite necessary here to continue the second person from the preceding verb, חִקְלָשׁ.

10. סְבִיבָתְּךָ. Lit. *Thy round-about*, i.e. places round about thee. So Shakespeare's Macbeth: “The very stones prate of my whereabout.” *Ib.* יוּכְחַלְךָ. *And . . . perplexeth thee*. Arab. cogn. بَهْر. *Anhelavit*,—*onus cum impetu impo-suit*; مَاهِلٌ, *properans*. It. phrasis, خَلَدْ بَنْ بَهْلَلْ وَبَهْلَلْ. Qui vagatur. Chald. بَهْلَلْ. *Festinavit*, terruit.

11. לֹא תְּرַא. *Thou seest not*: i.e. metaphorically, because thou art ignorant of the real cause of thy affliction; and thou seemest so to be situated, as if a torrent of waters had overwhelmed thee. *Ib.* כְּפַתְּחָתָךְ. *Covereth thee*, i.e. accordingly, as a consequence of what has just been said. Gram. Art. 235.

12. שְׂמִים בְּבָה. Lit. *The height of the heavens*, i.e. in the height, as the following context seems to require.

13. עֲרָפֶל הַבָּעֵד. *Whether through the thick darkness*, &c. Shakespeare: “Peep through the blanket of the dark, and cry, Hold, hold.”—Macbeth.

14. עֲבִים, &c. *Thick clouds*, &c. Comp. Ps. xviii. 12, which seems to be an amplification of this place in Job. *Ib.* גָּמָן. *And the circuit, circumference*, &c. Comp. Isa. xl. 22. Syr. حَجَّ. *Circumivit*. Arab. حَوْج (r. حَوْج). A viâ detorsit. And generally, perhaps, from the notion of convexity, or hollowness, opus et necesse habuit. Chald. גָּמָן. *Circinavit*. I.e. As God is so far above us, Dost thou

imagine that He cannot therefore see, and control, the ways of men ?

15. **הַנְּחָתָה וְנוֹ**. *The path*, &c., i.e. religious notions and ways. In the same manner are **גְּדֻלָּה** and **בְּנִיבּוֹת**, also used. See the Lexicons, or Concordance. *Ib.* **עוֹלָם**. *Ancient*, i.e. either of the posterity of Cain before the flood, or the followers of Nimrod after it; here termed **מִתְּחִי אָנוֹ**, i.e. *men of vanity, or iniquity*. **אָוֹן**, cogn. **אֵין**. Arab. **آَنْ** (r. **آَيْنَ**). *Commodè, placidè, se habuit tempestivè accidit*, &c., ab **آَنْ**, *tempus*. Hence, from the religious notion of the shortness, uncertainty, and fleeting character of time,—a thing, nevertheless, in which *worldly men* (i.e. **הַלְּדָקָן**) confided, —we probably have **אָוֹן**, *vanity*, as if *temporary* and *uncertain*. Hence too, **אֵין** (for **אָוֹן**). *Is not, exists not*, &c. Comp. cogn. **אוֹלָד**, *rediit, evasit*, &c.: the notion also taken probably from time. Hence **אוֹלִיל**. *Stultus*, a mere worldling. **עֲזָל** (r. **عُول**). *Declinavit*. **עֲזָל**. *Iniquus*. Ang. *Evil*, &c. See also note to ch. xxi. 19.

16. **קָטָרָה**. Lit. *Became wrinkled, withered away*; an effect of wasting. See ch. xvi. 8. **וְלֹא שָׁת**. Lit. *And not (in) time*; i.e. untimely, unseasonably. See Eccl. vii. 17, &c. *Ib.* **נְהָר**. The river: a term very generally used to signify the *Euphrates*: and, as Job resided in the neighbourhood of that river, which indeed often overflowed its banks, I have no doubt it is meant here. “*Innui videter*,” says Rosenmüller, “*eluvio Noachica*.” But, how could this be termed *a river*? **פְּבוֹל** is the name usually given to it. **נְהָר**, it is true, like *flumen*, signifies *something flowing*: but then, as the word in each case has been used to signify *a river* (which, with us also, primarily signifies *something flowing*), I do not see on what grounds a recurrence to primary significations can be justified in a translator, in opposition to customary ones: besides, *the deluge* could not be said to *flow*. *Ib.* **נִצְחָן**. Lit. *It is poured out*; here, *was poured out on*, &c. Allusion is more probably made to the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrhah, than to the general deluge. The terms “*depart from us*” are not unsuitable to the manner in which Lot was treated. See Gen. xix. 9–14.

17. **וְמַה יִקְعֶל**. *And what could He do? &c.* We have here a very sudden change of person in the context, which may thus be expressed: *Who said of, or to God, recede thou from us: and who asked, What could, or would, the Almighty do to, or for them?* But, as *said*, and *asked*, exhibit only

slight differences of meaning, the writer (as in verbs of sense) seems to have supposed that the ellipsis would be supplied readily enough. Eliphaz here manifestly ranks Job among the sinners of antiquity; for he takes his express words, ch. xxi. 14, 15, and puts them into their mouths: as he also does, at vr. 18, those spoken by him in ch. xxi. 16.

18. וְעֹצֶת וּנוּ. *But, as to the counsel, &c.*, is an instance of abrupt transition, not uncommon to the high sententious style of Scripture: we have a similar instance in Gen. xl ix. 18. The passage here is manifestly taken from vr. 16 of the preceding chapter, and is apparently retorted upon Job.

19. וְרָאֵנִי. *The righteous see, &c.*, is no very modest assumption on the part of Eliphaz, who manifestly ranks himself here with that class.

20. אָמַלֵּא. Lit. *Surely (is it) not?* taken interrogatively. גְּכֻחָה. *Withheld, restrained*: i. e.—as the force of the Niphhal form requires—*is become so*. קִימָנִי. *Our adversary*. קִים is here, probably, a contracted form of קְיוּם, or קְיוּם. Grani. Artt. 73, 75. And, as these are forms proper for concrete nouns, the meaning will be concrete as of a person or thing. So צִיר. *Nuncius*, for צִיר, or צִיר. Arab. صَارَ. *Ivit*, r. صَرَبَر. קִים, therefore, will be equivalent, or very nearly so, to כָּךְ, 2 Sam. xxii. 40, 49. The reader may see an admirable specimen of Jewish reasoning on this passage in Rosenmüller, as cited from De Rossi. The latter part of this verse evidently alludes to the fall of Sodom, Gomorrhah, and the other cities of the plain, and confirms the notice of this above, vr. 16. See also Gen. xix. 27, 28; and if we suppose Job to have taken a similar view of this destruction, we shall have a good application of vv. 19, 20, here.

21. בָּהֶם. Lit. *In them*; i. e. in the things just mentioned. In Isa. xxxviii. 16, סְלִילָה, and בָּהֶם, are used in precisely the same manner; as is also כָּךְ, Job, vi. 29; בָּהֶם, xxx. 24. See the notes. Ib. חַבּוֹתָהָה. This, according to Rosenmüller and some others, is the verb with a paragogic ת, which, on account of the pronoun following, changes into מ. He then translates it *eveniet tibi*, and cites Job, xx. 22; Ps. cxix. 77; and Deut. xxxiii. 16, as vouchers: not one, however, of which is in point. The last, which gives חַבּוֹתָהָה, is the only one possessing the least claim to the distinction of being a verb; but even this may just as well be construed as a noun. See also the LXX. The cases of Abraham and Lot are probably here alluded to, whose wealth was so great, that they were under the necessity of separating. See Gen. xiii. 2, 5, &c.

22. תְּרֻחָה. Lit. *Instruction*; r. תְּרַחַ, *jecit, projectit, &c.* This word is often used in the Mosaic law, and for it. It will not follow, on that account, that it has here any reference to that, as some have thought. *Ib.* וְשִׁים. *And lay up.* “שִׁים,” says Rosenmüller, “imperativus Hiphil, abjecto ו characteristico, ut Gen. xliv. 1, &c.” But the passages pointed out afford no proof, that this word ought to be considered as the imperative of Hiphil, nor, consequently, that we are to suppose that ו has here been rejected. The truth seems to be, the root of this verb has two forms, viz. וְשִׁים and וְשַׁיִם. In the Syriac, I believe, the form with a medial ו never occurs, but only that with י; as פְּשַׁע, *positus* (I make no account of the vowel in חַדֵּשׁ, nor of the o, in חַדְשָׁה). Arab. سَامَ (r. سَيْم). *Æstimavit, stabilivit, &c.* The form therefore belongs to Kal, not to Hiphil.

23. תְּבָנָה. *Thou art, or shalt be, or, become built up:* i. e. thy house, or family, shall be established.

24. וְשִׁירָה. Lit. *And lay thou up, &c.* An instance in which an imperative is used for a future: i. q. וְשִׁים, or וְשַׁיִם. *Ib.* בְּצָרָה. *Wealth.* Of this word Rosenmüller says, “Significatio non satis quidem certo definiri potest, quum nec alias in V. T. recurrat, nec dialecti cognatae suppedinent nomen, quod cum hoc satis conveniat. Attamen,” adds he, “significari illo aliquod ex præstantioribus metallis, aurum, vel argentum, magna veri specie inde colligitur, quod in hoc Versu ex parallelismi lege respondet auro Ophirino.” I have given this at length, in order to enable the student to judge on what grounds the sense attributed to a word often rests.—It is sufficiently obvious that בְּצָרָה, in the Hebrew, signifies *cutting, cutting off, &c.*; and hence, *vindemiavit, cutting, or cropping, the vintage;* and בְּצָרָה, *vindemia, the crop, or vintage,* just as קֶצֶר, from קָצַר, is more usually applied to crops of corn, and thence to the *harvest.* Cogn. עֲצָרָה. *Secuit, absedit.* See vr. 3. בְּזֹר. *Dividing, and hence, sparsit, &c.*

Arab. بَصَرَ. *Cudit, percepit* (which differs from نَظَرَ, *to look on, اَرَى, to see,* in this, that it signifies also to understand, see into, as if *piercing* or *penetrating* into any thing. I suppose, therefore, that *piercing*, or *cutting, into,* was its primary sense). Cogn. بَرَزَ. *Fudit, incidit venam:* hence بَازَلَةً, *wealth,* as in the phrase, مَا بَقِيَتْ لَهُ بَازَلَةً. See Castell. Syr. حُرْ. *Breviavit.* Arab. بَصَعَ. *Amputavit partem;* مَصَعَ, *divisit.*

See also **مِصْر** and **بَصَلَ**. *Cutting, cropping*, therefore, or the like, must be the primary sense of בָּצֶר ; and then, secondarily, *the vintage, just as* בְּצִיר, the *crop, or harvest, is of* בָּצֶר. Arab. **قصَّر**. And, as the *harvest* may be taken, by a metonymy, to signify *wealth* generally, so may the *vintage* בָּצֶר, also to signify *wealth*, and hence *strength, defence, &c.* See Eccl. vii. 1, 2 ; which will supply us with the connecting link that unites this word with בָּצֶר and מִבְצָר, *munimentum, &c.* In this point of view, then, it will suit well with אַוְפִּיר, *Ophir* in this verse, and with בְּסֶף in the next, as far as the parallelism is concerned. We need not now suppose then that it signifies any precious metal. The notion of Michaelis, as noticed by Rosenmüller, does not deserve a moment's consideration. Nor is the etymology of Abulwalid, as adduced by Gesenius, any better ; who makes בָּצֶר first signify *a cutting* (which is correct enough), and then secondly *a particle of native gold, merely because in the Arabic* تُبَر (تُبَر, *fractio*) *means a piece of such gold, or silver.* Jauhari tells us however that تُبَر means only such particle of gold. Some have supposed this word to be of foreign, not of Arabic, origin ; but, if it were, it is totally unconnected with our word בָּצֶר. Gesenius has very ingeniously corrected an error of Winer on this word : it is remarkable enough, that he was not aware on what unsafe ground he himself stood.

Ib. עַל־עֲצָר. *On the earth.* It has frequently been remarked, that עֲצָר, *dust*, is often used in this book for אָדָם, *earth*. If this be the case here, על must mean *on, or upon*, not *præ, more than*, as taken by Rosenmüller, who cites Ps. lxxxii. 8 ; Job, xxiii. 1 ; Deut. xxviii. 1 ; and Eccl. i. 16, as authorities. But it is evident that the three first of these require no such interpretation of this particle. *Ib.* וּבְצִיר. *And in the rock.* Some MSS. and editions have יְבִזֵּר. *And like the rock :* which seems to me neither to supply any sense, nor to answer to its correspondent עַל־עֲצָר in the parallelism. צִיר commonly signifies *a rock*, and thence any safe and strong place. Ps. xxvii. 5 ; lxi. 3. Treasuries, moreover, were strong places sunk in the earth, and arched over with stone roofs, not much unlike the top of a dome ; as may be seen in the books of travels into Greece. *Ib.* אַוְפִּיר. *Bachalim* גַּחְלִים. *The torrents, or valleys,—Ophir.* In apposition. See Bochart's Phaleg. lib. ii. c. 27. A periphrasis for the riches, particularly the gold found there. Some have supposed

בְּחִילִים here to denote abundance, as the Syr. and Arab. of the Polyglott. But there appears to be no good ground for this, as the text now stands. I take the two last words to be in apposition.

25. בְּצַרְיךָ. Lit. *Thy wealths* or *great wealth*, and hence *strength*; which last I have placed in the Translation. The word appears to be a plural of excellence. *Ib.* תֹּעֲפֹת. Lit. *Heights*. Comp. Ps. xcv. 4, where תֹּעֲפֹת חֶרְמִים is opposed to מְחֻקְרֵי אָרֶץ. Hence, *Heaps* or *treasures of silver*. وَعَفْ in the Arabic, however, signifies “*Locus omnis durior, in quo restagnat aqua*: and, if this sense govern the passage, it should be translated, *Silver of thy strength or endurance*; i. e. thy strong or enduring silver. תֹּעֲפֹת, in this sense, will form a parallel to שָׁמֵי, *Almighty*, preceding. The Targum has בְּכָסָף תְּהִקִּיף. See Hieroz. Boch. p. i. lib. iii. cap. xxvii.

26. תִּתְהַגֵּג. Lit. *Become delighted*; i. e. delight thyself, here. Comp. Matt. vi. 21.

27. גַּנְגַּרְיךָ. And thy vows, &c. This ought to be construed immediately after אֱלֹהִים, thus: *Make thou thy prayer to Him, and pay thy vows; so shall He assuredly hear thee*. The paragogic י, marked in ע, intimates a consequence with emphasis. Gram. Art. 235, 3. Such transposed members may often be rendered as ablatives absolute in Latin, e. g. *Having paid thy vows*. Comp. Eccl. v. 3, 4.

28. וְתַגְנֵר. Thou shalt cut, decide, or determine. אָמַר. Lit. *A word*; hence *matter, any thing declared or given out, as an edict*. Esth. ii. 1; Dan. iv. 14, &c. *Ib.* בְּגַנְנָה. Lit. *So it, or, accordingly it, stands*; i. e. is established. *Ib.* בְּגַנְנָה אָזֶר. *Light shall shine*: i. e. God shall send thee down prosperity, as the rays of light flow from the sun. Not unlike this is a passage in the Hamāsa, ed. Freytag, p. VI A:

قَسَّاقَ الَّهِيِّ الْغَيْثَ مِنْ كُلِّ بَلْدَةٍ إِلَيْكَ فَاصْحَى حَوْلَ بَيْتِكَ نَازِلاً.

So my God shall drive the rain to thee from every quarter, and shall cause the light to shine about thy house, in descending (on thee).

Which, the Scholiast tells us, signifies that God shall make the world subject to the command of such an one (خت امرک), just as Eliphaz says here, וְהַגְוַרְדָּאָמַר וְיַקְםָה, &c.

29. הַשְּׁפִילָה. They cast down, i. e. others, as opposed to אָמָר, included in חָאָמָר. See Isa. xxv. 11; where this verb forms a sort of opposition with בְּגַנְנָה, which is only another form of the חָנָה, used here. Rosenmüller, “*Quum humili-*

liatæ fuerint, scil. זְרַקֵּךְ, via tua." But in this case the verb ought to have been *passive*; and the same is true of our Auth. Vers. in "When men are cast down." Besides, if זְרַקֵּךְ had been the antecedent, the verb would probably have been in the feminine form, as in many instances already noticed. See Gram. Art. 216, 7. Gesenius gives, "Ubi submisse agunt homines, jubes elationem, i.e. modestos, mansuetos homines attolis;" which, according to my notions, is equally remote from the intention of the writer. *Ib.* גָּזָה.

Exaltation. Arab. جَاهَ (r. جَوَهْ), *potentia, dignitas*: it. Pers. جَاهَ. Cogn. Heb. נִפְחָה, *in altum excrevit*, &c. We have גָּזָה here, probably for פְּנָה, by a contraction. Gram. Art. 86, 5. *And thou shalt say, i. e. command*; alluding to the first part of the preceding verse.

30. אֲיַצְנָן. *Whosoever (is) pure.* Rosenmüller, "Salvum reddet sotem." In his note, "Liberabit scil. Deus etiam non innocentem." I must confess this strikes me as perfectly irreconcilable with the doctrines propounded in this book. The sense of the particle אֲיַצְנָן, which Gesenius (and after him Winer, Rosenmüller, and others) says is the Æthiopic **አ**: *non*, is perhaps the whole authority and reason adducible for this translation. But why not take the Hebrew אֲיַצְנָן abbreviated, as Buxtorf proposes, which will afford the same translation? Why go to the Æthiopic for what the Hebrew itself will supply? I object however to the sense arrived at, for the reason already given; and prefer taking the Hebrew particle, אֲיַצְנָן, in an indefinite sense, usually pointed אֲיַצְנָן, or אֲיַצְנָן, *quis*; indefin. *quicunque*. To which the Arab. أَيْأَيْ, or Æth. አይ: will correspond. This particle is a verbal noun (form פְּקֻדָּה) from the root אָנָה, *desiring*. Arab. أَوْيَ. *Habitavit*, &c. Hence אֲיַצְנָן, contr. אֲיַ; as רַיִן is from רַזֵּן. Gram. Art. 73. *Ib.* יְנַמְּלֵט. *Yea, he shall be delivered.* If the preceding יְנַמְּלֵט is to be taken impersonally, and translated passively, the Niph. נְמַלֵּט will afford a good explanation of it; and, with the י, *yea*, preceding it, will have the effect of strengthening the sense. קְבָר. *By, rather, in the purity*, &c. See Ezek. xviii. 22.

CHAPTER XXIII.

2. מִרְיָה *Bitter*, for מִרְיָה (form פְּקֻדָּה, Targ. מִרְיָה), contracted (by Gram. Art. 74) from r. מִרְתָּה, in the sense of the cogn. מִרְדָּה, Gram. Art. 202, 3. Comp. 2 Kings, xiv. 26.

Ib. זָרַע פְּכַדָּה. *My hand is heavy.* “*Suffixum in זָרַע,*” says Rosenmüller, “*non esse active, sed passive, accipendum, manus s. plaga manu inficta . . . qua percutor a Deo,*” &c. And, in this way, the passage has generally been taken. Commentators do not seem to have been aware, that when this word (viz. פְּכַדָּה) is applied to certain parts of the human body, the meaning is that such part has lost its natural vigour, and hence has become *heavy, tardy, and powerless.* In Exod. xvii. 12, for example, we have זָרַע מִשְׁחָה בְּבָדִים, and the hands of Moses were *heavy* (which is the natural sensation when the circulation has been impeded by any means), i.e. from continually elevating them they had lost their power, and so fell heavily down; and hence it was necessary that they should be supported. So the term is applied to the eyes, Gen. xlviii. 10; to the ears, Isa. lix. 1; and to the heart, Exod. ix. 7, &c. *Growing fat* is used much in the same sense. See Ps. lxxiii. 7. In Isa. vi. 10, we have הַכְּבֵד, in the parallelism with הַשְׁמֹן. We have a similar usage in Ps. lxxvii. 3, which has proved a great stumbling-block to the commentators. The passage is, זָרַע לִזְלָח גְּנֶרֶת; and the main difficulty is found in the verb גְּנֶר. The lexicons give, *cucurrit, fluxit, fluere factus, fusus, &c.*; and the question is, How can these apply to the hand? In Ps. lxviii. 33, we have בְּיַשְׁפְּרִץ זָרַע לְאֱלֹהִים, *Cush shall thrust out (lit. cause to run out) his hands to God.* There will no difficulty occur in observing, in the first place, some affinity between the notions of *running* and *flowing*; which will, in some degree, unite the phraseology of both these places. In the next place, גְּנֶר seems also to involve the notion of *drawing out in length, either as to time or place.* See its usage in the concordance. So, in the Chald. גְּנֶר signifies *traxit*; in the Syr. مُرَادٌ, *moratus est, tardavit, &c.* In both cases, therefore, to *thrust out*, and to *continue, the hands* in that position, was probably intended by the Psalmist; and if so, allusion was, perhaps, made to Exod. xvii. 12, cited above; and the consequence would be, a sensation of heaviness and weakness, as in that case. Another analogy too, may be mentioned here, viz. the notion of *weakness*, as usually attached to any thing flowing, in the Hebrew, as Gen. xliv. 4, spoken of Reuben, פְּחַז בְּפִטְמָם אֶלְהֹתָהָר, *swelling as the waters, exceed thou not;* while, on the contrary, any thing standing fast (as in the verb עַמְדָה) generally implies *stability and strength.* In Ps. lxxvii. 3, therefore, *pain* seems to be implied in the term גְּנֶר; and hence, it is

followed by מִנְבָּה הַפְּצָחָם, &c. How our Translators could find “*my sore ran*” in this, it is out of my power to say. The ἡ χεῖρ μου νυκτὸς ἐκτέρατο διηνεκῶς, of Symmachus, and Jerome’s *manus mea nocte extenditur*, are not far from the truth, particularly the former. So in the Arab. كَبَدَ, *vir medio obesus fuit*, كَبَدَ, *obduruit contra rem*, تَكَبَّدَ, *crassum spissumque evasit*, كَبَدَ, *difficultas, angustia*. What Job intends to say therefore is, that on account of his sorrow (the cause of his sighing), his power was entirely gone, his hand had forgotten its cunning, had become unnerved. (See רְפָה in the concordance, and vr. 16, לְבֵב, תְּרֻפָּה, and the note.) There does not appear, therefore, the least necessity here for having recourse to the metonymy recommended by Rosenmüller, Schnurrer, &c.

3. **דִּעָשֵׂה וְאֶמְצָאָה**. Lit. *I knew, or had knowledge, and could find Him*, i.e. had so much knowledge that I could do this *effectually*, see ch. xxxi. 25. The “where I might,” &c. of the Auth. Ver. is therefore inaccurate. See Gram. Art. 222, 4. *Ib.* **תְּכִינָה**. Lit. *His appointment, or establishment*, r. **כוֹן**. This word, as used in Ezek. xlivi. 11, evidently designates some part of the temple; and, from the context here, it should seem that the place meant is one in which questions were publicly propounded, and responses obtained: probably the same with the **דִּבְרָה** in Solomon’s Temple. In the Syr. we have **תוֹךְ**, *arguit, corripuit, and תְּכִינָה, increpatio, &c.*; as if the word itself carried with it the notion of inquiry and disputation. See the following verse. *His appointed place*, therefore, seems to be the sense here intended.

4. עֲרַקֵּחַ. Lit. *Let me arrange, set in order, &c.*; but here the parag. ה shews this context to be dependent on the foregoing. Gram. Art. 234, 2. *Ib.* טְפָשָׁת, *judgment*, by a metonymy, the case or *question* proposed for judgment. *Ib.* תֹּובְחָות. Lit. *Rebukes, or reproofs*; here, *arguments*, r.

רְבָבָה. **אֶתְוִיַּח**: *disceperat, disputavit.* Arab. وَكَعْ،
valide conculcavit pede suo, &c.

5. מלים אֲשֶׁר יַעֲנֵי בְּהָם, מִלְים יַעֲנֵי. The words with which he would answer me. I have made the translation equally elliptical. The parag. ה, in each of the verbs here, has the same connecting power that has been just noticed in אַעֲרֵכָה.

6. נִשְׁמָם לְבוֹבֵי, for נִשְׁמָם בַּי. *Would place His heart upon me*, i.e. His affections, or love. See note on ch. iv. 20; Isa. xli. 22; Hag. ii. 15, where, perhaps, it rather means *attention, regard*; which would fall below the exigency of the place here.

7. נִכְחַ עַפּוֹ. Lit. *Become impleaded*, i.e. *tried with Him*; which, in our idiom, requires *before Him*. לְגַנְּחַ, *entirely, or for ever*. טַקְשָׁמֶן. Lit. *From my judge*; which can hardly apply here to God, but rather to Job's opponents and enemies generally. More literally, *From him judging me*, i.e. as I understand it, from my opponents and adversaries, who persevere in affirming bitter things against me.

9. שְׁמָלוֹל. *On the left hand*, supp. from the preceding verse, וְלֹא אָבִין לוֹ, *I perceive him not*. *Ib.* בְּעַשְׂתָּוֹ. Lit. *In His working*, i.e. in the operations of his hands generally as seen around me. *Ib.* וְלֹא אָחֵז. *But I comprehend not*.

On the precise force of the verbs, יָרַא, *he saw*, נִظְרָה, *sees*, בָּנֵיר, and בָּצֵר, *bearer*. See the note on ch. xxii. 24. The root דָּחַה (of which אָחֵז is an apocopated present tense of kal, as in אָעַשׂ, of שָׁפַח, Deut. x. 3; Ezek. xii. 7, &c.) seems to be cognate with דָּחַ, *prehendit, comprehendit, &c.*, and thence to signify, not merely to see, but also to *comprehend, retain, fully to understand*; which suits the context well here: and, perhaps, equally well in every other place in which it is found. Comp. Job, xv. 17; xxiv. 1, &c. Hence, דָּחַה will not signify *seer only*, but one who *comprehends, holds, and relates*, as matter of instruction, what he has thus received. In Job, viii. 17, it is doubtful whether דָּחַה is not to be taken in the sense of דָּחַ. See the place.

Arab. حَرْزِي. *mensuram inivit conjectura," ariolatus est, &c.* حَرْزٌ (r. حَرْزُ), *continuit in disciplinā, &c.* حَدَّا, *applicuit calcum calceo, atque ita dimensus fuit.* حَدِيَ, *adhæsit,* أَخْدَدَ, *cepit, comprehendit, &c.* *Ib.* يَعْتَمِدُ. *He veils, or pass. is veiled.*

10. נִרְדֵּךְ עַטְרוֹדִי. *Viam quæ est tecum.* Rosenm. in loc. The phraseology, viz. *the way that is with me*, seems strange; but, as נִרְדֵּךְ must, in all such constructions, mean *religious faith, belief, or the like; laid up, or kept*, will suggest itself as necessary to supply the ellipsis; so vr. 11, דָּרְפָּנוּ.

טְמִרְתִּי, and אַפְנֵהִי, vr. 12. See also vr. 14, and ch. xxvii. 11, 13, where עָם is used in the same manner; Dan. x. 11, &c. *Ib.* בְּזַהֲבָב אֲזַיְּנָה. As gold shall I come forth; i.e.—alluding to the purifying of metals in a strong fire,—when God has tried me by affliction as far as shall seem good to Him, I shall both be divested of those earthly attachments which now probably soil my profession (see ch. ix. 31), and shall be acceptable to Him. Hence the many allusions, in the subsequent books of Scripture, to the purifying of metals, Ps. xii. 7; Isa. i. 22, 25; Prov. xxv. 22; Rom. xii. 20, &c. See also ch. xxviii. 1, &c.

11. בְּאַשְׁרֹו. On His step, track, or path. The root אַשְׁר is cogn. with שָׁרֵךְ, which see. Arab. أَشَرَ aut وَسَرَ, secuit, dirisit, serrâ—*serratos fecit et exacuit dentes*. Hence the notion of regularity, straightness, rectitudo; and thence, as a consequence, hilarity: أَشَرْ, *alacritas et latitia modum excendens*; أَشَرِي, *latitia exultans et effusus*. See אַשְׁרֵי, Ps. i. 1, &c. In like manner, every thing crooked, tortuous (as עַזְּבָה, &c.) is taken to represent wickedness, and thence, as a consequence, sorrow. נָחַזְתִּי, *hath taken fast hold*; וְלֹא־אָמַת, and so I have not declined, or fallen. Apocope of אָמַת, Hiph. of עָמַד. I take the apocope here to imply a consequence. See Gram. Art. 233, 3, 4.

12. וְלֹא־אָמַישׁ. And I have not put away; that is, In addition to keeping God's path generally, I have also adhered to every precept of His. Which takes for granted, at least, that some precepts of God had been revealed prior to this time. I take שְׁמַנְתִּי in the sense proper for the Hiphil form, as in Mic. ii. 3, 4. Comp. Ps. xviii. 24, which is an excellent parallel to this place. Rosenmüller prefers the sense of kal here; but as the following אַפְנֵהִי, *I have treasured up, taken to myself, and preserved*, manifestly forms an opposition to this verb, the Hiphil sense is necessary to the passage. Arab. صَفَنَ, *in rectam seriem collocavit pedes*: صَفَنَ, *vas coriaceum, uterculus, in quo deportatur aqua*: *sacculus pastoris*, &c. Cogn. صَفَنَ, *imposuit camelo onus*. Hence the notion of getting together, and laying up. מְהֻיוֹת חֲקֵי, *from being my statute, law, &c.*; which makes the passage both easy and natural.

13. וְהַיָּא בְּאֶחָד. Lit. But he on, or in one; I supply the ellipsis by יְשִׁים לְבוֹ, *places his heart, mind, intention, on some*

one person, object, or thing. וְנִמְיָה וּמִנְחָה, then who shall effectually turn Him back? (Gram. Art. 235, 1), i.e. Who can resist him? Job's opinion evidently is, that God had caused his affliction: he now says, this affliction is inevitable.

14. שְׁלֵלִים חַקְיָה. *He shall perfect, bring about, my law,* the thing impressed upon my mind as his intention, viz. that my way is right with Him: or, perhaps, more generally, He shall bring to effect that which His own law,—the law that I have adopted as *my own*,—requires, viz. that justice be done to me. So Paul (Rom. ii. 16) styles the Gospel of Christ “*my gospel*,” i.e. that which I have adopted, and now preach. נִכְחַדָּה, and like these things many others are with Him, i.e. they remain with Him for final decision and execution.

15. עַל־פָּנָיו. *On this account, i.e. for these reasons I hold that, from His presence, and by his permission and decree, I am thus reduced to difficulty.* אֶתְהַבּוֹן. *I understand* the matter, I perceive its origin and course: *and I fear (from) him, i.e. from Him my fears really come.* To the same effect is the following verse, which was perhaps added to explain and confirm this sentiment.

17. לֹא נִצְמַטֵּה. *I have not been silenced, i.e. reduced to a deathlike state; which last this term often denotes.* So Aeth. **funditus**: *eversus fuit.* Arab. صَمَتَ, *siluit.* מִפְנִיתָה. *Lit. By, or at, the presence of darkness.* But darkness is usually put for adversity, as אור, *light*, is for prosperity; that is, it is no common, or natural, calamity which has thus injured and afflicted me. יְמַפְנֵי וּמִפְנֵי וּמִבְנֵי בְּפָנֵי אֲלֵל, lit. *nor by, or at, the presence of the throne of thick darkness.* The conjunction (וּ) seems here to require, that מִפְנֵי should in both cases be read alike, as also does the parallelism. In Ps. xciv. 20, we have, *the throne of destruction*, בְּפָא הַשׁוֹת, which I take to be a good parallel to בְּפָח אֲלֵל in this place, as to sense; and, in Ps. xlvi. 9, בְּפָא קָרְשׁוֹ, *the throne of his holiness*, which are sufficient to shew that this word is thus applied. Here, however, אֲלֵל, or בְּפָח, must be equivalent to *power*, i.e. must signify, by a metonymy, the power of some enthroned person; or, *the power of darkness*, the devil. So the πύλαις ἄστοις of Matt. xvi. 18; because the person giving judgment usually sat in the gate of the city. The passage in Matthew is, therefore, probably an imitation of this in Job. Comp. Luke, xxii. 53; Col. i. 13; Rev. xvi. 10. That passive

verbs are construed with מִן, &c. see Gram. Art. 229, 6. The author of the Syriac version, and, after him, of the Arabic of the Polyglott, took this, or very nearly this, view of this passage; which, as far as I can see, is the only tolerable one.

CHAPTER XXIV.

1. מְרוּעַ. *What?* *Quid?* Comp. of מִהָּ, and רֹעֵעַ for יְדִירֹעַ, Gram. Art. 76. Lit. *What, to wit?* *Quare scilicet?* In this respect it is, I think, that the compound differs from the simple מִהָּ, or מִהָּ; and this sense it will, perhaps, every where bear. Compare particularly ch. xviii. 3; xxi. 7; xxxiii. 13. *Ib.* גָּזְבָּנָה. *Collected and laid up,* &c. See ch. xxiii. 12. יְמִינָתִים, *times,* by a meton. for the events, or circumstances, of time. יְיֻדָּעִים, *and they who know Him,* i.e. the truly religious. לֹא יְדַעַּנּוּ. *They do not see, comprehend, understand, his days?* i. e. the truly informed, those who rightly understand God's word, see not, nor understand, either the seasons or the objects which His good Providence determines to bring about. So Acts, i. 7, “*It is not for you to know the times or the seasons which the Father hath put in his own power.*” In stricter sense, God's day is that in which his righteous counsels shall prevail. So, “*Abraham rejoiced to see my day,*” John, viii. 56; Luke, xvii. 24. Comp. Ps. cx. 3, 5; I Cor. i. 8; Phil. ii. 16. See “*Day of the Lord,*” in Cruden. The first verse of this chapter, therefore, presents nothing more than a continuation of the argument urged in the concluding verses of the last; the sum of which seems to be, that, however Job's opponents might have obscured this question by their misapplied wisdom, the whole matter had proceeded from Divine Providence, which reserved to itself, in this case, both the times and particular modes of its own exertions.

2. גָּזְבָּלָתָן יְשִׁיבוֹת. *The boundaries they,* i. e. wicked men come up to, fearlessly advance to them; i. e. in a pregnant sense or metonymy, to break down, remove, or the like: r. שְׁבָבָן, or שְׁבָבָן, i. q. סָבָבָן. Cogn. סָבָבָן, et נָבָבָן, which see. This practice, in countries so imperfectly governed as those of the East have been at all times, must often have been had recourse to by wicked, thievish men; nor is it unknown in our own. *Ib.* גִּרְעָנִי. *And they feed, or pasture,* i. e. on the land so approached: or, it may signify, the flock, so stolen,

on the lands of others; but not as the Auth. Ver. “*feed thereof.*”

3. יְחַבֵּל. “*They pledge,*” usually. I nevertheless question its accuracy, on many accounts. 1st. To take any pledge is very far short of the crimes here mentioned. 2d. We have no good grounds for supposing, that any law ever existed against this in the East: certainly none is to be found in the Bible. It is forbidden, indeed, in Deut. xxiv. 17, to take the widow’s raiment to pledge; but this is a very different thing. The raiment was necessary for the preservation of the health and life of the person. Not so the ox, any more than other property which was allowed to be pledged. Besides, it will be too much to suppose that a code so strict and particular as that of Moses actually existed among the Scenite Arabs at this day. 3d. The word יְחַבֵּל here used, does not necessarily signify, *they take as a pledge, &c.* Dr. Bernstein has already remarked (Rosenm. in loc.), that the verb may here be a denominative; that is, formed from the noun חֶבל, *a rope, or cord,* and thence *a snare*, see ch. xviii. 9, 10. So, in the Arab. جَبَلَ, *fune adstrinxit, reti cepit, fodus invit,* &c. Castell thinks he finds the English *cable-rope* in this word, which is far from improbable, as many words adopted by us are manifestly of Oriental origin. *To pledge, or take in pledge,* is therefore evidently a secondary sense, implying that the thing so given or taken is under a bond; and hence, perhaps, the term “*go free*” (Isa. lviii. 6, &c.), “*restore,*” &c. are used in opposition to it. If, therefore, we take the verb here in its primary sense, i.e. to *bind* with a cord, *reduce to bondage, &c.* we shall have a sense quite in unison with the context, and most suitable perhaps to the times and circumstances here had in view. The Jews appear to have found some difficulty here, as in one of De Rossi’s MSS. בָּגָד stands in the place of שׁוֹר,—an evident attempt to make this place square with Deut. xxiv. 17, noticed above. The Syriac and Arabic of the Polyglott, too, have this reading, which I take to be a manufactured one, for the reasons just given.

4. גָּבוֹן. Lit. *They put down,* in the true English sense of the phrase: they represent them as base. מִזְרָח, *from the way,* i.e. as irreligious, and deserving of hard usage. The term is applied to the dislodging of the feet, as in Ps. lxxiii. 2. See note on ch. xii. 5. *Ib.* אֲקָדָה. Hence, *they become hidden;* they fly to the rocks and caves of the earth, Heb. xi. 38.

5. **הַנִּזְנָאִים**. *Behold, as wild asses.* We have here a vivid description of what the *Badaween* (*i.e.* desert) Arabs always have been and still are, in contradistinction to those who lived by pasturing their cattle. It was foretold that Ishmael's descendants should be of this character; and hence, perhaps, he was styled אֲנָזֵב, lit. a wild ass-man. See Gen. xvi. 12. As comparison is evidently intended, the particle כֹּו, *like, as*, must be understood. On the nature of this animal, see Bochart. Hieroz. Pars I. lib. III. cap. xvi.

Etym. Arab. قَرَاءُ, *onager*. Cogn. قَرَى, *secuit, peragravit terram.* قَرَأَ, *fugit.* قَرْةُ, *alacer, &c.* Ib. בְּצָעַלְמָם. *For their work, but by a meton. for their reward, or hire of their work:* in which sense this word is often used. Ib. מְשֻׁחָרִי. Lit. *Dawners of—for the prey,* as if לְתָרְף, *to or for the prey,* was proverbial with these people. This will account for the form of construction here used. Ib. עַרְבָּה. The *solitude.* Hence, أَعْرَابٌ, Arabes, pec. *Campestres, et Scenitæ.* Gesenius thinks that by عַרְבָּה, is meant الغور, *i.e.* the valley near the Jordan. This is very doubtful. Ib. לוֹ. *To him, i.e. to each one of the persons had in view.* Ib. לְחַמֶּם. *Bread, food, or provision, generally:* by a metonymy, taking the place for the thing produced or obtained in it.

6. **בְּשָׂדָה.** *In the field,* *i.e.* just as they sallied out into the desert for the prey; so here into the fields, each to cut the grass of others for his own use. In this view we have to supply from the preceding verse, אַיִלָּה, and all is easy and natural. Most of the ancient versions seem to have read בְּלִי לוֹ in two words, instead of בְּלִילוֹ, *his fodder,* which Rosenmüller thinks makes the passage easier. I think it sufficiently easy as it stands; and that this division has been made, because its author—whoever he was—did not see how to supply the ellipsis. On this word see the note on ch. vi. 5. Ib. עַשְׂרָה, may be taken adverbially, *wickedly.* I think it more natural to take it as the nominative to יְלִקְנָשׁ, lit. *they cut or crop, generically as implying the whole species, and hence, as a plural.* Very considerable obscurity rests on the primary and precise signification of this verb. From Amos, vii. 1, where it occurs twice, it should seem to signify something like our *after-math* (or *after-mowth*, perhaps); but whether *cropping, or collecting,* is the primary sense, it will be difficult to determine. In

the Arabic we have لَعْسٌ, *malè habuit*. يَابِسٌ بَالِ لَعْشٌ, *i. q.* dry, old. Cogn. لَّصَ, ussit pellem: *angustus, pravus* fuit animus, viii. *i. q.* أَخْدَ, accepit: لَعْزٌ, percussit pugno, *i. q.* لَكْرَ, avarus. لَكْسٌ, difficilis. لَمَّ, manu percussit. لَغَرَ à suo modo distorsit. لَقْتُ, celeriter accepit rem universam, &c. From all of which, it should seem, that *taking, injuring* by pressure, hard treatment, diminution, or the like, is generally meant; which, when applied to fruits or fodder, would mean *cropping off, or cutting down*. And this seems to be the sense most suitable to Amos, vii. 1, just referred to. The Syr. تَدْفَعُ, *tardavit*, &c. when applied to fruits, rain, &c., is perhaps a secondary sense, marking the last state of such fruit, &c. when fit for cropping or gathering. The Heb. טַחַת (lit. *cutting*), *the grass or hay*, either already cut, or ready for it, as our *after-math*. If this be the case, תַּחַת, לְחַתָּה, לְחַטָּה: Lat. *lego, lingo*: Engl. *lich, lag*: Gr. λέγω, λήγω, &c. are more remote cognates. In this view, יִלְקַשׁ will correspond, in sense, to יִקְצֹרֵי preceding, as the parallelism requires.

7. עֲרוֹזָם. *Naked*, i. e. those generally who are in this situation; the singular here standing for the species. יַלְנִינָה, *they lodge, or remain, &c.* If we take לְןָן as the root, יַלְנִינָה will be the Hiph'il form; if לְנָן, it will be that of kal, which I prefer. I have added therefore here, in order to point out the connexion of the context; which, when the language was vernacular, might have been intimated either by the gesture or the sort of accentuation employed by the speaker. The want of these connecting particles creates much of the difficulty occurring in the more lofty writings of the sacred penmen. Ib. בְּגַדְתָּ. *In the cold, r. קָרָר.* Arab. قَرْ, *firmiter mansit, friguit dies.* Syr. فَرَجَ, *frigescit.* Æth. Φαργά: id.

8. מִחְסָה. Lit. *A place of refuge.* See Concord. Syr. بَنِيَّ, *benignus, &c.* Arab. حَسْنَى, *præsidium, protectio, castrum, and حَاسِيَ اللَّهُ, which Jauhari interprets by مَعَادَ اللَّهُ,* *i. q.* مَحْسَنَةٌ. Ib. חַבְקָה. *They embrace.* Arab. حَبَقَ, *concessit simul, solidam ac firmam efficit rem.* Cogn. حَبَّكَ, *bene contexuit.* Syr. حَمْكَ, *amplexus.* Cogn. سَدَقَ, *confudit,*

miscuit. רָאשׁ, *the rock.* That is, they are driven for shelter among the crags of the rocks. Not unlike this is the passage in King Lear :

“ Poor houseless wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm (comp. מִזְרָחַ).
How will your looped and windowed raggedness
Defend you (חֲמִיה וְלֹבֶב) 'gainst seasons such as this ? ”

9. מִשְׁׂרָה. *From the breast.* Comp. Isa. lx. 16. Chald. אַרְשָׁׂה, *fudit, effudit.* Cogn. תַּר. Syr. מִלְּאָה, *mamma.* Gr. τίτθη. Engl. *teat.* Castell. Arab. رِيْجَة, *rigavit :* رِيْجَة, *mamma.* They steal the unfriended even from the breast ; i.e. to use, or sell, them as slaves. *Ib.* נִצְבֵּלָה. See ch. xxii. 6 ; and vr. 3, above.

10. עֲרוֹזָם הַלְכָה. *The naked they cause, or force to walk, proceed, go, &c.* As this verb has no Hiphil form, Pihel supplies its place. Nothing is more distressing than the almost naked state in which the slaves of the East live, and under which they suffer the extremities of heat and cold. *Ib.* אַגְּבָנָה. *They bear, or carry, the sheaf, i.e. to this state of oppression and destitution is added, that of gathering in the crops in hunger : a species of labour for which the workman had a peculiar claim to good wages and feeding.* Comp. Deut. xxv. 4 ; Jer. xxii. 13 ; Mal. iii. 5 ; Jam. v. 4. עַמְּרָה, *the sheaf.* Arab. عَمِير, *durior crassiorque pannus : cultus ; agricultura.* Cogn. عَمَر, *arctius colligavit.* عَمُور, *manipuli, id. et i.q. أَلْفَافِ, Gen. xxxvii. 7.*

11. שָׁוְרָתָם. *Their walls.* רָאשׁ, *a wall.* Arab. سُور, *murus urbis.* سُورَة, *strues, ordo, &c.* Chald. אַגְּרָה, *linea, ordo, series.* Castell. Arab. شَوَّار, *supellex.* I take the term, therefore, to mean those compartments in the oil-factories, in which the labourers made the fine oil named יְצָהָר ; which was probably so called on account of its clear and transparent appearance. See the root צָהָר. *Ib.* יְצָהָרִת. *They make the fine oil.* In most cases, when verbs are formed from concrete substantives, the form taken is either Pihel or Hiphil. Arab. طَهَر, *mundus fuit.* ظَاهَر, *apparuit, vicit, &c.* Cogn. صَاهَر, *ardore læsit, liquavit rem.* صُهَارَة, *medulla, res munda.* These hardships are pro-

bably not unlike those of the Roman *Pistrina*, of which the slaves in Plautus complained and were in so much dread. See his "Asinaria."

12. לֹא יִשְׁתַּחֲפֵל כְּתָבָה. *Setteth it not down as iniquity*, i.e. visits it with no visible immediate judgment. See ch. i. 22; vi. 6. The verbs בָּנָה, שָׁמַם, שָׁוָת, are often used in the sense of *giving out, setting something to an account*, or the like.

13. הַיְהוּ בְּמִרְדֵּיאָר. Lit. *They have existed, continued among, the rebels of light*, i.e. They are those who resist it. The context requires that *light* be here understood of true religion, which the Bible makes the groundwork of all real happiness. Comp. John, iii. 20, &c.

14. לְאָזֶר. Lit. *At the light, ad lucem*. Comp. Gen. xlxi. 27. But, whether this means, at the first appearance of light, viz. the dawn, or in the full light of day, is not quite certain. From the connexion with בְּלִילָה here, I am inclined to think that the dawn of the day is meant. During the night he remains as a thief, i.e. he steals about from place to place, hunting out objects for depredation; and, at the time of light, arises,—gets up, or, as we say vulgarly, he takes,—and kills the poor. If rising early from bed had been meant, מִשְׁכָּב would probably have been used. Comp. ch. i. 5; Gen. xix. 27, &c. It is true, both Gesenius and Winer make קָוָה to signify *surgere de lecto*, &c. I doubt, however, whether that meaning can be fixed upon it in any case. The Arabic translator of the Syriac أَكْفَرُ, has وَقَفَ, *stood*; which is not far, perhaps, from the true sense. *Ib.* נָזַר. *He, accordingly, i.e. as a consequence of this, is or remains as a thief*, as just noticed.

15. וְסַחַר וְנוּ. Lit. *So he lays concealment on faces*, i.e. he persuades himself that he shall thus blind the world. This sense of מִשְׁׁבָּם, or מִשְׁׁוָּם, has been often noticed. פְּנִים, *faces*, seems to me to require a general application; not to *his own face*, as the authorised version has taken it: for then it would rather have been פְּנִים, or פְּנִין. Comp. Prov. vii. 9, which is apparently an imitation of this place.

16. חַתֵּר וְנוּ. *He digs, impers. some one, &c.* According to Arabic usage, this verb seems to signify *under-digging*, i.e. digging under the foundation of a wall,—a thing occasionally practised by prisoners even in this country. On

حَتَّرْتُ الْبَيْتَ حَتَّرًا وَذَلِكَ إِذَا ارْتَقَعَ أَسْقُلُ الْخَيْبَاءِ عَنِ الْأَرْضِ this verb Jauhari says, حَتَّرْتُ الْبَيْتَ حَتَّرًا وَذَلِكَ إِذَا ارْتَقَعَ أَسْقُلُ الْخَيْبَاءِ عَنِ الْأَرْضِ, &c. I have *had* a house, and this when the lower part of a tent is lifted up from the ground, &c., so making an aperture to such tent, or house : by which he seems to mean, that the skirts of the tent are so raised up, as to enable one to sew an additional skirting to it. Hence the word is applied to digging through the foundation, &c. It is remarkable enough, that neither Golius, Castell, nor Freytag (in their several lexicons), has given any thing equivalent to the ارْتَقَعَ of Jauhari, which is the most important part of his explanation. *Ib.* חַתְמָוּלָמָיו They have sealed, i. e. determined upon, for themselves. Many understand this verb to signify, they conceal ; because, I suppose, it is in the Pihel form. I doubt whether there is any thing in this, or whether the Pihel here can be relied upon as genuine. In the Arabic, this form often makes no essential difference in the meaning of words ; and, supposing it to be genuine, I do not see why it should make such difference here. And, as putting a seal to any thing implies its completion ; so here, by a meton. this verb may be taken to signify completed, or determined upon. The authorised version is right in the main therefore. *Ib.* לֹא יִדְעֵי. They recognise, or acknowledge, not the light. It is something which suits not their purposes : hence they despise and hate it. See the following verse, which explains this more fully ; and John, iii. 20.

18. וְנִבְלָלְהָיו וְנִבְלָלָן. *Swift is he*, &c. This, I think, is a description of the river-robbers, mentioned by Strabo, lib. xvi. § 18 : 'Οι πρότεροι μὲν καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἔσαν, ὑστεροὶ δὲ σχεδίαις ἐληγίζοντο τὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἀργείου πλέοντας, κ. τ. λ. See also ch. ix. 26, and the note on it. In the first book of the *Aethiopica* of Heliodorus, we have the description of a regular establishment of such thieves, situated, as it should seem, in an island on a lake in Egypt. *Ib.* קַלְלָתָן. *Vile does it become*. Comp. Cogn. קַלְלָה. As in the rhetoric of the Orientals, it is not usual to give the same word, occurring twice in the same context, the same meaning in each case ; so here the **לָל**, which from its lightness implied swiftness, now taking the form of **קַלְלָתָן**, must have some other shade of its primitive meaning ; and here the context seems to require that of becoming vile. That is, as the marauders are quick and rapid in their progress, so the portion, heritage, &c. of those about them sinks in value, and is worthless. It is added, by way of explanation, לֹא יִפְנִחֵה, *one looketh not to* : no one looketh

to, or hath any respect for, *the way of the vineyards* (גַּדְעָמִים): which may mean, either that men place no reliance on the *mode* of culture usually adopted in these, from the consideration of these robbers; or, that no one, generally, directs his eyes to the paths leading to these: i.e. pays but little attention to them. And hence, their cultivation is but laxly carried on. Comp. here Jer. xlix. 9, where mention is also made of this practice generally. Rosenmüller and many others supply the particle of comparison (כ) here, and render the passage, “Levissimi, tanquam quæ super aquas labuntur, exsecrata eorum (ipsorum) portio,” &c.: which strikes me as a mistaken view of it altogether. Bouillier has taken pretty much the same course.

19. צִחְיָה גַּם־חַם. In *drought even in heat*, i.e. in times of dearth and famine, when even bad men will occasionally exhibit some marks of feeling, these men גַּזְלִים, *violently rob*, carry all before them, just as the snow-waters when melted, perhaps by the same heat, swell the Euphrates, overwhelm the inhabitants, and carry away their flocks and tilage, taking pity on none. On the etymology of the first, see the Arab. صَوْيِي,—يَ, *ship*. Arab. صَوَائِلُهُ, *navigiolum*. It is added, in order to give strength to the passage, שָׁאָלֶל אַתְּ. Even to the *grave they sin*, i.e. They follow out sin in all its excesses, even to depths and darkness like those of the grave. Comp. Isa. xxxi. 6. קָרֵחַ. *They have deeply fallen away*. So βάθος, 2 Cor. viii. 2; Ps. lxiv. 7; Job. xii. 22, &c.

20. רַחֲם (or רַחֲמָה). *Mercy*: usually “*the womb*,” which is, I think, to mistake the primary for the secondary meaning of this word. Chald. רַחֲמָה, *miseratio*. Syr. حُسْنٌ, *id.* Arab. رَحْمٌ, *uterus, miseratio, &c.* The whole verse goes to shew, that the judgment to be awarded to such offenders is the object had in view. How translators and commentators should therefore have seen nothing beyond the affection of mothers here, which has no connexion with the context, is marvellous. *Ib.* מִתְּקָנֹן. Lit. *His sweetness*, i.e. *his solace*. Comp. ch. xxi. 26, 33. This is the only earthly reward and termination of the career of such. *Ib.* לֹא־יִזְכָּר. *He shall not be remembered hereafter generally.* *Ib.* לֹא־שְׁבָרְתָּו. *Nay, it shall be shivered, i.e. as a tree is by the stroke of the thunderbolt.* Comp. Ps. xxix. 5, where the same verb is used in the same sense.

21. רָעַה. Lit. *Evil entreating, injuring*; r. רָעַה, used in the sense of the cognate רְעֵעַ. Chald. ڙڙڻ, *breaking to pieces*, &c. I have added the term “*moreover*,” merely to connect the context. *Ib.* יִטְבֵּה. Lit. *Does not good, or well*. The vowels of this word are very anomalous, and have given great trouble to the grammarians. See Gesenius, Lehrgebäude, pp. 388, 9; Ewald. Gram. p. 150, Engl. Trans. The elder grammarians supposed, with Buxtorf, that this form was a mere substitute for יִתְבִּיב (for יִתְבִּיב, Gram. Art. 86, 3): but this would naturally contract into טִיב, which is the usual form of all such verbs. Gesenius objects,—from the example of עֲזָן,—which cannot well be a Hiphhil form. My own opinion is, that it has arisen from an error of the copyists, who, finding עֲזָן, contr. for עֲזָן, have prefixed אַ, with its proper vowel, supposing a ? to have been omitted by error: and the same is probably the case with גְּזִיבָה. All the anomaly, therefore, consists in the vowels, and is hardly worth the trouble of explaining.

22. וַיַּשְׁלַח. *And he drew forth, or draweth forth*—as the place is sententious, i. e. after or to himself, in order to augment his own strength. Comp. ch. xxi. 33, &c. Rosenmüller takes it in the sense, in which it is found in Ps. x. 9; and if this be its sense (see also Job, xl. 25), the sentiment will not be unlike that found in 2 Kings, x. 4, as spoken of Jehu; none being *able to stand before him*. Some refer סְגָנָן here to each one of the סְפִירָה, just mentioned; as if no one of them were able to stand before such an one. I think it more suitable to the context to take it impersonally, thus comprehending them, and all others. *Ib.* בְּחַיִּים. *In life*. A Chaldaic plural form. Two MSS. have the regular Heb. form. See De Rossi’s collations.

23. וַיַּתְנוֹלוּ. *One, some one, i. e. here God gives to him*, &c. *Ib.* וְעַזְבִּיהָ. *And, or therefore, his eyes*, i. e. the eyes of such tyrant, are fixed, עַל־צְרָבֵיהָ, *upon their ways*, i. e. the ways, manners, movements, &c. of those about them. They find it necessary to be circumspect, and men are consequently in a sort of bondage.

24. רָפָא. *They are exalted in a sort of bondage, or lifted up*. The Syriac Version joins this verb to the preceding verse, thus: *Their eyes are lifted up on their ways*. I think the Masoretic text is rightly divided here, and that the Syriac translator is wrong. If this, then, may be relied on, רָפָא will be the Puhal form of רָמָה, more regularly רָמָה. And, if

this verb is used in the sense of רָמַם, or רָמִים, the sense will be as just given. But, if the sense of רְפֵה be taken passively, i. e. *decepit, sefellit*, we shall have, *They are deceived*: which would want point. The LXX. have 'Εμαργάνη, emarcuit: taking רְפֵה vermis, perhaps, for the root: unless, indeed, 'Εμωργάνη is the true reading; which might have been a translation of the Puhal of רְפֵה, *decepit*, &c., as noticed above. *Ib.* וְנַהֲפָכָה. *They are driven along.* Arab. هَمَكْ. *Instanter ursit*; iv. *impletus fuit irā*; vii. *conturbatus fuit*. Jauhari has, اَنْهَمَكَ الرَّجُلُ فِي الْأَمْرِ اِي جَدَ وَلَحْ وَلَذَلِكَ تَهَمَكَ فِي الْأَمْرِ : i.e. It is said of a man, אַנְחָמֵךְ, *in a matter*, i. e. he is busy and persevering: and thus (the v. conj. which is mostly passive) he was busied and constant in a matter. Rosenmüller, however, takes this as an Hophhal form of מַכֵּךְ, which would regularly be הַמַּפְכֵּךְ. And so the Syr. and Targum have it. Still I think it is irregular and forced. Job seems to say very nearly the same thing that he does in ch. xxi. 32, 33. It seems also to be opposed to what is said in vr. 22 above, and to intimate that things are now quite reversed. *Ib.* בָּכֶל. Lit. *Like, or, as all, the whole*; which one would suppose must be understood as spoken of all others; i. e. they flourish for a season, upholden indeed by God's own appointments; but very soon is their strength withdrawn, and then they are led along to the tomb, and are there shut up for ever. Comp. Ps. xlix. 14, 19. *Ib.* תְּקַצֵּת. See on the paragog. 1, Gram. Art. 235. Hence, *They are, or shall be, accordingly, or surely, shut up.* Arab. قَعْصَ. Constrinxit, &c.; قَعْصَ, carea avis. *Ib.* יִטְלֹג for יִטְלֹה, root טְלַבֵּל. *They are cut or cropped off:* hence מְלֻחָה, verbum, sermo, &c.; i. e. something decided.

25. נִכְזַבְנִי. *Makes me a liar, convicts me of falsehood.* I take יִ to be used indefinitely here, as the quis and τις of the Latins and Greeks occasionally are, and in Gen. xlivi. 22, &c., as noted by Noldius. לֹאֵל. *And sets down for, by no means:* as if לֹאֵל stood for לֹא. Let it by no means be. This way of taking whole sentences, and using them as mere qualifying terms, adjectives, &c., is very common with Eastern writers. See the preface to the Anwāri Soheili. *Ib.* מְלֻחָה. *My speech, or my conclusion, or decision.* See the last note. Upon the whole, this reply goes to shew that the wicked are allowed to practise all manner of evil, and still to prosper. They soon fall, indeed; but then, this does not seem to take place as if any Divine judgment took

effect on the occasion. They fall only as other men generally, although it is true enough that their hopes perish : their fame sleeps with them : and, as in ch. xxi., the stones of the valley afford the only memorial of their once vaunted greatness and power.

CHAPTER XXV.

1. **לְשִׁלְמָה.** *The causing, or giving rule.* Inf. Hiph. of **לִשְׁלֹם**. — Rosenmüller prefers taking this as a simple *Heemanti* noun, as **הַרְכָּה**, **הַשְׁלָקָה**, &c. I remark, The context appears to require the sense of *Hiphhil* : nor is it certain that these words do not really involve that sense, although it may be inconvenient to express it in an European translation. See the places cited by him, viz. 2 Sam. i. 4; Isa. xxxii. 17. — *I. e.* By God's appointing rule in some, fear, reverence, or obedience, in others ; agreement, harmony (**לִשְׁלָם**), is produced and maintained in His works, and particularly in the heavenly hosts. *Ib.* **בְּמָרוֹפִים.** *In His high places :* *i. e.* those who bear rule both in heaven and earth, whether intelligent or unintelligent beings ; as His angels, the sun, moon, &c. See Gen. i. 16. *Ib.* **שָׁמֵחַ.** *Making, producing, continually ;* *i.e.* maintaining peace and harmony (Jerome, “*concordiam*”), by means of these His ministers. I have retained the word “*peace*” here, because I would not disturb the reader, with whom it is now familiar, although *harmony, order*, or the like, would have suited the place better. This remark must suffice for other similar cases.

3. **לְבָדִיקָה.** Lit. *To his sections, battalions, or portions of a great army* ; alluding to what is usually termed in Scripture **בְּצָבָא הַשְׁפִּים**, 1 Kings, xxii. 19, &c. ; **אֶתְנָא הַשְׁפָּרָם**, Isa. xxiv. 21 ; **בְּצָבָא תְּבָאָות**, Ps. lxxx. 15 ; **אֶלְלָהִים צָבָאות**, 2 Sam. v. 10, &c. *Ib.* **אוֹרָהָה.** *His light, or luminary* ; alluding apparently to the sun : which should shew that his rule, as an important part of God's army, is here had in view ; alluding perhaps to Gen. i. 16.

4. **גַּםְהָ.** *How then?* That is, considering God's attributes, in connexion with His stupendous appointments, how can weak mortal man (**אָנָשָׁן**), the mere child of a woman, hope to justify himself ? Surely His ways must be right ; and, if so, the very sufferings of Job afford proof sufficient that he must not only be wrong, but wicked ; and, at all events, an unclean and impotent mortal.

רְאֵי הַנִּזְחָת בְּזִוְּנָה שְׂדֵה. elliptically for **הַנִּזְחָת בְּזִוְּנָה שְׂדֵה**, *Observe, behold, thus it has been, even to, &c.* See Jer. ii. 10.

And, in any case, as יְרַא is a particle expressive of excitement, “*observe*” will express its meaning just as well as “*behold*,” or “*lo;*” and better, where it will suit the context better, as it is the case here. יְצָר. *Even to*; i.e. beginning with greater things, as the firmament, the sun, the angels, &c., and descending to the moon,—see Noldius, p. 533; and ch. iv. 18,—every thing is, in the all-pure estimation of the Deity, impure, dull, and destitute of glory. *Ib.* וְלֹא יִתְהַלֵּל. Lit. *And He does not make, pronounce, or consider, glorious, or bright:* taking the sense of the cognate root חַלֵּל, for that of חַחַל: a thing by no means uncommon, as Rosenmüller has observed here. The Arabic use of this verb (أَهْل) would give *considers, judges, esteems, unworthy.* The LXX. have Ἐι σελήνη συνάσσει, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιφαύσκει, as if they had read, וְלֹא יִצְעַר וְלֹא; while the Syriac translator manifestly read the text as it now is; as did Jerome, and, apparently, the Targumist. I see no necessity, therefore, for supposing that the text is incorrect. The various reading (viz. לִיהְיָה), found in Kennicott’s collations, is probably nothing more than an emendation made by some ignorant copyist. The mention of the moon naturally enough introduces that of the stars, in a descending order, as before; which, the speaker proceeds to say, are not clear נְצָרֶת. The term “*pure*,” used here in the Auth. Vers., is not quite appropriate; but, as it applies also to man in the next verse, it is tolerable.

6. אָנוֹשׁ. Lit. *Mortal man* (see the dictionaries, under אָנָּשׁ), who is here compared to the רַכְמָה, i.e. the worm which preys upon dead bodies. *Ib.* סַרְגָּוְן. *And the son of man.* This was perhaps intended to raise the description a little higher than the הַשְׁאָלָה preceding. סַרְגָּוְן, too, contains the notion of *redness*; and it is here compared with חַטְבָּה, the *cochineal*, or *worm* used in dying cloth scarlet. Taking these things together therefore, the writer seems to say, *Much more mortal man, who is but a death-worm, nay the healthy, ruddy, young man, who may be compared with the scarlet dye-worm.* On the חַטְבָּה, see the Hieroz. of Bochart, pars ii. lib. iv. cap. xxxvii.

The argument of Bildad is but short; it is nevertheless extremely pointed, and contains the sum and substance of all the charges brought against Job, put in the form termed *à fortiori*. In his former replies, he argued from God’s usual proceedings with men (chh. viii. xviii.): he now takes the attributes of Deity, and argues more metaphysically, but just as unsuitably on the real question at issue.

CHAPTER XXVI.

2. מִהָּעֵזֶת. Usually, “*How hast thou?*” &c. Better, I think, “*In what,*” i. e. in what hast thou improved his condition? *How* is more suitable in the next member. Job seems to ask in What way has he been, or can he be, assisted by the aid, counsel, &c. afforded by such arguments as those just now urged? all of which, he goes on to shew, he fully allows.

3. וְתִשְׁפַּחַת. *And substantial, sound, &c.* See ch. v. 12, note.

4. אֶת־טָבֵי. Lit. *As to whom.* See Gram. Art. 229, 9. *Ib.* מִלְּגָנִים. See ch. vi. 26; xxiv. 25, &c. By this term, I think is meant here those decisions of doubtful questions which are termed, in the writings of the Jews, תְּשׁוּבוֹת, and, in those of the Arabs and Persians, اجوبة, i. e. *answers*, particularly in their books on the علم الفتن, or *school divinity*.

The Proverbs of Solomon, as well as the adages of all nations, are decisions of this sort, though less formal than those given in books written on casuistry; and such have always been believed to have proceeded from the wisest of men. *Ib.* גְּבֻרַת. *And the breath, &c.* This word seems used here in the sense of *enlightening, inspiring*, or the like; just as it is in Prov. xx. 27. בָּרוּךְ יְהָה נֶשֶׁמֶת אָדָם. *A luminary of Jehovah is the breath of man:* both of which, probably, took their origin from Gen. ii. 7. It will then mean, Whose instruction, i. e. means of obtaining divine light, has gone forth from thee? Schultens thinks the sentiment to be a retort upon Bildad, as he was just now retailing the arguments of Eliphaz. I see no strong reason for supposing this. It seems only to mean that, after all, Bildad possessed no good claim to the high theoretic knowledge which he here assumed.

5. חִרְפָּאִים. *Can the Rephaim? &c.* Frequent notices of a people so called are found in the Bible. In Deut. ii. 11, 19, we are told, that they formerly resided in the land of Moab, which was subsequently given to the children of Lot. See also Numb. xxi. 29, 30; and Deut. ii. 20, 21. It appears also, from Gen. xiv. 5, that the *Rephaim* resided in Ashteroth Karnaim; of which Eusebius says, rather obscurely, “*Astaroth Carnaim terra gigantum quondam in supercilio Sodomorum* (*ὑπὲρ τὴν Σοδομίτην*) *quos interfecit Chedorlaomor.*”—Cellarius, Geog. lib. iii. cap. xiii. In Deut. iii. 13, we are told that a part of Gilead, all Bashan and

Argob, were called the land of *the Rephaim*. I cannot help suspecting, however, that the whole of the forces encountered by Chedorlaomer and his allies were in reality *Rephaim*. The king of Bela (Gen. xiv. 2) was certainly king of Zoar, the place to which Lot fled on the destruction of Sodom, Gomorrah, &c., and which was afterwards held by Lot's posterity. And it is probable that not long after that event, it was solemnly consigned to him: that people being then perhaps so much weakened, as to be unable to wrest it from him. Hence, too, we have the term עַמְקָה רְפָאִים, *the valley of the Rephaim*. Again, it is certain they all met in the vale of Siddim, “which,” it is added, “is (now) the salt sea:” i. e. after the fall of Sodom, &c. Again, we are told (vr. 5, ib.) that Chedorlaomer and his allies “smote *the Rephaims* in Ashteroth Karnaim, and the Zuzim in Ham, and the Emims in Shaveh Kiriathaim.” But these *Emims* certainly were *Rephaim* (see Deut. ii. 10, 11). They were called *Emims* by the Moabites. And, if the *Zuzim* of Genesis are the *Zamzummim* of Deut. ii. 20, it is equally certain that they also were *Rephaim*. They were termed *Zamzummin* only by the Ammonites. If this may be depended upon, it will become probable that the inhabitants of Sodom, Gomorrah, and of the other neighbouring cities of the plain, as they are termed, were all in reality *Rephaim*; whose land, after the destruction of these cities, became a sea; and this prior to the times of Job. To these then, who might now be truly said to be *laid under the water*, is allusion probably made in this place. They had been known as a terrific warlike race, and to have been as famous for their tyranny and cruelty, as they had for their power. *Ib.* וְשָׁבְנִיחָם. *And their neighbours:* perhaps the *Horites*, *Avims*, and *Caphtorims*, who had also been exterminated (Deut. ii. 22, 23). Still, וְשָׁבְנִיחָם may refer to the word מִימֵד just preceding it. If so, it may then signify, *And, or yea, their inhabitants;* and be a mere repetition for the purpose of strengthening the passage. Comp. Isa. xxvi. 19. In Jer. xlix. 18, and l. 38–40, we have express allusion to the fall of Sodom and Gomorrah; and, in each case, שָׁבְנִיחָם its neighbours, is added, as if it were a part of their ancient designation: formerly read, perhaps, in all of these places alike. In the latter place too, we have express allusion to the fall of Sodom and Gomorrah; and, in each case, שָׁבְנִיחָם usually translated, *and in idols:* which can be justified by no passage now occurring in the Hebrew Bible. I am induced to believe, therefore, either that some of these people still remained as warriors among the Babylonians, or else that some sect did, following the creed perhaps of the ancient *Emims*, and maintaining the same warlike character. *Ib.* יְחֹלֶלֶת. *They wound:* i. e.

Can they,—once as courageous, unjust, and unfeeling, as thou (Bildad) art, but now laid beneath the waters,—inflict wounds on others? The whole verse seems to be used proverbially; and the next to shew, that even the powers of the grave—destruction—are under God's superintendence and control.

6. Exposed to Him whom I serve is the power of the grave; and with Him destruction has no covering.

Rosenmüller says, on the fifth verse, “Casterum **רֶפָאִים** esse *mortuos*, Orci incolas, *Manes*, nos dubitare non simunt loca Ps. lxxxviii. 11. . . . Prov. ii. 18; ix. 18; Jer. xiv. 9, &c.” And here, on **אַבְדּוֹן**, and **שָׁאַל**, “. . . Manifestum est, intima terræ loca, *manium sedes*, . . . designari,” &c. I remark, nothing is more easy, or indeed more common, than to say that this or that is *manifest*, *doubtless*, and so on, when a little consideration will shew that the whole is perfectly groundless. And such, I will affirm, is the case here. That the *Rephaim* were an ancient people, who had been for the most part destroyed before the times of Job, is I believe evident, as just now shewn from the Bible. That they are often alluded to as a nation destroyed and gone, is equally clear; and, if so, we need not wonder that they are spoken of as dead, without its being at all intended to be intimated that the word *Rephaim* means either *dead men* generally, or the *manes* of dead men. My opinion therefore is, that Rosenmüller, with others innumerable, has made a very glaring mistake here. But, let us see what the passages pointed out really say. Ps. lxxxviii. 11, then only says, **אַמְּדָפָאים** ? **קָוְמִי**. Shall the *Rephaim* arise? &c. We have **מְתִים**, *dead*, indeed, in the parallel member; but, What of that? Were not these *Rephaim* also then dead men? In the next verse, we have **הַקְּבֵר**, *the grave*, and **אַבְדּוֹן** in the parallel with it. But, Does it hence follow that the *Orcus*, or *Hades*, *manium sedes*, &c. must be meant by this? Might not the Psalmist have naturally enough said that, after death has taken place,—in the grave, in the place or circumstance of destruction,—no praise could be given to God? Is it necessary, I want to know, to fabricate here, and in other such places, an *Orcus*, for the purpose of making all clear and intelligible? I think not. The same reasoning will apply to Prov. ii. 18; and Isa. xxvi. 14; xiv. 9. In the last instance, we are told nothing more,—as far as I can see,—than that at the funeral of the king of Babylon, the ancient dead, consisting of the once mighty of the earth, shall be roused as out of sleep to meet and to welcome him. The context, in no case, carries us farther than *the sides of the pit*; telling us, however, that this king shall not, after

all, have an honourable burial, but shall be cast out as an abominable branch (vv. 18–20). How writers could from these and similar passages, have determined, that beyond all doubt the *Orcus*, or *Hades*, of the heathen, must have been meant, I am at a loss to discover: unless, indeed, they had previously made up their minds, that Divine revelation and heathen story-telling, must necessarily mean the same thing. See also ch. iii. 8, note. The term אַשְׁדֵן, *hell*, or *grave*, can here mean nothing beyond the depths, in which evil spirits and powers were supposed to reside, as shewn in the note referred to. See also note, ch. xxi. 13.

7. נֶגֶת צָבֹן. Lit. *Spreading out the north*; i.e. the north country. Ps. lxxxix. 13. עַל־תִּהְאָ. Lit. *Upon emptiness*; i.e. over a land destitute of cultivation. Comp. Gen. i. 2. It was a constant opinion of the ancients (as it is of the Arabs even now), that the northern regions have been condemned to universal darkness and sterility. Plin. lib. iv. cap. xxvi. (xii.): “*Pars mundi damnata à natura rerum, et densa mersa caligine.*” And Solinus, cap. xv.: “*Damnata pars mundi, et à rerum naturā in nubem aeternā caliginis mersa.*” The Arabs term it, in the books of geography, *the land of darkness* (أرض الظلام). See my Ibn Batuta, p. 78; and Bochart’s Canaan, lib. i. cap. xl. (not cap. ii., as erroneously cited by Simonis, and after him by Winer), where the above, and other citations to the purpose, will be found.

Ib. תִּלְחָדָה אֲרָצָה. Lit. *Suspending a land*: i.e. making it dependent on the want of every thing (without any thing, בְּלִיכָּה); by which I think is meant, *condemns it to indigence*. See Deut. xxviii. 66; and Hos. xi. 7. In the first of these members Rosenmüller sees, or thinks he sees, the Arctic pole arising up in the heavens, and remaining there without any thing to support it! And in the word צָבֹן, the whole of our hemisphere, which is northern: and for this his translation gives, “*extendit super inane.*” But what this “*inane*” means, he has not told us. In the second member, תִּלְחָדָה, &c., he follows the usual rendering, “*suspendit terram suj : r nihilum :*” by which he seems to intend the same thing as our Auth. Vers. does: for he adds, “*velut super vacuum et nihilum niti, hemisphaerium, quod a nobis conspicitur, velut super inane extensum esse ponderibus, ut Cicero ait (Tuscul. v. 24) librata suis,*” &c. The whole of which, I think, never once entered into the mind of Job. The next verse seems too, to confirm the view I have taken: for, after speaking of the sterility of a land, it was natural enough to add, that God so bound up His clouds, that no rain should

fall upon it. The next verse also countenances this, as we shall presently see.

8. עַנְנָה. *The spreading cloud.* As בּעַנְנָה manifestly bears its precise signification here, so the context requires that עַנְנָה also have that peculiar to it. Arab. عنَّى. *Res ipsa coram apparet, pec. pars caeli conspicua, latae facies, &c.* Whence it seems to me, that *spreading*, or the like, is the primary force of this word. See vr. 9. Comp. Prov. viii. 28. The strength, here said to be communicated to the clouds, agrees well, with *firmament* as given to עַנְנָה, Gen. i. 6, by the older interpreters, as Père Simon has well remarked in his *Histoire Critique du Vieux Test.*

9. מִתְחַזֵּן. Lit. *Causing to take fast hold*, i.e. *closing up* (which sense prevails in this word in the Syriac), *securing*, — פָּנִירְכָּסָה. *The face of (the) throne.* So that God seems to be inaccessible to the intreaties of people circumstanced as those just described; and hence He withholds from them His usual benefits. Or it may mean, His pavilion is entirely closed up and concealed from the view of man generally. Comp. Ps. xviii. 12; civ. 3. See also Nehem. vii. 3; 1 Kings, vi. 10; 2 Chron. ix. 18. *Ib.* פָּרָשָׁה. *Spreading,* compounded of فَرَشׁ, and فَرَزׁ, i.e. פָּרָשׁ and פָּרָזׁ. This compound is perhaps equivalent to פָּרָזָה, if indeed it is not a contraction of it. See Gram. Art. 197.

10. חָבֵךְ. *A law hath He circumscribed.* Prov. viii. 27. בְּחֻקֹּה חָבֵךְ עַל־פְּגַם רְחוֹם is certainly an imitation of this place; and is quite sufficient to shew that the spherical form of the earth was known to the patriarch. See also vr. 29. The thing pointed out is, the regular spherical surface of the water, which could not have been produced and maintained without an exertion of Almighty power. *Ib.* עַד־תְּקִלִּתְךָ. *To the completion, i.e. the limiting.* So the use of this particle generally with verbal nouns, or infinitives. Comp. Numb. xxxii. 13; Ruth, i. 19, &c.; in the sense of *usque ad usque dum.* See Nold. The intention of the writer is to say, He has imparted to the surface of the great deep such a form (i.e. spherical), that the line distinguishing night from day is fixed, and determinable, as in the case of the twilights, &c. The idea presents an amplification of what we read in Gen. i. 14-17.

11. עַמְקִי שְׁמִים. *The cloudy pillars, &c.* The use of עַמְקִי חָעָן is well known and needs no comment, except to say, that the expression probably originated in the circumstance of the clouds, generally appearing to rest in the

horizon upon the earth, and thence to reach to the highest parts of the heavens. Hence the term עֲפָרֶד, *pillar* only, was perhaps at first used. The usage is not unknown to the Arabs now : for we have عمود الصبح. *The pillar of the morning*; Gol. *Extensus auroræ fulgor*: and as a verb, عمَدَ. *Madore pluviae affecta fuit terra*. Jauhari gives a passage from Lebid, in which this word is used apparently in the sense of *cloud*. It will be enough here to give the gloss of Elasmaï on it. يعني آن السَّيْلَ يَرْكُبُ (الاصمكي) جَانِبَيْهِ سَحَابٌ أَيْ احَاطَ كَالْعَمَدَ كَالسَّحَابَ بِهِ سَحَابٌ مِّنْ تَوَاحِيدِ بِالْمَطَرِ He means, that a cloud rested on both sides of the torrent, as on an (عَمَدَ) over-ridden back. That is, the cloud enclosed it on all sides with rain. The word is therefore, in some sense or other, connected with that of *cloud*, *rain*, *moisture*, *the rising of the dawn*, &c; and, in the Hebrew, it is directly applied to the clouds. In the above phrase, the addition of the word סִימְשׁ, well supplies the ellipsis of עֲפָרֶד. If this be the true import of these words, the ascribing of columns to heaven, &c., as if the whole represented some great edifice,—as is common among the Mohammedans,—might thus have originated ; while it is evident that the primary notion only can be applied here.

Ib. יַרְאֵפּוּ. *They agitate*, neut.; i. e. become *tremulous*, or agitated. See Buxtorf's Lex. Rabb. under רֹאֵף, and רֹפֵף.

Syr. צִי. *Excusit alis*; طَفْتُ, *nictus unus oculi*. Arab.

زَقْ. *Nictavit oculus*, &c. *Ib.* מַגְעַרְתּוֹ. *At His rebuke*; i. e. when He expresses his anger in the thunder-storm, at which time the greatest disorder, perturbation, and irregularity of motion, are perceived to take place in the clouds. From what follows, a storm seems to have been had in view. Comp. Ps. xviii. 13, 17; civ. 2-7.

12. רַגְעַת הַיּוֹם. *He calmeth the sea*. Rosenmüller prefers, “*Commoveat mare*.” But, if the Arabic sense of رَجَعَ is to be adopted, the sense will be, *The sea returned*, making הַיּוֹם the nominative; which will require by the parallelism, that רַגְעַת, in the following member, be the nominative to מַחְבֵּב : but this he does not allow. Nor do the passages, viz. Isa. li. 15; Jer. xxxi. 35; necessarily require that רַגְעַת have the sense of *commoveat*. My own opinion is, that they require a contrary signification, which the Hiphil form of this

root has certainly ; but it cannot thence be argued, that the Kal form may not also have it. Besides, the term *returning*, when applied to the sea or any great piece of water generally, will necessarily signify its returning to the natural state, which is one of rest. See Exod. xiv. 26, 27, 28. So in the Arabic, رَجَعَ. *Benè vertit beneque cessit illi, restituit.* Pass. *restitutus fuit valetudini, &c.* In any view, the Auth. Vers. is indefensible here. See Introd. p. 41. *Ib. צָהַב דְּרַכּוֹ.* *He striketh down, or to pieces, the insolent.*

Arab. مَحَصَّ. *Concussit terram pede sua.* Cogn. مَحَصَّ. *Agitavit lac vel utrem butyri cogendi ergo.* Comp. Ps. lxxxix. 11.

13. בְּרוּחָו וּנְזֵן. *By His spirit, &c.* This, I think, is an allusion to Gen. i. 2, where פֶּן הַפִּיאָם may refer to the waters in the upper regions, noticed in vv. 6, 7. *Ib.* חֲרַבָּשׁ. If this is to be taken as the preterite of Pihel, with the fem. term. either רְבוּחָו, or רְדוּן, must be supplied by the ellipsis ; and, even then, the construction will not be natural. I prefer taking it as the pret. Puhal, thus, חֲרַבָּשׁ, was beautified ; or חֲרַבָּשׁ, beauty, &c. as a noun, with Simonis. The construction will then be regular. *Ib.* וְנִתְלַלֵּה. *Hath wounded, &c.* I take the pret. here in a strong prophetical future signification. Gram. Art. 236. How this verb can signify *formavit*, it is quite out of my power to see. It does occasionally signify *to bring forth*, as the earth producing herbs, or as an animal producing young ; but this is a very different thing from *forming*, as by the hand of the Creator. That sense is, therefore, untenable. If then we take לְלַלָּה as the root, we shall have, in the Pihel, *perfodit, vulneravit* : and, if this be allowed, the place will allude to Gen. iii. 14, 15, and it is paraphrased in Isa. xxvii. 1 ; where we have a manifest prediction of the coming, and victories, of Christ ; and where this very fugitive serpent is said to be pierced with a *sword !* בְּחַרְבּוֹ רַקְשָׁה וְהַבְּרוּלָה. See the LXX., Syriac, and Arabic versions of the Polyglott here, which give the same sense. If it be objected, that the transition from natural to spiritual things is abrupt, my answer is : Nothing is more frequent in these writers than transitions of this sort : besides, as the Scriptures previously revealed afforded matter for these expressions, nothing could be more natural than for Job to pass from the great works of creation to those of redemption. Rosenmüller finds the constellation of the great serpent here. I think the application of the verb חֲלַלָה, in the sense ascribed to it by him, must appear

to every one still worse in this acceptation. He then gives us some learned citations from Virgil and others, about this serpent: and very plausible, certainly, the whole appears. Is it not remarkable, that these laborious scholars can find any thing in the Bible but its most important doctrines?—Things, one would imagine, that could not have been lost sight of by a person so eminently pious as Job was.

14. קְצُות. *Extremities, limits; here apparently, outlines, or slight reminiscences, of His ways.* *Ib.* עָמַד. See ch. iv. 12, note. *Ib.* עָמַדְנָה. *Heard, understood, apprehended.* Comp. Ps. xix. 4. *Ib.* רָעֵם בְּבוֹרָהִיו. Usually, “*The thunder of His power;*” which gives not the whole meaning of the writer. In the preceding context the effects, not the mere expressions, of God’s wisdom and power are dwelt upon. One would hardly expect that this last verse would be less pointed. Besides, *the thunder* only, seems to me to be scarcely definite. Is it the philosophical reason of the sound,—which would be puerile here,—or the *dreadful effects* sometimes attendant thereon, that is meant? The first of these is not likely: the second only appears to me to suit the reasoning generally offered here. I am induced to think, therefore, that רָעֵם ought to be taken here as signifying the *expression of God’s wrath*, which the *thunder* might well be thought to intimate, and which, indeed, seems to be the primitive, and perhaps prevailing notion, contained in this word. See ch. xxxix. 19. Again, בְּבוֹרָהִיו. *His powers*, in the pl. seems to be intended to signify *great or mighty power*, as a plural of excellence. Gram. Art. 223, 3. *Ib.* יִתְבּוֹן. *Understands, &c.;* but here, from the contrast made in מִתְבּוֹן, must be intended to convey something like, *fully understand, duly comprehend, &c.:* i. e. Who can duly calculate upon the extent and effects of His wrath? His works and ways in creation are great and wonderful: but the exertion of His anger will extend into a state of unknown and untried being. See Ps. xc. 11; and ch. xx. 26.

CHAPTER XXVII.

1. וַיַּסֶּף אִיּוֹב. Lit. *And Job repeated, &c.:* i. e. he repeated אתָה, the taking up of תִּלְשָׁלָב, lit. his assimilating, comparing, or rule, of arguing, &c. The word is applied to the Proverbs of Solomon, and there seems to mean, *decisions, rules, deduced either from revelation, experience, or discussion.* Our Auth. Vers. has here “*continued,*” which is not the exact signification of the verb. Some, however, have

inferred from its use, Gen. iv. 2, that Cain and his brother Abel were twins! See its use in the Concordance.

2. חַיְאָל. As *God liveth*; i.e. As sure as this is a fact, so sure also is some other event, &c. By this mode of swearing the Hebrews honoured God, because they thus ascribed to him all power, permanency, and truth; denying, at the same time, all such properties to every other being. Swearing by an idol, virtually affirmed the same of it. Hence it was that the Jews were commanded to swear by adducing God's name. It is a great mistake to suppose, as some have done, that an imprecation is necessarily implied on all such occasions. See note on ch. xxiii. 30. *Ib.* וּנוּ, are mere qualifying terms here.

3. בִּירְקֵל וּנוּ. *For the whole still*, &c. to the end of the verse is parenthetical, and intended to affirm that Job is still in life, of sound mind, and in the full exercise of his reason. This expression, or its equivalent, is often found to occur: as, 2 Sam. i. 9; 1 Kings, xvii. 17, &c.

4. אָבֶתֶת דְּבָרָנָה. *Should they speak*, &c. This appears to be the second term in the oath (for the Hebrews have two, at least), and is intended to stand on the same footing with the former clause; but, whether the thing so pressed is to be taken positively or negatively, must be collected from the context. In some cases, indeed, the negative particle is introduced, as Ezek. xiv. 18, where וְ is omitted; but, in vr. 16, וְ is given, and אֲלֹם omitted: such omission, therefore, is a mere ellipsis. Comp. Ps. xcvi. 11, and Heb. iii. 11. See Gram. Art. 242, 5-9.

5. חַלְיוֹתָה וּנוּ. Lit. *Profane!* i.e. its natural consequence *woe!* be to me. This, to the end of vr. 7, seems to be preatory, and intended to admonish Job's friends in the outset, that they could not be justified in the course they had taken; and that he would, at any rate, retain his own integrity.

6. בָּצְרָקָחִי. *On my righteousness*, &c.; i.e. Not his own righteous deeds, for these Job had more than once renounced, but his righteous law (רְקָעָן, ch. xxiii. 12, 14), and the commandment of God's lips:—his faith, elsewhere his integrity. *Ib.* מִמְּרוֹתָךְ. Lit. *It reproaches not*, i.e. either actively or passively. But here the context manifestly requires the active sense. Gram. Art. 146, 8, note. מִמְּרוֹתָךְ. *From my days*; i.e. the *events of my days*, my afflicting circumstances.

The Arabic terms, يَوْمٌ (Heb. יוֹם), pl. دَهْرٌ, أَيَّامٌ, ^{دَهْرٌ} time, age, as well as the Persic رُوزْكَار, day, and رُوزْكَار, time, are often

used by a metonymy, to signify the effects of time; as *fortune*, *misfortune*, &c. As in the following examples:

مَنْ رَأَى يَوْمَنَا وَيَوْمَ بَنِي الْتَّيْمِ إِذْ مَلَأَتْ صِيقَةً بِدَمِهِ
لَمَّا رَأَوْا أَنَّ يَوْمَهُمْ أَسْبَبُ (أَشَبُّ) شَدُّو حَيَازِ بَاهِمْ عَلَيْ أَلْمِهِ.

O Thou who sawest our day, and the day of the (tribe) Beni Eltaim, when his sweat and blood were mixed!

When they perceived that their day was one of confusion, they strengthened their hearts on its grief.

The Scholiast tells us here that, اراد باليوم الواقعة, he means by *the day, the circumstance*; i. e. the effect of it, or the fortune which attended it.—Freytag's *Hamasa*, p. ۱۴۲.

Ibn Doreid has the following passage (*Haitsma's edit.* p. 4, vr. 5):

وَغَاصَ مَاءُ شَرِقٍ دَهْرَ رَمَيْ خَوَاطِرَ الْقَلْبِ بِتَبْرِيعِ الْجَوَى.

And time (fortune) has diminished the water of my youth; it has cast away the delights of the heart by the affliction of disease. See also vv. 165, 167, 168. The common Persian Dictionaries will suffice as to the Persian usage of this word, and particularly the Farhangi Shaoori, fol. ۲۳, Turkish version, vol. ii. See note on ch. iii. 5; xxiv. 1. עַתָּה and עַתְּהֹת are so used occasionally, Isa. xiii. 22; Ps. xxxi. 16, &c.

7. יְהִי וּנוּ. *Then, or therefore, let be, &c.* That is, as my faith is pure, and in this I am determined to abide; let my enemy, &c. therefore (Gram. Art. 233, 3, &c.) *be, become, or be considered,* קָרְשֵׁעַ as a wicked man; i. e. unjust, severe, cruel, implacable, &c.

8. כִּי מַהְיָה וּנוּ. *For what? &c.* Supposing I were such an one, and rich, What could my hope be in that case? *Ib.* כִּי יִשְׁלֶל. *When God giveth ease.* Rosenmüller takes this verb, properly enough, as the apocopated pres. of לִשְׁפַּח: but then, he will have it to be in the sense of the Arabic سَلَّ, *extraxit.* “Ergo,” says he, “vertendum: quum extrahet Deus animam ejus e medio corporis.” I only ask, Is this Hebrew phraseology? Did any one ever find such a phrase, periphrasis, or what not, as *extraxit animam* in Hebrew for kill, slay, put to death, or the like? “This night thy soul shall be required of thee,” we have in Luke, xii. 20; but this is a very different thing from saying, thy soul shall be extracted out of thee. He thinks, moreover, that the interpretation above given of לִשְׁפַּח cannot be allowed, because

“הַלְּשׁ in Kal nusquam transitivo significatu reperitur,” although he allows it may have a transitive sense, even in Kal, if we consider it as used for לְשׁ. This objection, therefore, is worth nothing. But again, Why may we not suppose this verb to present the apocope of Hiphil, and to be read לְשׁ,—for the vowels are not of paramount authority,—and which, in that case, will supply a sense suitable to the place? I see no reason for objection to this, and therefore I adopt it. The parallelism, too, requires it. Schnurrer proposes to read לְאַלְשׁ, *requiret, exigit*: this is forced, and has no parallel in the Old Testament.

10. אָסִינוּ. This particle is often used in a subsequent member, an interrogative הַ having preceded. See Gram. Art. 179, 3; and in this way I believe it is used here. See also Nold. Concord. part. p. 213; and Art. 1057, Annot. *Ib.* בְּכָל־עֵתָה. Usually, *At all times, always*: but as בְּ, lit. *the whole*, may be taken distributively, *any* will then be its proper translation; and, as the Hebrews have no other word to express this, פְּלִי ought to be so translated, wherever the context requires it: which I conceive is the case here. The meaning seems to be, Will such an one ever call upon God—even when in trouble—as a sincere penitent, and true believer? No: he will only murmur and complain.

11. אָזְרָה. As verbs terminating in הַ never take the paragogic הָ as others do (Gram. Art. 175, 6), and as the sense seems here to require it, I have translated the passage as if it had been added, *Let me, &c.*

Ib. בְּיַד־אֱלֹהִים. *In the power of God*; i. e. the things which He effects. Rosenmüller, “*Docebo vos de manu Dei*, i. e. de iis, quæ Deus agere solet.” This he thinks the remainder of the verse requires; which appears to me both vague and unsuitable to the term in question. Nothing is more common than the use of the term *hand*, for power, by a meton. The word יַד following, as well as the nature of the passage, seems to require this. For the construction of this verb with בְּ, see 1 Sam. xii. 23. In this case, *ad rationem, morem, institutum*, or the like, will express the force of the combination בְּיַד. *Ib.* עַמְּדָשָׁי. *With the Almighty*: i. e. the mode of His proceedings, as made known by His judgments on the wicked.

12. הַנְּצָנָה. *Behold, &c.* i. e. You are all generally acquainted with the proceedings of the Almighty. You know both that He often allows the wicked to grow rich, and that His judgments still hang over them. How then is it, that you argue as if prosperity universally attended none but

good men, and as if adversity on the other hand as necessarily attended the wicked? Surely this course is foolish and sinful. *Ib.* חַבֵּל תְּהִלָּה, i.e. You always, or excessively, act vainly. Gram. Art. 222, 4.

13. הַזֶּה. *This, i.e. which follows.* Great difficulties have been found here by the commentators, all of which seem to have grown out of the opinion, that Job must necessarily refute every thing said by his opponents. While the truth is, Job objects only to the application of their arguments; not to the truth of the propositions advanced by them. Kennicott's conjecture, here dwelt upon by Rosenmüller, is scarcely worth notice.

15. יִקְבֹּרְוּ. *Shall be shut up.* To say, “*shall be buried in death,*” would be unmeaning and frigid. I suppose, therefore, either that the primary sense of this word is *to conceal, cover, &c.* as in the phrase, وَلَمْ مَقْبُورًا, “Illum peperit mulier involutum secundinis, et pelle integra absque ullo foramine:” or, that we may here take it, by a metonymy, as implying the consequence of burying, i.e. the being for ever shut up, i.e. such an one shall not succeed in establishing a family: all his descendants shall drop off, and disappear. *Ib.* וְאֶלְמְנִיתֵּי. *And his widows, i.e. those of his family, shall not lament their loss:* which implies both dishonour to him (comp. Jer. xxii. 18, 19; Ps. lxxviii. 64), and also, that none shall remain to do so.

16. אָסִיךְבֶּר. *Though he, or should he, treasure up, &c.* This is cited in Zech. ix. 3, the final member differing slightly. *Ib.* שְׁלֵבֶשׂ. *Raiment, lit. the thing put on.* Articles of dress constitute a considerable part of the wealth of an oriental monarch to the present day. Every one has heard of the خِيلَاتُ, *khilat*, or *robe of honour*, presented as a mark of respect by the Moguls, kings of Persia, and others. See also Bochart's Hieroz. Pars II. lib. iv. cap. xxv; Virg. Æneid, lib. ix. v. 26, &c.

18. שְׁעַפְתִּים. *Like the moth, i.e. with a perishable material.* Comp. ch. xiii. 28, &c. *Ib.* נַצְרָן. *Arab. نَاطِرٌ. Vineæ, vel palmarum custos: a vine-dresser, a garden-keeper.* See Isa. i. 8; i.e. just as the garden-keeper erects a temporary booth, for the purpose of watching his garden, so does the sinner his house. Ch. viii. 14, 15, with the notes.

19. הַסְּגָדָה נִלְלָה. *But it shall not be gathered, i.e. carrying on the same figure, rich in his tent, filled with the expecta-*

tion that his vintage, &c. shall be plentiful; but it shall not be gathered for him: for when he opens his eyes in the morning as it were, all shall have disappeared, either from robbery or blight.

20. פְּטִים, *i.e.* like the waters, *i.e.* of the Euphrates when overflowing its banks, of which mention has been already made more than once elsewhere. *Ib.* לִילָה. By night; which may mean the time of adversity, when his wealth shall thus be leaving him.

21. גַּרְדִּים. *The east wind*, *i.e.* the סָמוּם, samoom, or poisonous east wind. *Ib.* וַיַּשְׁעַרְתָּ. Lit. And it shall whirlwind him, *i.e.* it shall deal with him as the whirlwind, or tornado, does when it carries all away before it, ch. xxxvii. 9; Ps. lviii. 10.

22. נִלְשֹׁתְךָ. So *He*, *i.e.* God shall cast upon him. Suppl. רָעֹות, evils, plagues, &c. Comp. Ps. lviii. 11, 12, where we have a similar conclusion.

23. מִפְּקָדֶתְךָ. From his place, *i.e.* each of those who view his fall shall, from his place, hiss at and deride him.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

1. One of the great and leading difficulties experienced by interpreters in making out this very noble specimen of patriarchal wisdom, has consisted in endeavouring to discover its connexion with the preceding chapter. The projects had recourse to for the purpose of doing this, it is not my intention to detail here. Those who wish to see them, must consult the commentators. I shall confine myself, therefore, to the view which I take of it. The reader will see in a moment, that the question discussed in the preceding chapter is, the vanity of earthly wealth when confided in, in opposition to a perseverance in the faith and practice of true religion. The principle which leads to either of these respectively, viz. worldly wisdom on the one hand, and divine wisdom on the other, severally forms the subject matter of the reasoning here. In vr. 8 of the preceding chapter commences Job's argument against the vanity of amassing worldly wealth without religion. In vr. 16 he resumes that subject, and continues it to the end of the chapter, describing the failure of every such miserable person. Our chapter begins by allowing, that a certain sort of wisdom is requisite for this; and not only so, but that this is carried among men to a very considerable extent. They investigate and

determine the limits, and limiting principles, of almost every thing with which they are conversant, whether its situation be the visible heavens above, or the invisible depths beneath ; the almost impenetrable deserts, the flinty rock, or the rapid and apparently irresistible streams. Job continues, All this I most readily allow. Still I say—allowing, as I do, much to man, and giving him every credit which he deserves—the wisdom by which our question is to be determined, is of a totally different description. Though he penetrate the deep, it is not there. The eye of the bird cannot discover it above ; no, nor man in the depths beneath. God has, however, in his revelation made it known. It is therefore above all price. And how are we to account for His knowing it ? Not because **הוּא חֹקֵר**, *He investigates* as man does (vr. 3), and must discover knowledge by morsels. It is, **כִּי** **הוּא לְקַצּוֹת־הָאָרֶץ וּבְיטַת** ונו" (vr. 24), because *He looks* (at once) *to the extremities of the earth*, &c. ; and (v. 25, &c.) He not only sees, and therefore knows, but all that has come to pass is the work of his mighty hands. It is He that apportioned both weight and measure to the winds and waters, and has ever since maintained their just equilibrium ; it is He who first created, and who still directs and guides, the thunderbolt ; and it is He alone who has revealed that knowledge to man, which takes its rise in His fear, and ends in the acquisition of true wisdom. It is important to remark here, how strikingly the **כִּי הוּא . . . וּבְיטַת ונו"**, &c. in vr. 24, is opposed to **כִּי־הוּא הֹקֵר ונו"**, &c., in vr. 3 ; and how exactly the one applies to God, the other to man. This, I think, will afford a key to the true interpretation of this very interesting chapter ; and, at the same time, shew how it is connected with the preceding one. We may now notice the several particulars.

Ib. **מָזִיא**. This may be either a noun of instrument, or of place. In this first case, it would signify a *means of egress* ; in the second, a *place of egress*. The term **מִקְום**, in the parallel, seems to require the latter. By *coming out*, is probably meant the separation of the silver from the dross or earthly particles by which it is surrounded in the ore ; not the *coming out* from the mine : for, in this latter sense, the first member would bear no relation to the second. **מָזֵא** here therefore is, in some respects, parallel to **שׁוֹרֵךְ**, *they fuse, or melt*, r. **זָהָב**. Cogn. **זָהָב**, **נְצָבָה**, and **זָהָה**. On the gold-mines of Arabia, see Introduction, p. 55.

2. **בְּחִזְקָה בְּנֵצֶת**. Lit. *Poureth out copper*. Brass is a

compound metal, and was probably unknown in these parts and times. Rosenmüller objects to the usual translation here, because the word אָבִן, being of the feminine gender, would require the verb to be מַצְבֵּת, not מַצְבֵּתָ, as it is here. It is more than doubtful, I think, whether much weight can be allowed to remarks of this sort. Besides, וְאָבִן, pointed as it is, ought in strictness to be taken as a nominative absolute (Gram. Art. 247, 15), and construed, *And, as to (the) stone, he. i. e. some one, any one, &c. impersonally, fuses (it) copper*; which if taken passively, as is often done in this case, may be rendered *is fused*: and, in this view, both of the verbs here will agree strictly together. סֶלֶג, in the next verse too, is necessarily impersonal. Rosenmüller likewise tells us that בְּחִזְקָה is, moreover, an adjective, not a substantive. He allows, nevertheless, that it is used as a substantive, chh. xl. 18; xli. 19, in this very book. This objection, therefore, has no weight. He then tells us, that the passage ought to be rendered, “*et lapidem fundit æneum*,” *i.e.* I suppose, the *dust*, or *earth pours out (the) brazen stone*; which is both incongruous with the preceding construction, and untrue in its philosophy: not to insist on the barbarous antibiblical term, *brazen stone*. Diodorus Siculus (lib. iii. xi.) gives an interesting account of the gold-mines situated on the confines of Egypt, Æthiopia, and Arabia; and shews how they are worked.

3. שָׁם הַצְמָה. *He has placed or determined a limit, or boundary, i.e. Man, by his science, has ascertained the point at which light and darkness continually meet.* See ch. xxvi. 10. *Ib. יְלִכְלִתְתְּכִלִּת.* *And to every completion, termination, limit, or the like, i.e. the point at which any one thing ends and another begins, as in the place just cited; or, if the things were specified, from (וּמִן, to עַד).* See 1 Kings, v. 13 (English Bib. ib. iv. 33), *i.e.* from one extremity to the other; or as Solomon has worded the sentiment at length, Eccl. iii. 11, מְרֻאָשׁ וּמְדֹסָף. If allusion is here made to scientific investigations, the intention perhaps is, that precise exactness which is arrived at in questions involving the “pure mathematics;” and in which the results are *really perfect*. In the place cited, allusion is certainly made to the spherical character of the earth; on which a line is ascertainable where the limit of light and darkness will, at every possible portion of time, be. In this chapter and place, precisely the same thing is evidently had in view; and, therefore, the same word must necessarily have

the same meaning. It is, moreover, certain that science was cultivated at a very early period in Chaldea, and probably in the very country and neighbourhood of Job. See Jer. xlix. 7; 1 Kings, iv. 29-33 (Heb. Bib. v. 9-14). *Ib.* אָבִן אַשְׁקָל. Lit. *The stone of gross darkness*, i.e. as the weight of any thing was usually ascertained by a stone; the word *stone* became used by a meton. for the *weight* generally: Lev. xix. 36; Deut. xxv. 13; Prov. xx. 10, 23; Mich. vi. 11: also, to intimate devastation, waste, &c. as in Isa. xxxiv. 11, which seems here to be the intention of the writer. If so, the quantities, measures, &c. of things situated in places inaccessible, or of deficiencies, want, misery, and the like, in such situations—as the following context seems also to imply—is the intention of the writer.

4. פֶּרֶץ וְנוּ. *A torrent breaketh forth*, i.e. to the place in which this happens are man's investigations extended. The ellipsis of ל, or אל (with מִקְוָם here), is carried on from אָבִן, &c., and to be supplied from the third or fourth term in the preceding verse, i.e. even to the place where no inhabitant is to be found; i.e. they traverse deserts in quest of this sort of knowledge. If we read פֶּרֶץ here with the LXX. and Syr. the sense will be more obvious, and the context more at unity with itself. *Ib.* מִעֵמֶת, for נְנוּ מִעֵמֶת. Lit. *From being with*, i.e. *without* sojourner, where there is no such person. See Ps. exxiv. 4; ch. xxx. 14. *Ib.* הַגְּשֻׁפְחִים. Lit. *The disregarded ones*, i.e. persons subjected to the breaking forth of such torrents, and at such juncture unvisited by any; here מִפְּרַגְגָּל, *by the foot*, i.e. of any, unfrequented by men. הַלְּוִי. *They became exhausted*, diminished, reduced, i.e. the people so circumstanced as the following, בָּאָנוֹשׁ כָּנָעַן, *from man they stray, or wander*, so as to cease from being a people. The ellipsis seems to be as before, מִחְיוֹת אָנָוֹשׁ, *from being men*, i.e. a society of men. See Deut. xxxii. 26. Comp. Arab. نَوْع (r. تَأْعَجَّ), and سَعَّ. Heb. נָעוּ, most commonly and naturally applied to men, as Prov. v. 6; Isa. xxix. 9; Gen. iv. 12, &c.

5. 5. הַוְאָ חַזְקָר ל, אָרֶץ וְנוּ. Lit. *he—man—extends his researches to the earth*; explains the process; accounts scientifically (תְּכִלָּת, vr. 3) how bread is obtained from it. *Ib.* וְתִּפְּרַחֲנָה. And how its under parts are turned over (כְּהַבְּשָׂה, lit. *becomes turned over*, i.e. by the process of the miner, קְמוֹרָאָשׁ, lit. *like fire*, for כְּבָרָאָשׁ, i.e. *becomes*, and

appears, brilliant *like the fire*; i.e. That which appeared to be opaque and dull, shews, by the work of art, by the exposure of its precious stones and metals to the light of day, the splendour and brilliancy of fire. The following context particularises on this, viz.—

6. מִקְוָתִים־סְפִיר. *A place, or generically places.* Supp. the ellipsis *to*, as before: (*the*) sapphire (*are*) its stones, and the עֲפָרִת, lit. *dusts of*,—pl. in construction,—put, perhaps, by way of excellence, for the most precious dust, i.e. of gold, are לוּ its, i.e. of it, belong to it. By this is probably meant the gold termed by Strabo, &c. χρυσός ἀπούσος. See Introd. p. 55. By turning over its depths, I think the author means to say, and turning up these to the view, the under parts of the earth really assume the likeness of fire. This is mentioned evidently as one of the wonderful results of science; and here, of that of geology, or mineralogy perhaps, just as what was mentioned in vr. 3, belonged to astronomy.

7. בְּתַחַב וּנוּ. *A path, &c. i.e. each of the passages, or shafts, as they are termed, driven by the miners in digging for the precious metals, &c.* Both the עַזְעֵץ, and the יְהִיאֵן, mentioned here, are, according to Bochart, Hieroz. Pars II. lib. II. cap. viii., of the hawk species, and remarkable for their keenness of sight. On the verb צָוֹתַהּ, see ch. xx. 9.

8. בְּגִינִי־שְׁחַד. Lit. *Young, or whelps, of the fierce.* I take שְׁחַד, here, to be equivalent to the Arabic شَاحِنْ, *apertos oculos fixosque habens*: an epithet well suited to the glaring look of the lion or tiger; and thence to describe that class of animals. In שְׁחַל, I follow Bochart. See the Hieroz. Pars I. lib. III. cap. i.

9. בְּחַלְמִישׁ וּנוּ. خَلَنْبُوس^۱. This is, no doubt, the “pyrites, silex, quo extunditur ignis,” of the Arabs, used here perhaps for any hard rock. Schultens, and after him Rosenmüller, has given a passage from Pliny, Hist. Nat. lib. xxxiii. cap. xxi. (iv.), which see, admirably illustrative of this passage. The general sense seems here to be: Nothing, however immense or difficult, such as cutting down rocks of flint, or digging down mountains, has escaped the art and industry of man.

11. מְבַכֵּי וּנוּ. Lit. *From weeping, i.e. metaphorically, from sending forth water, as weeping sends forth tears.* So in Latin, *fleo*, cogn. with *fluo*: and here, بَكَى, with بَاكَ, فَكَه, فَكَه, (Gr. πάγκη), which see. In digging

under rivers for the precious metals, &c. it is necessary so to stop the natural fissures and pores of the earth, as to keep the place dry. The Thames Tunnel is a good modern instance of this sort. So also Semiramis is said to have changed the course of the Euphrates. See Isa. xxxvii. 25; xliv. 27.

Ib. בְּשַׁבֵּת. *He restraineth.* Syr. סָבֵת. *conclusit, obstrinxit.*

Cogn. סָבֵת. Syr. and Chald. Arab. حَبْسَنَ, *retinuit, &c.*

Cogn. حَبْشَنَ, *congregarit.* הַרְתִּיעַלְמָה. Lit. *And its hidden things* i.e. the treasure peculiar to each; called perhaps *ITS treasure*, because lying concealed beneath it. Some copies, however, read מַגְנִיב without mappik: still the sense will, in the main, be the same. See ch. xi. 6. *Ib.* אֹורֶת, for אַלְאֹורֶת. *To the light.* Gram. Art. 219, note, &c. Here ends the recital of the progress of science and art in the times of Job; which, it must be confessed, were extensive.

12. בְּחַכְמָה. Arab. وَالْحِكْمَةُ. *But, as for wisdom.* Nomin. abs. Gram. Art. 212, 3, note, and 216, 10, 11. Abstract nouns will take the article generally without defining the word any further, than by marking its meaning the more specifically. Gram. Art. 221. By this word here is evidently meant that “wisdom which cometh from above,” i.e. peculiar to revelation. See notes on chh. xi. 6; xv. 7. *Ib.* מִןָּיוֹן. Lit. *From whence does it come* (comp. מִצְאָה, with Arab. مَصْيَى). So the Lat. *invenio*, of *in + venio*), i.e. *is found*; or, as the Niphhal form rather requires,—Gram. Art. 157, 20, —*is discoverable, may, can, be found.*

13. שְׁרָפָה. *Its equal, i.e. any thing comparable, or that may be opposed, to it.*

15. סְנוּר. As this word is found here in the parallel with בְּשַׁבֵּת, it is not unlikely that it signifies *gold* of some sort; and, as we often find the phrase סְנִירֵךְ, viz. 1 Kings, vi. 20, 21, &c. it seems probable that סְנִיר, ought to be read here. If, then, we can ascertain what sense this word ought to bear, our work will be done. We have in the Arab. سَجَر, *accenso igne fervefecit elibandum. Exemit vacuavit. Aquā implevit fluvium, &c.* Cogn. صَجَر. *Se commovit dum mulgeretur camela.* شَجَر, *mutavit;* سَجَر, *fudit, effudit, aquam.* سَعَر, *alteravit colore Sol aestu vehementior.* سَكَر, *clausit, quievit, ventus post vehementiorem flatum: med. kesr. Ebrius fuit.* شَكَر, *lactis plena fuit ovis.* Syr. حَسَنَ, *accensus est.* حَسَنَ, *clausit.* حَسَنَ, *retinuit, &c.* From all which, if

any reliance is to be placed on etymology, considered with reference to the dialects, *heating*, thence *fusing*, and *giving another colour*, *shape*, &c. thence, *fixing*, *retaining*, *confining*, as in a mould, may have been successively derived. It must strike every one in going over matter such as this, that the great variety and apparent want of connexion, found in many significations attributable to Hebrew and Arabic words, is to be ascribed to the changes which have taken place in letters of similar sounds, so that the sense of one word is often given by authors to other words, the letters of which may be considered as homogeneous. For example, סַבֵּר, in Heb. is most frequently used to signify *closing*, or *shutting up*. The same is, perhaps, true of the Syr. סְבִּרְתָּן and סְבִּירָה, the Arab. سَجَرَ, شَجَرَ, سَجَرَة, and سَكَرْ. In the Hebrew, again, שַׁבָּר signifies generally *inebriating*. The same sense is found, more or less frequently, in many of the Syriac, Arabic, &c. cognate roots. Again, in some of these, the sense of *heating* or *inflaming*, prevails, thence of *irritating*, *vexing*, and so on; as in ضَجَرَ, in which *compression* seems still to be the leading notion: as, *angore animi pressus, commotus fuit, male habuit ex tædio fastidioque*. So also in سَكَرْ, *estuavit irā, valde iratus fuit*; which, again, is used in the sense of شَكَرْ, *gratias egit*. Again, the Syr. סְבִּירָה signifies, among other things, *præmium, merces, pretium redemptionis*; agreeing, in some respects, with our סְנוּר, above mentioned. It also signifies *scutum*, and, in the pl. *obstacula aquæ*; taking the sense of *enclosing, stopping up*, or the like. It would be almost endless to follow this out into all its parts. It will be sufficient here to have offered the remark, for the purpose of suggesting the fact to learners, and of enabling them to ascertain the real causes of such discrepancies (which have originated in a slight variety of pronunciation only); and thence the method of investigating the real force of words so circumstanced, and perhaps the means of greatly abridging the Hebrew and Arabic vocabularies. Our term, therefore, viz. סְנִיר, or סְבִּירָה, probably means that sort of gold which has undergone the trouble of refining, in contradistinction to that which is termed ἀπυραντός. *Introd.* p. 55, note.

Ib. לֹא יִשְׁקַל. *Is not weighed.* So Abraham is said to have weighed out the silver to Ephron the Hittite,—Gen. xxiii. 16,—apparently before the coin termed *the shekel* was known. *Ib.* מִזְבֵּחַ. *Its price.* From the various

places in the Old Testament in which this word occurs, no doubt can be entertained as to its general meaning, which is confirmed in the cognate dialects and made sufficiently precise; as, Syr. **لِسْمَنْ**; *mensor, geometra* (cogn. Heb. **מִשְׁרָה**, *mensura*: Angl. *measure*: aspirates often changing into *s*: as *υπέρ*, *super*, &c.) Arab. **مَتَحَرَّ**, *præstantiorem supellectilem domus accepit.* **أَمْتَحَرَ**, *delectum habuit.* Cogn. **أَمْتَحَلَّ**, *operam studiumque obtinendæ rei, quæ debebatur.* **مَحَالٌ**, *regula, ordo: divitiæ, &c.*

16. **לֹא תַסְלֵה**. *It cannot be compared*, r. **סָלֵף**, manifestly used here in the sense of **סָלֵל**, *throwing up a way, mound or mount*, in military affairs, so as to place an attacking party on a level with the defending one: i.e. *equalising*. Comp. Prov. viii. 11. **לֹא יִשְׁוּרְבֶּה**—Arab. **سَلَّلَ**, *sewing two straps*, so as to make them into one: redup. **سَلَّلَسَلَ**, *concatenavit*. It is certain that *can*, *may*, *might*, &c. is contained in the Niphhal form of verbs: and, what the Niphhal is to Kal, the same is every other passive to its respective active form. And if so, *can*, *may*, &c. are also implied by them. *Ib.* **בְּכָהַם**. Whatever this word may really mean, certain it is that its etymology is very similar to that of **סָגָר** noticed above: **קָתַם**, *abdidit, continuuit iram.* **קָתְם**, i. q. *جمع congregavit, congesit rem. implevit.* Cogn. **קָתַב**, i. q. *جمع conjunxit: vinculo firmiter constrinxit.* **קָתֵב**, i. q. *جمع collegit; effudit, infudit.* **קָתֵךְ**, *firmiter colligavit ligna, &c.* **קָתֵן**, *densus, spissusque fuit.* **קָתְנֵם**, *insignem dedit.* **קָתְנֵת**, *multas facultates congesit.* **קָתְנֵם**, *congregans multum boni.* Comp. **קָטָם, קָטָב, קָטָם, עֲדָם**, *gold, &c.* Whence I am inclined to think, that the best, finest, most compact, &c. gold, or that usually brought from Ophir, was intended. Comp. v. 19. In Jer. x. 9, we are told that **יְרֵבָא וְזִתְבָּה מַאֲיִקְזָן**, *gold is brought from Uphaz; where, as also in Dan. x. 5, Uphaz is perhaps put for Ophir: a slight change in the pronunciation of the word having taken place.* In Daniel we have **וּמְחַנְיוּ חֲגָרִים בְּקָחָם אַיִקְזָן**, *and his loins girded about with the **קָחָם** of Uphaz:* which is thus paraphrased in Rev. i. 13, *καὶ περιεζωσμένον πέδης τοῖς μαστοῖς ζώνην χρυσῆν,—with a golden girdle.* It is not impossible therefore that this

term בְּחִתָּם is used to signify the *finest sort of gold brought from Ophir*; or (as Gesenius, after Bochart, Phaleg. lib. ii. c. 27, has remarked), *from Uphaz*. But in 1 Kings, x. 18, we have מִיכְזֵן זְהָב, which, 2 Chron. ix. 17, is זְהָב טֹהוֹר. Is this put for מִיכְזֵן? Is it not a part. of فָضֶן, وָפָשֶׁן, or *disgregavit? purified? &c.*

Ib. בְּשַׂחַם. *With the onyx.* Arab. شَهْبَ, *cinereo colore fuit, et in genere Bicolor fuit, præcellente albedine.* أَشْهَبَ. Cogn. سَهْمٌ, *palluit: it.* شَحْمَةُ الْعَيْنِ, *nigra et alba pars oculi.* The Greeks seem to have termed this *the onyx*, on account of its resemblance to the colour of the thumb-nail (ὤνξ. See Scapula). Braunius, de Vestitu Sacerdot. lib. II. c. xviii. has a dissertation on it, and endeavours to shew that the *sardonyx* is meant. *Ib.* وَسَفَرٍ. *And the sapphire.* The Greek σάπφειρος is beyond doubt the same word; although it is not certain, whether the stone so called by the moderns is exactly the same. Some think the *lapis lazuli* was the sapphire of the ancients. See Baierus de Sapphiro SS.; Bellermann de Urim et Thummim; Michaelis Supp. p. 1798; and the Cyclopædias under the word; and comp. the Arab. سُور, سُفَر, سُفَر.

Precious stones were by no means unknown in these parts of Arabia, especially to the inhabitants of Sabas (Σάβας), according to Diodorus Siculus, who says (lib. III. § xlvi.) after telling us of their vessels and furniture of gold and silver, τὰς δ' ὄροφας καὶ θύρας χρυσαῖς φίλαται, λιθοκόλλητοις καὶ πυκναῖς διειληρότες ἀπασαν τὴν τῶν οικῶν κατὰ μέρος οικοδομιαν πεποίηνται θαυμαστὴν ταῖς πολυτελεῖαις, τὰ μὲν γάρ ἐξ ἀργύρου καὶ χρυσοῦ, τὰ δ' ἐξ ἐλέφαντος καὶ τῶν διαπεπεστάτων λίθων, κ. τ. λ. “*Laquearia et portæ crebris ex auro et pretiosis lapillis phialas ostentant. Siquidem in totam ædium subtractionem mirificos impendunt sumitus; nunc argento et auro, nunc ebore et lapillis exquisitis,*” &c.

17. גִּיאוֹכִית. *And crystal.* Arab. زَجَاجَ, vitrum. It is possible, however, as noticed by Rosenmüller from Niebuhr, that بَلْوَر signifies both glass and crystal in the mouths of the Arabs, so might this word among the ancient Hebrews. *Ib.* גִּתְמִירְתָּה. *Nor its barter:* supp. לְלִי from the first member. See root מַרְר. Comp. Arab. مَرْر, مَبِير, مَوْر, and مَرِي. *Ib.* כְּלִיפָּה. *The vessel of pure gold.* Comp. 1 Kings, x. 21, where mention is made of vessels, סְגִיר... זְהָב, probably the same sort with that mentioned here, whether we take

בָּרְאָמֹת וְכִבְרִים, as derived from בָּרֵץ (r. בָּרֶץ, *dimovit, exturbavit, ְפָזַז*, *conspicua fuit. r. فيض, effudit; or قَضَى, separavit, &c.*), and then signifying the same thing with סְגִיר; or, from אֲזִיף, i. q. אֲזִיף, and signifying *of the fine gold of Ophir.* In every case the exegetical sense will be much the same.

18. רְאָמֹת וְכִבְרִים. Things *high and massive.* I have taken what appears to me to be the general force of these words, without attempting to discover their exact meaning as precious stones—if such indeed they have—which is perhaps now impossible. The first of these has been supposed by the Jews to signify *coral*, without either authority or probability, as far as I can see,—a thing by no means unusual with them. Aquila seems to have started the notion, that רְאָמֹת signified *costly array*—which is to adopt, as I have done, the usual meaning of יְהוָם—because, perhaps, the preceding word, רְקִמְתָּה (Ezek. xxvii. 16), signifies something of that sort: and, for a similar reason perhaps, the Jews supposed כְּרִפְדָּךְ following, must signify *coral*. It strikes me as most probable, that even here, רְאָמֹת ought to be taken in the general sense of *high things*, as *high or great in estimation*: thus, וְרְאָמֹת וְכִבְרִים—after reciting certain sorts of precious clothing—and *things high* (in value), even the ruby do they give, &c. רְאָמֹת, therefore, seems intended generally to describe *various precious things*; and to have been used here, in order to avoid a long description. The last word (כְּרִפְדָּךְ), in this view, will be taken as standing for a class of precious stones, perhaps, of the highest possible value. In Prov. xxiv. 7, רְאָמֹת is manifestly used in this sense: thus, *Wisdom is an exceedingly high thing to a fool* (i.e. is too high for him, is of too great a price); therefore, *in the gate he opens not his mouth.* In Zech. xiv. 10, we find this word in the singular number, and apparently in this sense likewise. So also מְאָקָם, from מְאָקֵם, Hos. x. 14. The proper names thus written, as אַמְּאָמָת, Deut. iv. 43; Josh. xx. 8, &c. might have been given in consequence of such places having been situated on eminences; as in our *Hightown*, and *Low-town*, in Bridgnorth, *High Wycombe*, &c. In the Arabic, the root بَرْزَان seems to have taken the notion of *precious*, &c. rather than its primary one, viz. *amavit, adamavit rem: adhæsit propensiore affectu mater pullo*, i.e. as conceiving the object to be *very precious.* Hence, perhaps,

too, the ^{נָעַם} ^{רִים}, Heb. רָם, *albedine purá candicans dorcas*, because a very beautiful and lovely object; and hence taken, by way of comparison, for the all-prevailing power of Christ, Numb. xxiv. 8, where *exaltation*, *height*, or *dignity*, would be a much more suitable translation of the word תֹּעֲצָה, than “*strength*.” Comp. ch. xxiii. 24; and the cogn. Arab. ^{رَأْفٌ} رَّغْفٌ, رَّعْفٌ, رَّغْبٌ, رَّعْبٌ, رَّأْفٌ, &c.

As to the second term, viz. ^{כְּבִירָה} כְּבִירָה, its primary general sense seems to be, *consolidated*, *firm*, *compact*, *condense*; and thence, secondarily, *weighty*, i.e. precious, as opposed to ^{לָקֶל} לָקֶל, *light*, *vilos*; just as קָבֵד, or קָבֹד, is. Chald. ^{כְּבִשׁ} כְּבִשׁ, *congregavit*. Hence, ^{כְּבִשְׂתִּית} כְּבִשְׂתִּית, *eminentia collis*. Arab. ^{جِبْسٌ} جِبْسٌ, *concretum quid*, i.e. as *ice* of water, *congealing* of the blood, &c. not *congelatum*, in the sense of *crystalised*; and hence *crystals*, as Dr. Gesenius thinks. The passages on which he grounds this are Ezek. xiii. 11. 13, where he takes the אַבְנֵי אַלְקָבִישׁ to signify *hailstones*; as ^{אַבְנֵי} אַבְנֵי ^{תָּמָם} תָּמָם : *lapis grandinis*, does in the *Aethiopic*, and is used also to signify *crystal*. Therefore he thinks the אַבְנֵי אַלְקָבִישׁ, of Ezekiel, and the ^{כְּבִישׁ} כְּבִישׁ, of Job, must also mean *crystal*. This is certainly ingenious; but it may be doubted whether it can be relied upon. For first, If we allow the אַלְקָבִישׁ אַלְקָבִישׁ of Ezekiel to contain the ^{כְּבִישׁ} כְּבִישׁ of Job, and the first to signify *hail* (comp. perhaps of אָל strong, and קָבֵשׁ קָבֵשׁ); still, it will not follow that, because the *Aethiopic* puts *hailstone* for *crystal* generally, these *hailstones* of Ezekiel will also signify *crystal* in the Hebrew. Certainly the *hailstones* of Ezekiel—to do what he predicates of them—must be *large*, such, perhaps, as those cast down from heaven in the times of Joshua (ch. x. 11), which are indeed termed אַבְנֵי הַקָּרֵד, *stones of hail*,—the *Aethiopic* terms just cited. In Ezekiel, the term אַלְקָבִישׁ אַלְקָבִישׁ seems intended to mark the destructive character, and perhaps greatness, of these stones; and, if we may take this word as equivalent to the Arabic ^{جِبْسٌ} جِبْسٌ; *congelatum* would very well suit this purpose. But would this also suit the character of a precious stone equally well? Would it not rather signify a *great stone*? It is true תָּמָם תָּמָם : in the *Aethiopic*, means “*lapidibus in modum densæ grandinis obruit*;” but the *congealing* implied in the term בָּרֵד, seems to be derived from the notion of freezing by cold, not by condensation, or the congregation of many particles, as it is

the case with جَبْسٌ, and جَبْشٌ. In this sense of condensation too, is the verb تَجْبَسَ, *jactato corpore superbiūs incessit*, and جَبْشٌ, *suffusio*, used. Comp. cogn. جَمْشٌ, جَمْسٌ, كَبِسٌ, جَعْشٌ, جَفْسٌ. Syr. كَعْتٌ, اِنْكَفَسٌ; and Chald. כְּפַתָּה. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that both in Ezekiel, and here in Job, the term יָמֵשׁ is used to signify aggregated, great, or the like: and hence, in the first case, to imply violence, or force; in the second, weight, and hence massiveness, or value. Besides, the זִכְיָהִית, of the preceding verse, bids much fairer for signifying *crystal* than this word can. *Ib.* וְנַעֲשֶׂה מַמְלָךְ. Nothing has yet been offered on this place at all equal to the explanation of Bochart. Hieroz. Par. II. lib. v. cap. vi. which is this: “*Et extractio sapientiae præ peninim.*” “Sic enim,” adds he, “alluditur ad modum, quo vel conchæ, vel margaritæ è fundo maris extrahuntur.” “Atqui à latere conchæ manum subjiciunt, φύδιως τὸν κόρχυον ἀπὸ τοῦ λίθου ἀποσπάσιν, facile conchas ex saxo extrahunt. Qui conchas sic αποσπάσιν, *Hebraicè* dicentur מַזְשָׁבֵי פְּנִינִים. Atque ipsa tractio קְשָׁרֶת. seu ἀποσπάσις,” &c. See the whole chapter with Pareau on the passage. I have rendered קְשָׁרֶת, by *the getting*; because the *extractio*, here mentioned, takes place with a view to this, i.e. by a meton. Some, however, have taken this word as signifying extent, hence *value, goodness*: and this, Prov. iii. 15; viii. 11, — which are manifestly imitations of this place — very much favour.

19. פְּטֻרָת-כּוֹשׁ. According to some, the *topaz of Arabia*. Braunius de Vestitu Sacerd. lib. ii. cap. ix.; Bellermann, Urim et Thummim, p. 37, &c.; Bohlen Abhandlung. der deutschen Gesellschaft, &c. i. p. 80, &c. According to others the *Ethiopian emerald*. Niebuhr Descrip. Arab. p. 41; Roseum. I have retained the original word *Cush*, in order to avoid the ambiguity arising from the term *Ethiopian*. I can discover no reason why the topaz should not be understood here, which Pliny tells us, lib. xxxvii. 32(8), “Reperta est . . . in Arabiae insula, quæ Cytis vocatur: in qua Trogodytæ prædones, diutius fame . . . pressi cum herbas radicesque effoderent, eruerunt tapazio.” Strabo, lib. xvi. places it in the Serpent Island, ή ὄφιαδης . . . νῆσος, and says that it is a pellucid stone, and resembling gold.

23. הָבֵין דָּרְקֵךְ. *Hath made known, discriminate, clear*, i.e. in that revelation of His will, which he has made known

to man : and this may be considered as one of the many places in this book, in which a prior revelation is recognised.

24. כִּי־רְאָה וַיֹּוֶךְ. *For He, &c.* See the preliminary remarks to this chapter.

25. לְעֵשָׂרָה. Lit. *To make*; which, according to our idiom, requires *appoint*, *determine*, or the like, i.e. to fix the air in such a state of equilibrium as shall insure the objects had in view by Him. *Ib.* וּמִים חֲקָן וַיֹּוֶךְ. *And (that) He may establish (the) waters, &c.* See Prov. viii. 27. We must not imagine, that the law of parallelism is so exact as to admit of no deviation, or that unity of expression is universally observed by the sacred writers. See Gram. Art. 242, 4. The sentiments contained in this and the following verse, are sufficient to shew that Job had a deeper insight into natural philosophy, than most men are willing to allow was known to the patriarchs. The question here is evidently as to the relative weight and measure of the atmosphere, and waters respectively, and particularly with regard, first, to the descent of the rain; and then, secondly, of the electric fluid, as observed in the lightning: and all this as regulated by permanent and unvarying laws. לְחַזֵּז קָולֹת. Lit. *The cleaving, or splitting, of the sounds or thunders*; by which the lightning or thunderbolt is apparently meant.

27. אָ. *Then*, i.e. when this took place at the creation, when all these great works were completed, רָאָה. *He saw*; alluding perhaps to the passages in Gen. i. 4, &c. וַיַּרְא. *And described it*. He made known this His wisdom to those who lived in the first ages, by giving them His first revelations. *Ib.* וַיְכַתְּבֵּה קְרֻבָּה. Lit. *Investigated it*. Syr. and Arab. “*Weighed and made known*.” This seems to be one of those cases, in which the simple verb denotes also the *permission*, &c. of the action implied by it, to others. See Glass. Phil. Saer. lib. iii. tract. iii. canon xi. ed. 1743, pp. 774, 5 : if, indeed, it ought not to be pointed and read קְרֻבָּה, in the Pihel form; which is not improbable. Comp. vr. 23. This subject is taken up and beautifully discussed in Prov. viii. and Ps. xxxiii.: the power and effects of the thunderbolt are also powerfully described in Ps. xxix. &c.

28. וַיֹּאמֶר לְאָדָם. Lit. *And He says to the man*. This, I conceive, alludes to the intercourse which God is said to have had with our first parents (see Gen. i. 28, &c.); and contains, perhaps, a summary of the religious knowledge

imparted to them. If so, the *wisdom* realised by the *fear of God*, is here finely contrasted with that which was the source of every human misery, and which the disobedience of the fall bestowed on *the man*, and on his posterity,—Comp. Gen. i. 27; ii. 16; iii. 9, 17; Prov. viii. 22,—of which, however, the several parts of the Book of Job contain the most perfect accounts we have. That some Scriptures existed in the very earliest ages of the world, but which have long been lost, the citation found in the Epistle of Jude, and the allusions made by St. Paul to the faith of the ancients (Heb. xi. 4–6, &c.) are ample proofs. See also Job, ch. iv. 12; viii. 8, 9, &c. with the notes. “The Book of Jasher,” Josh. x. 13, and of “The Wars of the Lord,” Numb. xxi. 14, seem also to have been ancient books of Scripture, which Divine Providence did not deem it necessary to preserve.

Ib. וְנַכְתָּב. See Prov. viii. 13; Ps. cxi. 10.

CHAPTER XXIX.

2. מִירִיחֲנָנִי. Lit. *Who gives, or can give out*, i.e. say, declare, that I am now as I was in months past. It may be doubted therefore, whether this is perfectly equivalent to the “*utinam*” of the Latins, or to the “*Oh*,” &c. of our Auth. Vers. I have not, however, thought it worth while to alter it, as it expresses the exegetical sense sufficiently correct. *Ib.* בַּיּוֹם. Lit. *As in the days of*, i.e. we have here the state of construction marked, with reference to the whole sentence following: an occurrence not uncommon in Oriental writers. Gram. Art. 224, 5.

3. בָּרָא בְּחֵלֶן. Lit. *In His making His candle shine*. Rosenmüller thinks the first of these words cannot be taken in a transitive sense, unless we suppose it to be an abbreviated form of Hiphhil for בְּחַלֵּן. It is very certain, however, that in this family of languages, the same words are often used in both a transitive and intransitive sense. Most grammarians are aware of this (Gram. Art. 228, 3, note). If this be true, we need not recur to a Hiphil form for the purpose of explaining the force of this word. It may, however, be taken two ways, either by supposing it here to have a transitive sense, as, *In His making His light to shine*; or by supposing the latter term to involve an Epanorthosis, as, *In its shining* (viz.) *His light*, i.e. I mean *His light*, or *luminary*. Gram. Art. 216, 4. Arab. هَلَّ, *apparuit, splendere cœpit nova luna*. See on chap. xxv. 5. As *light* is

often put for prosperity, and *darkness* for adversity; so here, the meaning seems to be, When He gave me prosperity, I pursued my course with ease, whatever difficulty met me. See ch. xxii. 28, note.

4. **דָּרְפִּי.** *My vigour.* Symmachus, ἐν ἡμέραις νεότητος μου. Rosenmüller has a good remark here to this effect, viz. As the Eastern people of this family consider the autumn as the commencement of the year; and as they term this season חַרְפָּה, Arab. حُرْفٌ, *tempus exequendi ad poma legenda*, &c. and as the fruits, rains, &c. of this season are termed עֵשֶׂבֶת, those of the spring עֵשֶׂבֶת; it was natural enough to name the season and dispositions of youth after it. Hence Chald. אֲרִיפָתָה, *acies, acumen*: it. *adolescentia, juventus*: which the Targumist gives here for the word in question. Syr. أَصْبَرْ, *acus*, *asper*, &c. Ib. בָּסֵד וּמֹנְטָבֵסֶד. Lit. *In making firm, stopping up, &c.* Arab. وَصَدَ, *firmus fuit*. أَوْصَدَ, *occlusit ostium, construitur cum عَلَى*; as in this place. Cogn. مَسَدَ, *impeditivit*. مَنَعَ, *prohibuit*. مَسَّ, *obstruxit*. مَسَّ, *stabilivit, firmavit*, &c. The root סָדַר, *fundavit*, &c. only, is in use in the Hebrew, from which this word is regularly derived. This is, therefore in all probability, its primary sense. When used in the sense of *secret*—if, indeed, it ever requires that sense—*fixed, determined*; hence *recognised, and allowed* matter or purpose, is perhaps its real import. Comp. ch. i. 10; iii. 23.

6. **בְּרֹחֶץ.** Lit. *In washing*, i. e. actively or passively. Gram. Art. 146, 8, note. Ib. בְּחַמְמָה, *usually* בְּחַמְמָה, *milk*. Arab. حَمَّة, *spissum, et velut durum fuit lac*. Ib. וְצִיר. And (the) rock, I doubt whether *a rock*, in its proper sense, can be said to pour out rivers of oil in any case; but, as the cistern, or vat, applied to the oil-press, might be, and probably was, occasionally cut out of stone; it might with propriety enough be termed צִיר, *rock*. Again, as צִיר is used, as a verb, to signify *arcare, premere, press*, it might here have been applied to signify the *instrument* by which pressure was effected. But, as the passage is evidently figurative, as is also a similar one in Deut. xxxii. 13, the transition from the stone instrument to the natural rock, is perhaps allowable enough. I construe עַמְרִי, *with me, with צִיר*; which will therefore be equivalent to *my press*. A *press with me*, would scarcely be English. Comp. ch. xxiii. 10. Ib. פְּלָגִי. *Streams, rivulets.* See ch. xx. 17, and the note.

7. **עַלְיָקָרָתָה.** Auth. Vers. “*Through the city.*” This

passage appears to me to have been entirely misunderstood. בְּקָרָה, signifies “*contignatio, contignum*,” &c. קָרָה, *tignus, trabs*. *Sain. porta*: also קָרָה, *contignavit*. Our קָרָה, or קָרָת, therefore, I take as exhibiting only a different form of קָרָה, as פְּקָדָה does of קָרָה. If so, it must also signify *contignatio*, or something very like it. Now, we read in Neh. viii. 4, that when Nehemiah read the book of the law to the people, *he stood, עַל מִקְדָּשׁ עַזְּמָנָךְ* . . . upon a tower, or *pulpit, of wood*. This I presume might also be termed קָרָת, *contignatio*, i. e. a wooden frame or scaffold; and, as it was placed, לְפָנֵי הַרְחֹבֶת, in the front of the square or *broad open place*, and also in front of one of the gates, לְפָנֵי שַׁעֲרֵת הַפִּים (*ib. vr. 3*), it seems very probable that this was a place, and machine, not unlike that in which Job also set up his seat. Again, in 2 Kings, xi. 14, we are told that the king *stood upon the pillar, according to the custom, עַמְדָה עַל הַעֲמֹד* פְּמַשְׁטָה

This was therefore a customary place of authority. Again, in 2 Chron. vi. 13, Solomon is said to have made פִּירָא נְחַשֵּׁת, Auth. Vers. “*a brazen scaffold*;” but it is certain that פִּירָא must mean something like *a basin*, or perhaps *tub*: a name ironically applied to a pulpit. Upon this he stood (עַל יְלִוִי) and delivered his dedicatory prayer. Comp. Prov. viii. 1–4; ix. 3, 14; xi. 11; in all which the term קָרָת occurs, and in all, I think, in this sense. In the first, it is said to be near the gates: in the second, *wisdom* is said to cry, or preach, קָרָת. In the third, מִשְׁבָּא, which is just the *mōshab* of Job. Compare Homer's account of Telemachus's proceeding to address the Greeks, Odyss. β. l. 10, et seq. Βῆ δὲ ἡμεν εἰς ἀγορὴν—“Εἶπεν δὲ πατέρας Λιώφ, εἶδον δὲ γέγοντες. “*Perrexit ire ad concionem—Sedebat autem in patris sellā, cesserunt vero (ei) senes.*” The مَنْبِر, or *pulpit*, of the Mohammedans at the present day is, I believe, precisely the same thing; and it is used for precisely the same purposes as those just noticed, i. e. on public occasions, whether political or religious. The use of the term קָרָת in Solomon, may perhaps be accounted for on the ground of his being a manifest imitator of the language of Job. From the context it is evident, that Job here speaks of his reception in public, and upon the occasion of his addressing the people. עַל יְקָרָת I have translated as if written for אַל יְקָרָת; these particles being often put the one for the other. The passage may, however, be elliptical for, רַב עַמְדִי קָרָת, *and in my standing upon the pulpit, &c.* The gene-

ral sense is the same in either case. See also Vitrunga de Synagoga Vetere, lib. i. pars i. cap. viii. § xi. to the end of the chapter. Comp. 2 Kings, ix. 13; 2 Chron. ix. 18.

8. **גָּנַחֲאָה.** Lit. *And they became hidden*, i.e. on the occasion of my appearance they withdrew, out of respect to me, and, **בְּשִׁלְשָׁלִים יֹאֵץ,** *the elders arose and stood*, i.e. as always has been the custom when some great and venerable personage has appeared.

9. **צְרִיכָה בְּמִלְּוִים.** Lit. *They restrained* (i.e. themselves) **in, or as to sentences;** which I take to mean, they did not presume to speak during Job's address. This construction with **בּ** occurs in ch. iv. 2, and xii. 15, which the following member seems to confirm. **וְקַפְתָּה וְנוּגָה.** *And the hand, &c.* See ch. xxi. 5.

10. **קָולָן-גִּנְיִידִים.** *As to utterance.* The first of these words signifies properly *any sound*, as of thunder, waters, musical instruments, persons walking, the voice, &c. In the Arabic it is applied to speaking only; and hence **قَوْلٌ**, *a sentiment, dictum, &c.* I take it here as a nominative absolute. Gram. 212, 3, note; 216, 10, 11. Rosenmüller and some others take it as affording a construction similar to those in Gram. Art. 215, 12. But, even in this case, the first word might be considered as a nom. abs. as in truth **בְּגִילְשָׁבֶט**, in the parallel, ought to be. *Ib.* **גָּנַחֲאָה.** Lit. *Became hidden*, which is equivalent here to *seemed hidden*, i.e. so acted as if they had not been present, *retired.* Comp. vr. 8. Hence we see the necessity of introducing such auxiliary words as will take away the stiffness usually visible in translations, and so give the precise sense of our original unembarrassed and freely.

11. **כִּי אָזְנוּ וְנוּגָה.** *When the ear, &c.* This, I take, as so far opposed to the sentiments immediately preceding, as to be declarative of what positively took place when Job commenced his harangue; i.e. The attention afforded, whether by the ear or the eye, in their eagerness to catch the sentiments, or to view the person, of Job, respectively, clearly shewed how very greatly he was esteemed.

12. **כִּי-אִמְלַט וְנוּגָה.** Lit. *For I deliver, i.e. at this time, &c. It was my practice now to deliver, &c.; i.e. delivered.*

13. **וְלֹבֶב אַלְמָנָה וְנוּגָה.** Lit. *And the widow's heart, &c.* Job, it may be observed, here appeals to the same criterion of conduct as he does when judging of others, chh. xxiv. 3, 21; xxxi. 16. Comp. Ps. xciv. 6; cxlv. 9, &c.

14. **צְדָקָה לְבִשְׁתִּי.** *I put on righteousness, as a garment.*

I habited myself in it, or, as we say, habituated myself to it : it was my constant practice. **נַיְלָבָשִׁנִי.** And it clothed me ; i.e. became the means of my protection, defence, and adorning. Comp. Isa. lix. 17. **לְבָשֵׁל.** As a cloak, &c., my judgment, just decisions as a judge, supp. **וַיַּلְבַּשֶּׁנִי,** clothed me.

15. **עִינִים חַיִתִי.** Lit. *Eyes I became.* I took upon me the office of seeing for those who could not do so, and of walking for the lame ;—

16. of being a father to those who were as helpless as children ;—and I investigated such causes of complaint as I could not otherwise know. So Telemachus of his father, Odyss. β. 47 : βασιλεὺς, πατὴρ δὲ ὡς ἄπιος ἦν “ *Imperabat ; paterque velut, mitis erat.* ” It. l. 234, ib.

17. **אֲנִישְׁבָּרָה.** So, i.e. accordingly, *I broke to pieces, shivered, &c.* Gram. Art. 234, 2. **לְמַתְלֻעֹת.** Canine teeth, fangs. See Tod's Johnson under *Fang*.

18. **גַּאֲמָר.** And I say, i.e. said, **עַמְקָפֵי רֶשֶׁת.** Lit. With my nest, i.e. my wife and children, in the bosom of my family, having lengthened out my life to a good old age. Comp. Hesiod. opera et dies, i. 301, 307. Rosenm. The term *nest* is usually, and very appropriately, applied to persons in prosperity. See Numb. xxiv. 21 ; Deut. xxxii. 11 ; Isa. x. 14, &c. So in Macbeth, “ *What, all my pretty chickens !* ” &c.

19. **וַיַּחַזֵּק.** My root (is) opened out, &c. ; i.e. The whole of my substance, family, &c. flourished as if irrigated in every part with streams of waters. See vr. 6, with note. **וַיַּטַּל.** And the dew lodgeth, &c. ; i.e. by night the dew refreshes the heads of my crops, just as the waters nourish their roots. The singular, in each case here, is taken generically for the whole class.

As much mistake exists on the use of the word **טַל**, *dew*, in certain parts of the Old Testament, it may not be amiss to notice this here. In Ps. ex. 3, we have **טַל וַיַּדְרֹךְ**, the *dew of thy birth* ; to which Isa. xxvi. 19 is a parallel : viz. **כְּלָרְוָת טַל אֲוֹרָת**, *the dew of lights*, i.e. gloriously reflecting the light (is) *thy dew* : i.e. of Christ, intimating his coming and success. This is certainly a prophecy. Again, in Isa. xviii. 4, we have, **בְּחָם צָלִיאֹר כְּעָבָט טַל בְּחָם קַשְׁיר**, which I translate : *When (the) heat becomes clear to light, i.e. is converted into clear light, even as (the) thick rain-cloud dropping down its dew, in the heat of harvest.* This, I think, is another prediction of the coming of Christ, as the sequel at vr. 7 clearly shews. Jehovah is here represented as looking with pleasure on the establishment of his religious worship in Jerusalem, his spiritual Zion, when the fire of persecution is employed to

destroy it; but which, from His overruling Providence, terminates in the more ample diffusion of its heavenly light, even to the extremities of the earth; just as the dew-droppings of the cloud are a refreshment and blessing during the otherwise scorching heat of the harvest. Comp. Mic. v. 6, which predicts the very same thing, by the instrumentality of that remnant of which Paul professed himself to be one. Rom. xi. 1-5. Under the term *dew*, therefore, something *refreshing*, *ennobling*, or the like, is manifestly intended. Lowth's notion is, that *number* or *multitude* is implied, because dew-drops are numerous: but this is not the Oriental notion. Used as a verb, in طَّلَّ, the Arabs mean, “*Leviter terram humectavit ros.* Intrans. *leviter maduit terraे.* *Placuit; gratus fuit, patuit, commoda ei fuit terra: admiratus est, lætatus est ob rem: eminuit, excelluit.* Conj. iv. i. q. شَرْفٌ, *superne ascendit supra illum: ortus est, &c.* And, as a noun, طَّلٌّ, *grata pulchritudo, noctis, &c.* Adjectiv. *Humidus et bonus, salutaris, dies, &c.* The Persians use the word دَمَّ, *dew*, in the same way. So Saadi, pref. to Gulistan, بَرَّ كُلِّ سُرْخٍ ازْ تَمْ أَفْتَادَهْ لَيْ. Upon the red rose, pearls of dew had fallen: i. e. they speak of the dew as glorious from the light which it reflects, and the appearance of precious pearls which it assumes. Hence we may see, in what sense the term טַלּ is applied to the birth above noticed, as well as in other numerous instances in which it occurs. Cant. v. 2. טַלְאָשִׁי בְּמַלְאָקָה, therefore, is best explained by Dr. E. Clarke when he tells us, that the hair of one of the Sultanas at Constantinople might be said to be powdered with diamonds.—CLARKE's *Travels*.

20. תְּחִילָת. Lit. *It causes, or makes renewal; i. e. is renewed.* See ch. xiv. 7, 14. As if he should say, renews of itself, without any effort of mine.

21. לִי־שְׁמַעַנִי. *To me gave they ear.* Comp. vr. 11, &c. Ib. וְחִילֵי. *And did homage.* The dagesh in ל is said to be euphonic. If not, the root is perhaps חִילָה, not יְחִילָה; and, in that case, the verb will be in Pihel, for יְחִילֵי. *They placate, render homage, or the like.* Arab. حَلَّ. *Suavis fuit: trans. suavem reddidit.* See Ps. xi. 18; xlv. 13, &c. It is evident, that this word was not intended, by those who affixed the points, to give the same sense with יְחִילָה, vr. 23.

וְנִזְמָנוּ. *Kept silence, וְנִזְמָנוּ to them, by a pleonasm, for, they kept their silence.* We have here נִזְמָנוֹ, for נִזְמָנוּ.

the first radical letter being doubled, instead of the second, as it is usual in the Chaldaic. This would be taken as a proof by some, that this book was Chaldaised, and was therefore written since the captivity. But this is to assume too much on the authority of the points (see my Sermons and Dissertations, pp. 188, 189), and to forget that Job resided on the borders of Chaldea. *Ib.* עֲצַחְתִּי. (*At*) *my counsel*, לְמַנוּ, for לְעַצְתִּי, عَظَّمَتْ. Arab. عَظَّةٌ. *Monitio*. Hence, وَاعْظَمْ. *Concionator*, the office which Job seems to have sustained, according to this context.

22. תְּמֻתָּה מִלְחָמָה. *My speech*, i. e. the conclusions to which I came, fell on them just as dew does upon the herbs; and it satisfied them. Comp. Deut. xxxii. 1, 2, and supp. כְּפֹתֶר, from the next verse.

23. לְמַלְקוֹשׁ. *For the latter or spring rains*, by which the fruits, &c. were filled for the time of gathering: i. e. They drank in my discourse just as vegetation does these rains.

24. אֲשֶׁר חָקָקָנוּ. Both members may here be taken interrogatively, thus: *Do I smile on them? Are they not confident?* I prefer, however, taking the passage as elliptical for לֹא אֲשֶׁר חָקָקָנוּ, &c. See Judg. viii. 19; and ch. vi. 2. *Ib.* אֲנֹור פָּנֵי. *And at the light of my countenance*, &c.; i. e. at the expression of my pleasure: imitated Prov. xvi. 15. *Ib.* לֹא יַפְלִין. *They were not cast down*. I take this passage to be elliptical for לֹא יַפְלִילֵין פְּנֵיהם. *They caused not their countenances to fall*; i. e. became not despondent, cast down, &c. See Gen. iv. 5, 6, where this phraseology occurs twice. The “Et lucem vultus mei non dejiciebant” of Rosenmüller, is unwarranted by the usage of the Hebrew Bible, and I think of all the cognate dialects, not to insist on its frigidity and want of point here.

25. אֲבָכָחֶר וְנוּ. *I chose out*, &c. קָרָא is so often used in the Hebrew for manner, custom, institute, law, or the like, as indeed its equivalent, طَرِيقٌ, is in the Arabic, that no doubt ought to exist here, as to the sense intended; which appears to be, *I select their laws, appoint their usages, &c.* אֲנָשָׁב. *For I sit a chief, yea dwell among them as a king, &c.* In both which cases Job would be absolute, and therefore possess the power of making laws. See Ps. xxix. 10. *Ib.* בְּגָדִיד. Lit. *In the section*: i. e. the great division of an army. In the Oriental camps,—as may be seen by referring to such drawings of them as are to be found in their MSS.

and to the descriptions of them as given by Xenophon and others—of which a valuable collection has been made by the Earl of Munster, and will, it is hoped, shortly be published—the royal tent occupies the central part. In or near this a court of justice is held (which, indeed, formed the prætorium of the Romans). From this, edicts are issued; in it, causes are heard and determined. This I take to be explanation sufficient of the following פָּאֵשֶׁר וְנַוְּ, also; because it is in this court that complaints are preferred, investigated, and redressed. The whole of which shews that Job was, during his prosperity, an Oriental prince of paramount power and authority, and such as we might expect the feudal lord of the whole land of Uz would be.

CHAPTER XXX.

1. לִימִם צָעִירִים וְנוּ. Lit. Persons *less than myself* *as to days*: i. e. *my juniors*. *Ib.* לִשְׁתָּה עַמְּ. This verb, with סָבֵב, and בָּנֵן, is often used in the sense of giving out, estimating, &c., as often remarked; so here, I take *to place with*, to mean *to rank with*, i. e. consider of the same value. So Jerome, the Syr., and LXX.; which last has, with the Arabic, two different renderings of this passage. *Ib.* עַמְּ-כָּלְבִּי. *With the dogs*: generally understood of the dogs employed by the shepherds; but it may be doubted whether the meaning is not, *the dogs which tore the flock*. For, I think, no instance occurs in the Old Testament in which the term *dog*, is used in a good sense. If so, these persons were more detestable in Job's estimation than the dogs which worried his flock. In any other sense, the passage would be without point. For, if Job considered the dogs of his flocks "faithful creatures," and assistants in guarding his property, it could have been no disgrace to be ranked with them. I think an Arab would understand this passage in the same way. See Jer. xv. 3; Ps. xxii. 17; lxviii. 24. Strabo tells us, lib. xvi. § 10, that a people in Arabia, styled *οἱ Κυναμόλγι*, and "*Aγειοι*, actually kept *large dogs* for the purpose of hunting the wild buffaloes. From the little that is said of this people, it should seem extremely probable that buffalo-hunting would not be the only use made of these dogs.

2. אֲבֹד קָלָח. *Contempt, insolence, insolent power, &c., shall surely perish*. The place is elliptical for אֲבֹד עַלְמָיו וְנוּ. كُلُوح روی ترش کردن. The Soorah has on this root, كُلُوح روی ترش کردن.

i.e. To make a sour face. And Jauhari, مَا أَقْبَحَ كَلْخَتْهُ ما يُرَادُ بِهِ الْفَمُ وَمَا حَوَالَهُ What a vile sourness of face did he exhibit ! By which is meant, the mouth and both sides of it.

It. **كَوْلَجَ**, *deformis*; تَكَلَّمَ, *subrisit, leviter strinxit dentes, &c.*

Castell gives, ~~with ms.~~ *Gigas chetrensis*, from Bar
Buddo, as species for intermixing. Gegenius has in his He-

Bahlul, as Syriac for *integritas*. Gesenius has, in his Hebräisches und Chaldäisches Handwörterbuch, p. xx. edit.

1828, Leipzig, called Castell in question on this article. But he has signally failed in this attempt. In the first place,

Dr. Gesenius has given the passage—as he says—as it stands in the Biblical Text, without anything but

occurs in Bar Bahlul. But this transcript is any thing but correct, if the Cambridge copy may be relied on, which

دُكْس سُلَيْمَان : اَنَّهُ مُكْتَبٌ حِلْيَةٌ يَعْرِفُ بِهِ

መጠዃ የሚገኘውን በመስቀል ስለሚከተሉት ነው፡፡

: جو کھنڈ کے ساتھ ہے۔ Which I translate thus : COLOCHI KHETRI.

Almaruzi verified it, and, according to Bar Serushoi, it is the KHETRA OF SANTAR.—For this Santar was the

the KHETRA OF SANTAR.—For this Santar was the Giant Khetri;—and it is the city of Teheran. Bar Ali has, ac-

according to Gesenius: |;ְבָּיִת־וְאֶלְעָדָה |;ְבָּיִת־וְאֶלְעָדָה

(termed) *Khetra* of *Santar* :—he is the Giant *Khetri* :—which is near Tacrit on the Tigris. Nothing can be more

certain, I think, than that these are two totally different explanations of the same phrase, and not names of different

explanations of the same phrase, and not names of different places as Gesenius thinks. In the next place, he has done

wrong in separating these two terms, and in giving no just translation of the second of them. His words are, “*Coloch*

ist die stadt," &c.; whereas *wid* must be a patronymic, or adjective qualifying the preceding word. Again, "N.

adjective, qualifying the preceding word. Again, "Nach dem (Wörter-) Buche des Almerwesi" (Almaruzi, Bib-

lioth. Orient. Assem. tom. iii. p. 258,) is also erroneous: for had Bar Bahlul intended this, he must have written

nor, had Bar-Bamut intended this, he must have written
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ, not بِسْمِ اللَّهِ, as Gesenius has

given it. Nor is Castell correct here, who gives *integritas*,

sanitas, as translations of *σωτηρία*, or *חַיָּה*: for then the

word ought to have been סְמִךָ, סְמִיךָ not סְמִיכָה, with the

doubled: it being unusual with Bar Bahlul, and indeed

Arabs in this way. All, therefore, that either Bar Bahlul, or Bar Ali, says, is, that by this combination, viz. ﷺ، is meant a certain city, so called after a giant once so named: and, by the former, that we are indebted to an author surnamed Almarwazi for ascertaining this. The truth however is, this ﷺ is the *Calah*, כָּלָחַ, of Gen. x. 11, 12; the لَّهُ of Ephrem Syrus (Com. on Gen. p. 58), which he tells us is خَطْرَةٌ, *Khetra*. The giant in question, therefore, is probably Nimrod. See Ephrem, l. c. Once more: If we may suppose that ﷺ had, in the Syriac, some such meaning as that which Jauhari and the author of the Kāmoos assign to كَلْوَحٌ; the phrase in question would signify something like *Fierce Khetrian*, or inhabitant of Khetra; so that ﷺ, and جَنَاحٌ, *giant*, warrior, جَبَارٌ, Heb. גִּבְעֹר, would be synonymous, or nearly so: and such sense will admirably suit the places in Job in which כָּלָחַ occurs. Comp. جَلْخٌ, جَلْجَعٌ, قَلْعٌ, &c. From which it should seem, that *contempt*, *insolence*, or *fierceness*, must be meant.—“*Virium integratatem . . . Quem sensum inter veteres Syrus expressit*,” says Rosenmüller here.

But the Syr. مُكْبَرٌ signifies just what the Arab. عَظَمَةٌ does: viz. “*magnitudo, magnificentia, superbia, fastus*.” Which, I must be excused in thinking, carries the matter considerably beyond the *virium integratatem* of this writer. He likewise cites ch. v. 26, where he thinks this word must mean *integritatem*, i. e. *completis annis*, &c. It is very true, this may be made to suit that passage, and yet be very far from the real meaning of the word. Jerome has taken “*abundantia*,” which Rosenmüller thinks may be applied to years: but, to me, this is most improbable. The Syr. has بِسْلَامٍ, Arab. بِالرَّاحَةِ, *quiete*; which can hardly apply to the age of the person so described, but to the manner of his interment. One would think that *honourably*, *in splendour*, *magnificence*, &c., in a good sense, would be meant: in the passage under consideration, the same in a bad one. Nor is it necessary to suppose, with Rosenmüller, that the LXX. and Symmachus must have read כָּלָחַ, instead of כָּלָקַ, merely because the one has given συντέλεια, the other πᾶν τὸ πρός ζωήν. For, if this word has some such sense as

magnificence, excessiveness, &c., in one sense or other (and hence be cognate with **הַלְלוּ**), there is no good reason for supposing that these renderings resulted from a different reading. *Ib.* **וְלֹא־לָכַד.** Lit. *On them,* which here is, perhaps, equivalent to *with them;* and it will suit our idiom better. *Upon them,* however, might be meant: *i.e.* their insolence, &c. shall exhaust itself upon themselves: *it shall wear out, fail, on their own persons.*

3. **בְּלֹא־מִזְרָח.** *Hardly beset, &c.* See ch. iii. 7. *Ib.* **שְׁמָמָה.**

Yesterday. Arab. **أَمْسِيَّ.** See ch. viii. 9; Gen. xix. 34; xxxi. 29, &c. This word must be construed with the preceding member. Diod. Sic. speaking of the wretched inhabitants of these parts, says (lib. iii. xiv.): *Tās δὲ οἰκήσεις ἔχουσιν οὐκ ἀποθέντης παρὰ τὰς ράχιας, καθ' ἃς εἰσὶν οὐ μόνον βαθεῖται κοιλάδες, ἀλλὰ καὶ φρεαγγες ἀνώμαλοι, καὶ στενοὶ παντελῶς αὐλῶνες, σκολιαῖς ἐπρεπαῖς ὑπὸ τῆς φύσεως διείλημμένοι.* “*Habitant non procul a mari per litorum crepidines, ubi non solum profundæ sunt cavitates, sed hiatus etiam inæquales, et valles perangustæ, in tortuosos a natura anfractus dispergitæ.*” Strabo, lib. xvi., speaking apparently of the same people, says: *ΙΙν δέ τις ἐν βάθει Ἐνέρεια γυμνητῶν ἀνθεώτων κατοικίᾳ, τόξοις χρωμένων, χ.τ.λ.... πολὺ δὲ ἐστὶ παρ' αὐτοῖς πλῆθος τῶν ἄγγιων βοῶν· ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς τούτων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Νησίων κρεωραγιᾶς ζῶσιν: ἐπάν τε δὲ μηδὲν Νησίσσωσι, τὰ δηράδατα ἐπ' ἀνδραζιᾶς διπτῶντες, ἀρχοῦνται τῇ τοιαύτῃ τροφῇ.* “*Fuit etiam Endera quædam interius gymnetarum (sic a nuditate et exercitatione dictorum) hominum domicilium, qui arcu... utuntur.... Summa est apud eos sylvestrium boūm multitudo, quorum et aliarum carnibus vitam sustentant. Ubi nihil capiunt, sicca coria prunis assantes pro cibo usurpant.*”

4. **בְּלֹא־מִלְחָקָה וּנוּמָה.** *The salt shrub on the branch, &c.* This, as Bochart has ingeniously shewn, is the **لَمْدُوكَه**, or **ملوخ**, of the Syrians, and **ἄλιμον** of the Greeks. See the Hieroz. pars i. lib. iii. ch. xvi. According to Ibn Beitar,—cited by him,—it is a shrub not unlike the bramble, and with which fences are made; but it has no thorns. Its leaf is like that of the olive, but wider. It grows near the sea-shore, and in hedges. Its tops are eaten when fresh. According to Athenæus, cited likewise by him, the poorer Pythagoreans plucked and ate it: *Εν τῇ χαράδρᾳ τεώγοντες ἄλιμα, καὶ κακὰ τοιαῦτα συλλέγοντες.* —Athen. iv. 6. See the place also in Rosenmüller. *Ib.* **עֲרֵי־שְׂלֵעַ** is best explained in the passage from Ibn Beitar, above alluded to, viz. **وَاطْرَافَهُ تُوكَلُ إِذَا كَانَ طَرِيقًا.** *Its extremities are eaten when fresh.* *Ib.* **שְׁרַבְתָּה.** *And the broom-root, &c.* From what has been

said by Celsius (Hierobot. par. i. pp. 246, 250), Schultens, Forskal, and others, it is sufficiently certain that a sort of broom must be meant. Forskal, who saw it when on his travels, has particularly described it. P. 216, &c. he says:

"Genista, Raetam" (Arab. ^{جَسْتَةٌ}; "foliis simplicibus; ramis alternis, striatis; fructu ovali, uniloculari. . . . Rosettæ vidi plantam è desertis allataim; postea abundantissime crescentem inveni circa Sués in campis arenosis, altitudine fructiculi." . . . "Vitæ pauperrimæ symbolum est, Job, xxx. 4, 5, et hominis in deserto palantis; cui nullum superest alimentum nisi hujus radieis, quam Arabum nemo gustare cupit propter amaritatem. Designat quoque ipsa loca sterilia, tristia, sine arbore et umbrâ; ipse frutex ramis sparsis, raris, miserum est refugium in aperto et fervido campo (Confer. 1 Reg. xix. 4). Igne injecta fragore tonat, velut juniperus, hæc nota apprimè convenit animo iracundo et immitti. Ps. cxx. 4."

Suppl. Michaelis. *Ib.* מִלְמָן. Their bread, i. e. their food generally. In like manner the New Zealanders, when reduced to great want, dig up the fern-roots, which they bruise with a stone, &c. and then eat. Strabo tells us,

lib. xvi. § 9, that a people termed Ριζοφάγοι (root-eaters) lived near the rivers not far from Meroe: they are also termed Ἐλεῖοι, because, says he, they pull up the roots from the neighbouring lake, beat them with stones, make them into cakes, and cook them in the sun: διὰ τὸ ἐκ τοῦ ταραχεμένου ρίζοτομοῦντας ἔλους, κόπτειν λίθοις καὶ ἀναπλάσσειν μάζας, ἥλισσαντας δὲ στεῖδεται. And Pliny, lib. xxxii. c. 35, as cited ch. xxviii. 19, above, that a certain people, pressed with hunger, discovered the Topaz by digging up roots for their sustenance, in these same parts. Whence it is evident, that this custom prevailed here. Strabo again, *ib.* a little earlier, tells us, that from the roots of certain trees producing incense, the juice is likewise extracted for eating. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς περὶ τοῦ Ευρεάτου νήσους δένδρα φύεσθαι λιβάνου πνέοντα, ὃν τὰς ρίζας κλωμένων ὑπὸ τὸν ψέν. And, a few lines still earlier, we have an account of salt-pits, and places in which the inhabitants erect huts of salt; just as Ibn Batuta tells us is the case in Sudān, in Africa (my Translation of these Travels, p. 232, &c.).

Strabo's words are: Ἐν βαθεῖ κόλπῳ κεῖται πόλις Γέρρα, γαλδαιῶν φυγάδων ἐκ βασιλῶν οἰκούντων ἀλμυρίδα, καὶ ἔχοντων ἀλίνας τὰς οἰκιας, κ. τ. λ. And again (lib. xvi. 13), that in the winter, when the Ichthyophagi cannot get fish, they collect certain thorns, bruise them, and make them into cakes: which thorns however when green, they suck. He adds, they live in caves, or in cots constructed of whales' bones and olive branches. These are just such persons as those

described in our context by Job. Diod. Sic. (lib. iii. xxiii.) speaks of persons inhabiting the shores of Arabia in much the same terms. He then tells us of the Ριζοφάγοι, in terms corresponding with those used by Strabo; and again (ib. xxiii.), of the τλοφάγοι and Σπερματοφάγοι (it. Strabo, lib. xvi. § 9), *material-* and *seed-eaters*: and adds, Κατὰ δὲ τὸν ἄλλον καιρὸν τῆς Βοράνης τῆς ἐν ταῖς σκιαζομέναις συναγεσίαις σχιζομένης καὶ φυσικέντης, προσφίγονται τὴν προσηνεστάτην. “Reliquo tempore ex herbæ ejusdam multifidæ genere, quæ in convallibus umbrosis nascitur, dulcissimam quamque comedunt.” And, a little further on, Ἀναβαίνουσιν ἐπὶ τὰ δένδρα, καὶ τὰς ἀπαλότερὰς τῶν ἀχεμόνων προσφέρονται. “Conscensis arboribus ramos teneriusculos depascuntur.” Mr. Rich, also found, in his Residence in Koordistan, vol. i. p. 115, persons eating certain bulbous roots.

5. מִן־בָּטְן. *From within*, opposed to *without* (comp. Deut. xxxii. 25; 2 Cor. vii. 5, &c.). Syr. פַּרְסִינָה *Pars intima*; hence פַּרְסָה, *communitas*. Arab. جَوْنَى. *Interior pars domus*. It certainly was a custom among the ancient Arabs to expel certain characters from society; and to this Harith alludes in his Moallakat Poem (vr. ۲۷, ed. Vullers), in these words:

أَرَمِي بِمُتَلِّهِ جَانِتُ الْكَحِيلُ وَتَابِي لِخَصْمِهَا لِأَجْلَانِ.

“Aramo ortus ille, talem virum oportet cursu cingant equi, impidentes, quominus per hostes suos e patria expellatur.” And, it is curious enough to remark, the Scholiast on this verse tells us that this أَرَمِي, *Aramite*, was the progenitor of *Uz*, عوص. See also Gen. x. 22, 23; 1 Chron. i. 17. The custom is therefore, probably one of those of the times of Job.

6. בְּצֻרְיוֹן. Lit. *In the abrupt, broken, place of the valleys*. See the extract from Forskal, on vr. 4 above. *Ib.* וְגַם. *In the holes of*, &c. Such were the *Horites* (Gen. xxxvi. 20). Etym. חָזֵר, or חַיֵּר, *foramen*. Arab. خُور, *id.* Of such holes, or excavations made in the rocks, many of the mountainous parts of Palestine now abound, and particularly the rocks in Idumea. Mr. Rich saw a very large number of such caves, not far from Mousal.—Residence in Koordistan, vol. ii. p. 94. In the language of Harith, in his Moallakat Poem, vr. ۳۸, رَاسٌ طَوِيدٌ وَحَرَةٌ رَجَاءٌ. “Cacumina montium, terraque lapidosa, peditibus difficilis.”

7. תְּחִתַּת הַרְוִיל. *Beneath the broom-pea.* We, learn, from

1 Kings, xix. 4, 5, that Elijah sat down and slept beneath the **רְתַבָּה**; which, as above, is the *Broom-shrub*. It appears, that in these desert places no other trees are found; and also, that a sort of oval-formed fruit grows on them. Now, according to Bar Bahlul, **לִשְׁעָה**, signifies *Escae, S. alimenti genus, pisa cicerculæ*,—Castell: which might here be taken for the *Broom-pea*, or *fruit*, at least until knowledge more certain on the subject can be had. Celsius, Herobot. pars ii. pp. 164–168, takes it to be the *Paliurus*. Comp. Prov. xxiv. 31, where the **קְפַשְׁזְנִים**, mentioned with this word, seems to signify *eatable weeds generally*, Engl. vulg. *garbage*, rather than any particular plant or shrub.

Ib. יָסַחֲהָי. Lit. *Were they congregated.* Arab. سَعَحْ. *Fudit, effudit.* Hence, مَسْفُوحٌ. *Effusus: res ampla.* The sense seems to be, *they were poured out*, i.e. as waters, and so formed into a large body. See vr. 14 below, where we have a similar figure.

8. נִכְאָה. *Were they beaten.* Comp. vr. 5. Cogn. נִכְהָ. *Percussit.* Syr. نَصَّ. *Nocuit, læsit, &c.* Arab. نَكَّ. *Percussit.*

9. גְּגִינְתָּם. *Their song;* i.e. the subject of it. *Ib.* גְּאֵחַי לְמַלְאָךְ?.... And so, i.e. accordingly, *become.... for a proverb, or by-word* (Gram. Art. 233, 3). On the word **לְמַלְאָךְ**, see ch. xxiv. 24, 25. It should be observed, that when the verb **לְמַלְאָךְ** is used to imply a change from one state to another, it is usually construed with **לְ**.

10. גְּמַפְנִי. Lit. *And from my face;* i.e. at my presence, or when I am present, they forbear not to spit; which is considered in the East a mark of the greatest disrespect: as, indeed, it would be with us in all good society. Most interpreters take this as signifying, *spitting in Job's face:* which is manifestly wrong, as the following verse is sufficient to shew.

11. בְּיִזְחָרִי. *Because my cord,* &c. It signifies but little whether we consider **יזְחָרִי** here as put for *my bowstring*, or *my tent-rope*, as it might be used for either. The Arabic favours the first (وَتَر). The general sense evidently is, *He hath undone me, or the like.* Comp. Isa. v. 27; xlvi. 1, &c.; where the *loosing of the girdle* is of similar import.

Ib. וְרָצֵן וְנוֹרֶן. *Therefore, or also, the bridle,* &c.; which is, perhaps, a mere explanation of the last member of the preceding verse. Arab. رَسْنٌ. *Bridling the nose of a horse, or,*

فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ عَلَيْهِ رَغْمَ مَرْسَنِهِ . *I have done this against the desire of his bridled part (the nose), or, in spite of his nose, as Castell gives it.*

12. פְּרָחָה יְקֻמּוּ . *Insolent, or, with insult, they arise.* The Arabic فَرَحَجٌ is, according to Castell, equivalent to فَحَجٌ, *superbivit*; which is likely enough, from the circumstance that it exhibits a sort of reduplicated form of فَرَحٌ, *latus fuit*, or فَرَخٌ, *timore vacuus fuit*. In the Syr. too, we have حَسْنَةٌ فَتَبَاهُوا , for scintillæ. *Ib.* גַּנְעָלִים פְּלִיאָה . See ch. xii. 5, notes.

Ib. אֶרְחָהֹת אֵיךְ . Lit. *The paths, or mounds, of their destruction*: i.e. which they set up for the destruction of others. I have therefore given “*their destructive roads*.” The terms used are evidently military. See Jer. xviii. 15; L. 26, &c.; Job, xix. 12; Ps. xviii. 34.

13. בָּרְתָּשִׁי . *They break down, cut off, i.e. all my means of defence, &c.* Arab. نَتَّش . *Evulsit spinam.* Syr. دَمَدَ . *Scidit dilaceravit.* Cogn. أَنْتَقَ . *Protrusit.* *Ib.* לְהִזְרִי . *At my fall, or ruin.* Arab. هَوْيَ . *Lapsus, delapsus;* لُوكُسْ . *locus admodum depresso, &c.* *Ib.* יוֹלָגָה . *They profit.* Comp. Isa. xxx. 5, where we have עַזָּר as a synonyme (r. יְעַל). *Ib.* וְנוּ . *No helper to them.* Some refer this to the former state of Job’s enemies, as mentioned at the outset of this chapter. Schultens takes the passage as equivalent in sense to the following verse of the Hamâsa : رَأَيْنَا لَمْ لِيَمًا اَدَقَّةَ لَبِسَ لَكُمْ مِنْ سَائِرِ النَّاسِ تَاصِرَ , i.e. *We looked upon you as culpably base: you had not of other men a helper: that is, you were so contemptibly bad, as to be frowned upon by all.* This seems to me to suit the context well.

14. בְּפַרְץָה . *As a breach, &c.* That is, They break in upon me, as the bursting of a wall when a breach is made in it — comp. Isa. xxx. 13, which will afford a good illustration of this place — or, like the bursting of a bank, or dam, confining large quantities of water. See ch. xxviii. 4. *Ib.* שָׁהָה תְּבַחַת . *Because of the devastation, ruin.* Comp. Isa. lx. 15. הַיּוֹתָה תְּבַחַת . *Because of thy being, &c.* That is here, because such a wide breach has been effected, *they then*

roll on, like falling stones, or rather like *rolling waves* of the sea, &c. The *Hithp.* of this verb has two forms, viz. that just given, and **הַתְּנַלֵּל**, Gen. xliii. 18; Jer. li. 25. The former was perhaps intended to give the impression of a great dashing noise. Such is the force of the mountain-torrents occasionally in the East, that beds as of rivers deep and wide are cut out by them, and ruin and devastation spread wherever they go. “There are,” says Mr. Rich (*Residence in Koordistan*, vol. i. p. 17), “soine vestiges of a wall on the western bank of the torrent . . . and fragments of immense solid buildings, overthrown by the floods,” &c.

15. **וְנִזְחָמֶךְ**. Lit. *It hath been turned over upon me*, viz. **בְּלֹהוֹת**, terrors. Gram. Art. 216, &c. *Ib.* **תִּרְדֹּף**. *It followeth, pursueth*; i.e. the **בְּלֹהוֹת** just mentioned. Gram. Art. 216, 7. *Ib.* **גִּדְכִּתִי**. *My ingenuousness, innocence*. See the Concordance, under **נְדָב**. *Ib.* **שְׁעָרִתִי**. Lit. *My safety, or salvation*. Auth. Vers. “*welfare*.”

16. **עַלְיִתְהַפְּקָה**. Upon me is poured out: i.e. I faint, or swoon away, on account of my fears. Comp. Lam. ii. 11, 12, where it rather signifies *expiring*. So the Arabic **عَشْيٌ**, *covering, concealing, &c.*, is used to signify *swooning*. See the verb **عَطَّافٌ** in the Lexicons, and Ps. xlvi. 5, 6, &c., similarly applied.

17. **גַּעֲרָם מַעֲלֵי**. Lit. *Is pierced by my sickness*. The preceding **עַצְמֵי**. *My bones*, pl. may be taken as an irrational or collective plural, and so have its verb in the singular. Gram. Art. 216, 7. *Ib.* **מַעֲלֵי**, for **מַעֲלִי** perhaps; the dagesh being often omitted in the liquids (Gram. Art. 113), and which must be compensated by a perfect vowel. It is evident, from the occurrence of **עַלְול** in the Chaldee, signifying *agrotus, infirmus, &c.*, and from **آلָה** in the Arabic, signifying *noxa, damnum, and عَلِيلٌ, agrotus*, that the root **عل**, or **عل**,—dropping one of the similar radical letters,—might have been used to signify *sickness, or pain*: and, something like this, the parallel **לֹא יִשְׁקַבְתִּי**, certainly requires. The Vulgate has “*doloribus*” in this place.

18. **וְרִתְחַפֵּשׁ**. Lit. *It becomes binding, pressing, confining*. We have in the Chald. **חַסִּיךְה**. *Sacculus*. Arab. **حِبَقْسٌ**. *Brevis crassusque vir.* Cogn. **חַטֵּס**. *Congregavit, collegit*; **חַטֵּס**, *saccus coriaceus*; **חַטֵּס**, *inflexit, contorsitque lignum*: *custodivit* *incarceratum*; **חַטֵּס**, *depressit*. The parallel,

קְבַשׁ, too, requires this sense. Comp. the Heb. cogn. קְבַשׁ and Arab. قَنْصُ. *Ib.* פֶּגֶן. *As the mouth, or throat.* The allusion seems to be to the neck-hole of a sort of doublet, which was woven without a seam, having a neck-hole so wrought in it as to fit quite close. See Braunius de Vestitu Sacerd. lib. ii. c. ii.; Jahn's Biblische Archäologie, I Theil. II. Band. p. 78; Michaelis, Supp. Lex. Heb. p. 1382. It is curious enough to remark, that חָרֵב, *a chain*, and زَيْقَنٌ, Arab. *collare indusii*, are so nearly allied to each other. See ch. xxxvi. 8.

19. הִנֵּצִי לְחֹמֵר. Lit. *He hath cast me down to the clay:* i. e. He has lowered me in estimation to that degree: he has taught men that I am such. Exod. iv. 12, 15; Job, viii. 10, &c. *Ib.* לְלִפְתָּחָה. *So I become assimilated, &c.* That is, because God has so humbled me, and so enabled others to despise me, therefore am I likened to dust and ashes generally.

20. וְלִפְתָּחָנָן, supp. לִפְתָּחָה, from the former part of the verse.

21. וְנוּזָה. Lit. *Thou art become changed, or turned, to a very cruel one to me;* i. e. Thou art now such. *Ib.* הַשְׁעָטָנִי. *Thou fiercely pursuest me.* See ch. xvi. 9.

22. וְשָׁאַבְתָּ. *Thou takest or carriest me off.* It is obvious, from the usage of this verb, that it often has the sense here ascribed to it, signifying *killing, destroying*, or the like; as in the passage in Macbeth, "The deep damnation of his taking off." The Greek αἴρεω has frequently the same sense, as also αἴρω: see Stephanus and Schleusner, it. Job, xxxii. 22, &c. I pay no attention to the accent (.) here. In this acceptation the following two members will be parallels: viz. "On the wind," &c. That is, as a cloud Thou causest me to pass, and entirely to melt away. *Ib.* קְרִימָה. *Substantively; i. e. entirely.* I take the קְרִי to exhibit the correct reading; and אלָם, in this verse, to be used in the sense of עלָם, which is frequently the case.

23. תְּשִׁיבֵנִי. *Thou wilt bring me back.* The allusion here is to Gen. iii. 19. In Ps. xc. 3 it is repeated; which, in addition to other similar places, induces me to believe that the Book of Genesis must, in one form or other, have been in existence before the times of Job. The remainder of the verse is to the same effect.

24. וְלֹא. Lit. *Only,* which in this context I consider as equivalent to *nevertheless.* Nold. sign. 9, p. 33. *Ib.* לֹא־בְּעֵד. *Not (in) prayer;* i. e. Not when prayer is had recourse to בֵּית מִתְּחִילָה, the prep. being omitted, as in מִתְּחִילָה, the prep. being omitted, as in בֵּית.

preceding). I take the root—as others have done—to be בָּעַת. Chald. בָּעַת. Syr. حَدْنٌ. Arab. بَعَيْ. *Petivit. Ib.* אִם־בְּפִירוֹן. Lit. *Surely in His destroying*: i.e. when He sends forth His plagues. *Ib.* לְהַנְּשִׁיעַ. Lit. *As to these (things) there is safety*. I take שִׁיעַ here to be an abbreviated form of עֲשֵׂה, as בָּעַת, for בָּעַת, לְדֹת, for יְלֹת, &c. Gram. Art. 76. Similar passages will be found in Isa. xxxviii. 16; lxiv. 4; Ps. lxviii. 15. The plurality in לְהַנְּשִׁיעַ appears to me to refer to the *requisites*, &c. of prayer. Comp. Jer. xi. 4. In the first passage of Isaiah we have נַחַט, which is preceded by אֶת־בְּרִרָה, and אֶת־מִתְּחִילָה, with the mention of bitterness of soul. To these, as antecedents, I suppose this נַחַט to refer: and, to something like this understood, may the נַחַט of Job also refer. In Ps. lxviii. 15 we have the singular נַחַט, referring undoubtedly to the preceding בְּפִרְשָׁת. This certainly is a peculiar usage of the pronoun, which ought to be observed. See also ch. vi. 29; xxii. 21; xxxvi. 31, &c. As this whole verse seems here to be introduced as proverbial, or generally acknowledged truth, I have added the words *I said*. This gives ease and point to the place.

25. *I have wept: pregnant sensu, and prayed.* Comp. Gen. xxxii. 25, 26, with Hos. xii. 5; and Gen. xxvii. 38, with Heb. xii. 17, and the margin. A good man could scarcely do less. לְקַשְׁתָּיוֹת. Lit. *For the hard of day*: i.e. for those tried by the hardships of time, the hard-timed or fated. أيام, i.e. days, or دَهْر, time, is often used in this sense in the Arabic; as are the Persic رُوز, day, and رُوزْكَار, time. See note on ch. xxvii. 6. *Ib.* نَبِكَة. Lit. *Been stag-nant*, i.e. astounded, grieved. This word is evidently cognate with صَلْب, as Rosenmüller has truly remarked. See Isa. xix. 10, where we have صَلْب, evidently in the same sense. In the Arabic, hardness, strength, &c. is occasionally meant by it; intimating apparently inflexibility or the like: as, رَجُل صَلْبُ الْمَعْجَمِ إِذَا كَانَ العَجَمَاتُ, a hard rock; and صَلْبُ الْمَعْجَمِ when he is of firm mind. And again: نَاقَةٌ دَائِتُ مَعْجَمَةٍ أَيْ دَائِتُ سِمَّيٍ. A man is termed صَلْبُ الْمَعْجَمِ when he is of firm mind. And again: دَائِتُ مَعْجَمَةٍ أَيْ دَائِتُ سِمَّيٍ وَقَوَّةٌ وَغَيْةٌ عَلَى السَّيْرِ. A she-camel (is said to be) when she is fat, powerful, and refusing to travel. Golius and Castell give, after Giggæus apparently, “Pinguedine, et ad continuandum iter, robore prædita camela.” My MS. of

Jauhari, however, has بَغَّة here, which I take to mean refusing, or rebelling. Comp. also the cognate roots, عَقْب, عَكْب, عَكْم. The sense of the phrase, therefore, viz. עַכְמָה נִפְשֵׁר, seems to be, *My soul is become torpid, motionless, unnerved, or paralysed; broken, indeed, and reduced to this state by vexation.* See Jonah, i. 5, יְנִזְדָּם; and Isa. xiii. 7; Jer. vi. 24, &c., for similar expressions.

26. בְּ טֹב. Lit. *When I looked, &c.* For a similar use of בְּ, see Nold. sign. 22, p. 373. This view of the place seems confirmed by the following, אֲיַחְלָה. Lit. *And I ACCORDINGLY waited for, expected, &c.* That is, the paragogic ה, affixed to the verb, strongly marks a consequence (see Gram. Art. 234, 2), and forms the ἀπόδοσις to the preceding member. This will give point to the passage, which has hitherto laboured under great obscurity. Comp. Isa. lviii. 7, 8.

28. בְּקָרְבָּן. *In the congregation.* That is, in the gates of the city, in which causes were usually tried.

29. אֶחָד וָנוּ. *A brother, &c.* That is, the injustice with which I met, ranked me among the most savage monsters. לְהַבְּסִט. *To the monsters of the desert.* Various have been the attempts to ascertain what particular beast is meant by this word, as well as by another form of it, viz. פְּגִינִּים, and likewise by לְוִצְחָן. The two former are used evidently to designate either a desert or sea-monster; the latter, a sea-monster only. Comp. Jer. ix. 10; x. 22; xl. 33; Ps. xlii. 20; Ezek. xxix. 3; Bochart, Hieroz. pars ii. lib. v. cap. xvi. That לְוִצְחָן and פְּגִינִּים are occasionally used for each other, will be seen in ch. xl. 25, and the notes on it. See notes on ch. iii. 8.

Ib. לְכַנּוֹת יַעַגָּה. *To the female ostriches:* i. e. as frequenting the desert. See Bochart's Hieroz. pars ii. lib. ii. cap. xiv.; and Strabo's Geography, lib. xvi. p. 531, ed. 1587.

30. מַעַלְיָה. *With my disease.* See vr. 17 above.

31. גַּעֲמִי. *So was, &c.* (Gram. Art. 233, 4.) It has already been remarked, that the verb חַיָּה, followed by ל, generally implies a change taking place with reference to the state of the person or thing spoken of. *Ib.* גַּעֲפָבִי. *Any my lyre.* See ch. xxi. 12 above.

CHAPTER XXXI.

This chapter contains the conclusion of a speech which commenced at ch. xxvi. It may, therefore, be termed its

peroration ; and, in matter, it is truly such : for it contains the application of Job's whole argument ; viz. His justification of the ways of Divine Providence, and of his own views and conduct with respect to them.

1. בְּרִית וָנוּ. *I have made a covenant for mine eyes.* It should seem from this verse, that Job's wife was now dead ; that his friends were endeavouring to console him with the probability that still he might be restored to health, and again have a numerous and prosperous family. From what we have seen of the character of his former wife, it certainly is likely that she would not be allowed to see and enjoy her husband's return to prosperity.—Lot's wife experienced a similar fate. Again, from the account of Job's restoration and prosperity, and of his being blessed with a second family, it is highly probable that he entered into a second marriage, as noticed in the Introduction. לְעֵינֵי. *For mine eyes.* I have preferred this literal rendering, because the sense seems to be, that, as Job had come to the conclusion that the grave would soon be his portion, he would no more allow his eyes to dwell on any thing considered as a good in this world. Why then, says he, can I entertain any thoughts about the selection of a virgin ? Under the law of Moses, the priests were forbidden to marry any but virgins. Job, in the outset of this book, sustains the office of a priest. It is not improbable, therefore, that this part of the law was, among others, of a date much more ancient than the times of Moses.

2. וַיֹּאמֶר חָלֵק וָנוּ. *And what is the portion, &c.* If Job had really given up all hopes of worldly prosperity, he might well have asked,—as he here seems to do,—why he should indulge in any such prospects generally, and particularly with reference to marriage and its fruits ; which are indeed said to be an *heritage* and *gift* from the Lord. See Ps. cxxvii. 3—5 ; cxxviii. ; Prov. xviii. 22 ; xix. 14, &c. What, he seems to ask, are these things to me ? They are quite out of place. The question I have rather to consider now is, How does God deal with the wicked, and with such as you affirm that I am ?

Ib. וַיַּנְאַכֵּל. *And animadversion, punishment, &c.* Arab. نَسْقَر. *Nescivit, abnegavit.* Hence, perhaps, the notion of *foreign*, or *strange*, so frequently attached to this word in one form or other. Hence, too, might have originated the idea of *dealing hardly with one*, because perhaps he was a foreigner. In the Arabic we have, “ *Improbavit, repudiavit, difficilis ac durus fuit,* ” &c. ; which is not far removed from

the sense required here. Job says therefore, Circumstanced as I am, all I can expect to see in this world is, God's judgments on the wicked. But adds, in the verses following, He does observe my doings, and in effect knows my integrity : it is elsewhere, therefore, that His heavy judgments must fall.

5. אָסַרְתִּי. *If I have walked*; i.e. had gone on in the practice of falsehood; וַתֵּרֶת, so that (my foot) have hurried, i.e. faltered, stumbled, &c. Comp. Prov. i. 16, &c. This verb being apocopated, forms a consequence to the previous member ; which may be termed here a subordinate ἀπόδοσις, the principal one being in the following verb. See Gram. Art. 233, 3.

6. יְנַקְּשֵׁי. *He will weigh me . . . עֲגַדֵּעַ. And He will recognise, recompense, my integrity*: i.e. His character forbids the contrary supposition.

7. אָמַתְּפָתָה. *If it decline*, &c. In this case the ἀπόδοσις commences the following verse, and is marked by the presence of the paragogic ה. See Gram. Art. 234, 2, in אָמַרְתָּה. *Ib. לְבָבִי לְלֹאָה.* *My heart hath gone*, &c.; i.e. has been intent upon serving my own lusts. Solomon has a similar usage, Eecl. vi. 9, in the terms שְׁלֹךְ-נַפְשָׁה, *the proceeding, rambling, vagrancy, of the soul*: i.e. of the desires. *Ib. מַמְּאַיִם*, for מַמְּוִים. *A spot or blot*. Comp. Dan. i. 4. Some take this word to be the same with אַתְּמָה,—see Deut. xiii. 18,—which may be true : the exegetic sense remaining much the same in either case. Arab. مُؤْمَنٌ. *Cera.* As in the Latin : *sincera*, for *sine cerâ*.

8. יְנַשְּׁאֵשֵׁי. Lit. *They be rooted up, or out.* This is one of those instances in which the contrary sense might obtain, should the context require it. For יְנַשְּׁאֵשֵׁי. The נ being incapable of reduplication by *dagesh*, must be preceded by a perfect vowel. The (.) changes into (,), on account of the pause. Gram. Artt. 109 ; 96, 2 ; 120, 6. The sentiment is thus given in the *Gulistân* of the sage and facetious Saadi: “*He is fortunate who hath eaten what he sowed ; and he is unfortunate who hath sowed and left it.*”—Harrington’s Works of Saadi, vol. i. Introd. p. ix.

9. אָסַרְגִּפְתָּה. *If it have become, or been, allured, cajoled, hence made intent upon woman*, עַל-אַנְשָׁהָה; not “*by a woman*,” as in our Auth. Vers. If Job here alluded to the temptation laid before him by his own wife, ch. ii. 9, this language would be most inappropriate. Besides, a man might be deceived *by a woman*, and still be guiltless. I think, therefore, that לְעַל here requires its most usual sense, *on, upon, because*

of, or the like. Ib. וְעַל וְנָבָדֵל. And at my neighbour's door, &c. That is, If when so led aside, I have laid wait for my neighbour's wife. Comp. Prov. ii. 16-19; v. 3-8; vi. 24-35; vii. 8-23.

10. תִּתְמֹתֶן וְנוּ. Then should my wife grind, &c.: i. e. corn with the hand-mill. The ἀπόδοσις to the preceding verse, as is apparent from the following member, וְעַלְיָהָךְ. And upon her others should bow down. בְּרַעֲנָן, with the paragogic י, implying a consequence. Gram. Art. 235, 3. תִּתְמֹתֶן cannot receive this additional particle. The sense seems to be, If I have myself been so allured as to give in to adulterous practices, the usual course of things under Divine Providence is, that I should be repaid in my kind. Comp. Numb. xxxii. 23; Ps. cix. 7. I shall moreover have committed a sin worthy of judicial condemnation.

11. בִּרְחָיא. For it, i. e. this which has just been mentioned. Ib. פְּלִילִים. Lit. *Iniquity of (the) judges*: i. e. iniquity cognisable by them. The student should here observe the great latitude, as to sense, in which these instances of “*the state of opposition*,” as it is termed, indulge. I would add to the etymologies usually given of the word פְּלִילִים, the cognate Arabic, بِلَى. *Res communis juris*; دُوْبِلَى — *separatus a suis, antistite vel duce destitutus* — pl. بِلَيَار — as if possessed of power to decide and judge for self, and subject to no other control.

12. בִּאֵשׁ וְנוּ. For it is a fire, &c.; i. e. by a meton. would be the cause of such a visitation. This passage was probably had in view by Moses, when he committed Deut. xxxii. 22, 23, to writing. The sentiment is evidently the same; and is,—in the words of Moses,—an exact prediction of the overthrow of the Jews, in consequence of their infidelity. St. Peter has, in like manner, followed Moses, 2 Epist. iii. 10-12, speaking of what was to take place before Christianity should be fully established: but which, by Christians, Pagans, and Mahomedans, has all been understood as referring to the final destruction of the world by fire! Nothing, however, is more common among the Arabian poets, than to speak of fire when they mean the ravages of war: e.g. In Freytag's Hamasa, p. 13, on the passage, وَإِنْ هُمْ صَلُوْبَالْحَرَبِ. *And if they become hot in war, &c.* the Scholiast tells us, that the Arabs assimilate war to fire, and the maker of a war to the kindler of a fire. His words are: وَالْعَربْ تَشَدِّدُ الْحَرَبْ بِالنَّارِ وَصَاحِبُ الْحَرَبْ بِمَوْقِدِ النَّارِ وَغَيْرُهُ.

13. **דָּמַנְתִּי.** *If I have despised, &c.* This, and the following verses, are instances of the present tense used in what is termed by the Arabs, حِكَايَةُ الْحَالَ, i.e. narrative of the present, i. e. relating the events as if present to the speaker. Gram. Art. 231, 10, note; and Freytag's Hamāsa, p. ۱۶, on the verse هُمْ مَنْعُو... يُولَفُ, where the Scholiast has, وَقُولُه بِضُرِبِ بُولَفٍ قَدْ وَقَعَ الْمَنْعُ وَالضُّرِبُ جَمِيعًا, حِكَايَةٌ حَالٌ, implying, that the whole is to be understood as if present to the relation, i.e. present to the time in which the event took place. *Ib.* עֲבָדִי, properly, *My slave, and my female slave*, which heightens the sentiment.

14. This verse forms the ἀπόδοσις to the preceding, as the epenthetic נִ שְׁבֵפָה in אֲשֶׁר seems to intimate. See Gram. Art. 235, 3. The next vr. 15, seems to have been added for the purpose of strengthening the sentiment delivered, as just observed on עֲבָדִי, &c.

16. **מְחֻמָּד.** *From (their) wish, i.e. have unnecessarily vexed them.* Comp. Eccl. v. 7. *Ib.* בְּעֵינִי. *And the eyes, &c.* If I have deprived them of their just expectation. See Ps. cxiii. 2; cxlv. 15, supra; ch. xi. 20. אֲכַל וָנוּ. *And I eat, &c.* The observance of hospitality here alluded to, is a well-known feature of the Arab character. So a writer in the Hamāsa, ed. Freytag, p. ۷۳۹:

* * * * *

فَالْتَّمَسَيْ لَهُ اكْيِلا فَانِي كَسْتَ أَلْكِلَهُ وَحْدِي
اخَّا طَارِقاً اوْ جَارِيَّتْ فَانِي أَخَافُ مَذَمَّاتِ الْأَحَادِيثِ مِنْ بَعْدِي

*So seek thou for him a guest,—for I will not eat it alone,—
A brother travelling by night, or else a sojourner of (the)
house.*

For I fear the reproaches of traditional recitals after me.

18. **כִּי קָגְעָוָרִי.** *For from my childhood, &c.* The multitude of ellipses and figures of speech usually had recourse to in the endeavour to explain this passage, make it extremely doubtful with me,—particularly when the whole is, after all, any thing but simple and clear,—whether much is not wrong. For גָּדְלָנִי, therefore, I read, in the Pihel species. The verb then becomes transitive, signifying, *He hath educated, brought me up, &c.* The nominative to which seems to me to be אל, vr. 14, and inherent

in עַלְפֵנִי, et seq. vr. 15; where Job is evidently speaking of God's gracious doings, as it regarded both himself and his poorer neighbours. Here, again (vr. 18), he appears to me to recur to the same subject, referring the mercies experienced to himself alone. At the next verse (19), he appeals to his own conduct, as that which ought to result from the gift of so many favours from God. *Ib.* אֲכַחֲנָה I thus resolve. בְּקַח is used occasionally in the sense of בְּנַי, its cognates: so Isa. vii. 2; Job, xii. 23; which I have rendered *reduceth*, bringeth back to their pristine wealth and stability. The context seems to make for the contrary; but I was willing to give it the chance of bearing a different interpretation, as is manifestly the case with the original. In this case, בְּקַח אֲכַחֲנָה (for אֲכַחֲנָה, for euphony's sake perhaps, Gram. Art. 96, 2) will be the first pers. pres. sing. of Kal, with the epenthetic בָּ. Gram. Art. 235; and will signify, *so, therefore, I am quiet, at rest, &c. i.e. because God acted as a father during this time of my bringing up.* Syr. سَرَّ, cessavit. *Aeth.* יְהִי רֹאשׁ: quievit, requievit, &c. Arab. تَبَسَّح, firmavit quæ mollia erant, &c. This makes the passage easy and simple, and is confirmed by two others in Ps. lxxi. 5, 17; in the former of which it is manifestly imitated. I think too it must be evident, that vr. 5 is erroneously divided. My opinion is, that vr. 5 should begin the sixth verse, not conclude the fifth. The verse will then read thus: *From my youth on thee have I been borne (up): from (the) belly, from the bowels of my mother, &c.* I take the repetition (belly and bowels) to imply emphasis, i.e. from that very state or time.

20. יְרַחֲמֵם. Supp. לֹא from the former part of the verse, i.e. *He were not warmed, or became not warm:* not "calificiebat sese," as Rosenmüller will have it; there being in reality no reciprocal sense inherent in this form, Gram. Art. 157, 13-19; nor indeed in any other. This is a mere rabbinical figment.

21. הַגִּזְפוֹתִי. Have waved my hand, i.e. as persons shouting do, when I saw my own interest strong in court.

22. מְשֻׁבֶּמֶת. From the shoulder-blade, as the sense here requires. *Ib.* מְקַרְבָּה. Lit. *From the reed:* because the arm-bone adjoining the shoulder is single, and its joint at the elbow is not unlike the knot of a reed, it has probably received this name. I cannot, however, understand this as an imprecation, but only as intimating that Divine Providence would take away all Job's power, which was usually spoken

of as residing in the arm. Prediction is often made under these forms. Comp. Ps. lix. 22, 23, with Rom. xi. 9, &c.

23. This verse is also parenthetical, and seems to be inserted for the purpose of suggesting a reason why the patriarch never committed any of these sins. Comp. Gen. xxxix. 9, where Joseph appears to have been preserved from sin from the same consideration. In the next verse, the former style is resumed. *Ib.* מִשְׁאַתּוֹ. *From*, i.e. because of His majesty. *Ib.* אָזֶל לְעֵשֶׂרֶת כֵּן, supp. לְאָזֶל אַזְכָּל. *To do so*, i.e. to persevere in the commission of such sins.

24. אָסֵם-שְׁמַתִּי. *If I have laid down, put, gold* as my confidence, i.e. have professed or made it such. *Ib.* וּלְפֶהֶם. *And of the pure gold*, &c. The real force of the particle לְ is perhaps universally, *as to, with respect to*, or the like; and hence is in very many instances perfectly equivalent to our *of*. On קְהֻם, see ch. xxviii. 16. *Ib.* מִבְטָחִי. Lit. perhaps, *My place of trust*; for, in the Oriental idiom, *God* or *man* is often so designated.

25. וְיִרְכְּבֵיר. *And when as a mighty man*, &c. Nothing surely can be more certain, than that בְּכִיר, in the Hebrew, and كَبِير, in the Arabic, properly signify *great, not much*: nor is there, as far as I can see, one passage in the Hebrew Bible, nor one place to be found in any Arabic author, justifying the latter signification; yet here as in many other instances, a sort of synonyme is taken, which has the effect of making every thing vague and uncertain. This I must ascribe to a want of precision, resulting either from a defective knowledge, or else from a want of industry and care, in ascertaining the true sense of words. The particle of comparison (בְּ) seems here to be omitted by the ellipsis. מִצְאָה. Lit. *It hath found*; which, in Biblical usage, is frequently equivalent to *prevailed*. Comp. Rom. vii. 18. Syr. פָּרַשְׁתָּ. So Gen. xliv. 34; Numb. xi. 11; Judg. xxi. 14; Prov. ii. 5, &c.; where, not merely *to find*, but *to arrive at* (comp. Arab. مَصَبِّ), *secure, effect, make one's own*, &c. is rather the sense of the verb.

26. אֹור בַּי זָהָל. Lit. *The light, or luminary, when it shone*. In Gen. i. 16, הַקָּדוֹדָל, *the great luminary*. See also Ps. xxxvii. 6; Prov. iv. 18, where אֹור, apparently signifies the same thing. I may be allowed here, by the way, to notice an argument often adduced by infidels against

the Biblical account of the creation. How, it is asked, can it be said that *light* (*אֹור*) was created on the first day, when it appears that the sun did not exist before the fourth? I answer, philosophers have made up their minds that the disk of the sun is not a luminous body in itself; and that the light which it disperses is a merely luminous substance floating about it. And if this be true, then might *this light* exist independently of the sun's disk, or of any other similar body; and, therefore, might have afforded its beams to the new creation any length of time before the sun's disk existed. The objection, therefore, is worth nothing to infidelity. *Ib.* יָהַל seems here to be put for לְאָהָל, Gram. Art. 87, 5, 72, אָהָל being used in the sense of the cognate הַלְלָה. See the Arab. أَهَلَّ, and chh. xxv. 5; xxix. 3. *Ib.* נִגְנֵר הַלְלָה. Lit. *Preciously*, i. e. *gloriously, walking on.*

27. נִיְפַּקֵּד. *And it is relaxed, i.e. tempted, deluded.* Apoc. for נִיְפַּקֵּד, and consequently marking an ἀπόδοσις. Gram. Art. 233, 3. In Gen. ix. 27, we have this verb apocopated in the Hiphhil form, viz. נִיְפַּקֵּד, which, I think, has been entirely misunderstood. It has been usually translated “*di-lated*,” &c., a sense quite foreign to this verb. It ought to be, *Let God, or God doth, pronounce Japhet deluded, deceived, i. e. idolatrous.* Then follows, וַיַּשְׁבַּט, and He, i. e. God, shall reside in the tents of Shem. The prediction therefore goes to affirm, that Shem only shall retain the true religion; the other two brothers be reduced to idolatry and servitude.

Comp. the Arab. قَتَّى, and قَشَّا. *Ib.* גַּתְּפָה. *And my hand kissed.* Arab. نَسَّقَ, *fixa inhæsit, &c.* i. e. *adhered to* لְפִי *my mouth.* That the adoration of the heavenly bodies is here had in view, there can be no doubt. Job resided in a neighbourhood in which idolatry of this sort most probably commenced; Babylon being emphatically termed *the mother of harlots*, i. e. of spiritual fornication, which was idolatry. He might well, therefore, excuse himself from having participated in such practices. See my Sermon on the Sabbath. This is a sin to which the Jewish nation was ever prone, and against which they were, therefore, constantly warned. See Deut. iv. 19; 2 Kings, xxiii. 5, 11, Ezek. viii. 16. The Arabs have a proverb to the same effect, given in Erpenius's Arabic Gram. Centur. I. Num. xxxviii. which is this:

إِحْتَذِرْ مِنَ النَّظَرِ فِي شَعَاعِ الْنُّجُومِ, *Take care of looking at the splendour of the stars.* That the hand was applied to the

mouth in adoring these bodies (hence the word), is well known to every reader of the Latin and Greek writers. "Inter adorandum," says Pliny, Nat. Hist. xxviii. 2, "dexteram ad osculum referimus, et totum corpus circumagimus." So Minutius Felix in Octavio, cap. ii. "Cæcilius, simulacro Serapidis denotato, ut vulgus superstitionis solet manum ori admovens, osculum labiis pressit." Other illustrations will be found in Rosenmüller, &c.

28. This verse I consider as parenthetical, and as intended strongly to mark the sin just adverted to. *Ib.* עָזֵן פְּלִילִי. Lit. *A judicial iniquity*, i.e. cognisable by the judge. The sense will be just the same, whether פְּלִילִים, in the state of apposition, as in vr. 11, or פְּלִילִי the relative noun, in apposition be taken as in this place. The vowels of עָזֵן certainly mark the state of apposition in both cases; and hence Dathe supposed that, in the former, עָזֵן ought to be written. But these are questions of small importance; the sense is the same in either case. *Ib.* בַּרְכָּתָשָׁתִי. Lit. *I should have withheld*, i.e. due praise, service, or the like: which is equivalent to denying. *Ib.* מִמּוּל. Lit. *From above*, i.e. who is above, or most high. See Noldius, p. 462, under "Adjectiva." The discourse now proceeds as before.

29. וְהַרְחַעֲרֹתִי. *And became excited, or stirred up*, i.e. with delight, when evil overtook him. On נִצְחָה, see vr. 25, above.

30. We have here again a parenthesis, given as before, to qualify the matter under consideration. חַפֵּי. Lit. *My palate* as being the place of *taste*, when the mind is evidently meant. *Ib.* לְשָׁאֵל בְּאֶלְהָה. *To call for a curse*. As חַדְעָה signifies, in Syriac, one *seeking*, or *begging for*, the peace of another, i.e. saluting him, Rom. xvi. 22, &c.; so here, לְשָׁאֵל בְּאֶלְהָה, *to call for a curse*, is to curse any one. The expression is more Syriac or Chaldaic, than Hebrew.

31. אָסְלָא וְנוּ. *If the men of my tent, &c.* The two negatives here seem to create some obscurity. My view of it is this: Job here calls his household to witness, that they had never during his prosperity, uttered one hard speech against him, having had no cause for doing so. I take נִאָ, as generally used in this context, and the נִאָ following, as a direct negative to אָסְלָא. In the next place, מִבְשָׁרוֹ וְנוּ, *of his flesh*, &c. to be a sort of prayer expressing the wish that they may never become so ungrateful, as to cause so good a

master any such uneasiness as might vex and wear him out. *Not filling themselves with his flesh* is, therefore, hyperbolical here. Comp. xiii. 14; xviii. 13; xix. 20, 22; Eccl. iv. 5; Ps. xxvii. 2. Then, in proof that he had not offended against the laws of hospitality, which might have been a cause of complaint against him, he asserts by way of parenthesis, that no stranger ever presented himself, to whom his doors had not been thrown open. Ikenius's solution of the difficulties of this verse will be found in Rosenmüller. To me, however, it is most unsatisfactory. Chrysostom, as cited by Rosenmüller, was not far from ascertaining the true sense of this passage. See too the Chald. and Syr. *Ib.* **גָּלִילֵן גַּר.** *Lodged not the stranger.* This sort of hospitality,—always highly prized by the Arabs,—is often mentioned in the Hamāsa or ancient war-songs of the Arabs, e.g. where we have the very word, *i.e.* — **جَارٌ** —

وَمِنْ تَكْرَمِهِمْ فِي الْمَحَلِ أَتَّهُمْ لَا يَعْلَمُ الْجَارُ فِيهِمْ أَنَّهُ الْجَارُ

And of their honouring (me), it was such that the stranger was not known among them, as the stranger.

The scholiast tells us, their habit was such, that no one would suppose the person so greatly honoured was a stranger, but one of their own people. His words are:

أَيْ بِحَرْوَنَهُ مُجْرِي افْسَهُمْ حَتَّى يَقْدِرُ أَنَّهُ مِنْهُمْ ... فَانْ
كُلُّ مَنْ رَأَاهُ قَدْرَ أَنَّهُ مِنْهُمْ لَا كَرَامَهُمْ لَهُ
See, too, the verses immediately following; Freytag's Hamāsa, p. ۱۴۹ : see also p. ۱۷۹, where we have similar examples.

33. **אִם־בְּפִתְחִיתִי.** *If I concealed, &c.* This contains a manifest allusion to Adam's endeavouring to hide himself from the Almighty, Gen. iii. 8, and by that means to conceal his transgression; which Job ranks among the things that call for severe animadversion; for, in fact, they treat God as a child. The next verse appears to me to contain a general *ἀπόδοσις*, perhaps, to the whole of the foregoing suppositions.

34. **כִּי אֲעַרְזֶץ.** *Surely I should fear.* This usage of **כִּי**, in the *πρόδοσις*, and of **כִּי**, in the *ἀπόδοσις*, has been noticed by Schultens on this place, as well as on ch. viii. 6; xxxvii. 20. The same force is given to this particle by Noldius in this passage, as well as in many others. Concord. Part. p. 368, § 4, “*Certe, omnino.*” *Ib.* **רַבָּה**, I take adverbially, *greatly*, and construe it with the preceding verb. **הַמּוֹן** might, however, have been put to signify *tumult* here; and the meaning

be, Had I acted thus avariciously, tyrannically, and cruelly, I might well have feared the indignation of my countrymen, who might have been disposed to rise tumultuously, and drive me out of society. Comp. Gen. xix. 4-11; and ch. xxx. 5. That this was not unusual with the Arabs of these parts, is clear from the testimony of Diodorus Siculus, lib. iii. § xlvi. who says, Εἰ δὲ μὴ, γίνονται λιθόλευστοι ὑπὸ τῶν ὥχλων, κ. τ. λ. “Si contra egerint,” i.e. their princes went out of doors, contrary to the ancient custom, “plebs lapidum conjectu . . . eos obruit.”

35. מִי יְתַן וּנְאָשָׁם לִי. Lit. *Who will give to me a hearer* (עֲמָשׁ) *for me?* i.e. as usually taken, O that I had a hearer—some one to grant me a hearing! Still the passage might mean—and I think it highly probable that it does so—O that He (God) would hear me! i.e. their princes went out of doors, contrary to the ancient custom, “plebs lapidum conjectu . . . eos obruit.” It is then added, for the greater emphasis, חֹן פָּנֵי וּנְאָשָׁם, *Behold, my desire, &c.* This sort of *prolepsis*, i.e. anticipation of the nominative is not uncommon in this book. See ch. xxiii. 3, 16, &c. It is occasionally omitted, ch. xxvi. 6-14. The sentiment otherwise obtained is, I think, altogether unscriptural. *Ib.* פָּנֵי. *My desire*, for פָּנָה, perhaps. It has usually been supposed that this is a contraction of פָּנָחִי, from the root אָנָה. I rather think it has been derived from a cognate root of the form פָּנָה, contr. פָּנָה: for we still have in the Arabic تَوَّا, *unicus, simplex, &c.* *Homo nec hujus;* nec alterius, *vitæ res curans.* Hence the phrase, جَاءَ تَوَّا, *venit cum certâ, simplicique intentione, ita ut ipsum nulla res à viâ averteret.* חֹן פָּנֵי would then mean, *Behold, or this is my sole and simple object, i.e. wish, desire.* In the Æthiopic, too, we have the cognate አርጥዎ, *arsit*: a term, in most languages, used for strong desire. In the Heb. פָּנָה, *pæne-tuit, doluit.* In the Arab. تَوَّي, *periit*: a word also similarly used. Jauhari, moreover, gives التَّوَّي, as equivalent to مَقْصُورٌ, *wanting, falling short of:* هَلَانُكَ الْمَالَ, *loss of wealth.*

I cannot help thinking, therefore, that there is better authority for this rendering, than the mere supposition that the word is an abbreviation, as noticed above: and sure I am that it suits the context much better than any other hitherto proposed.

Ib. וְסָפֶר. *And a book, account, indictment, or count, &c.;* that is, Would that God would attend and give judgment,

and that mine adversary had written out at length all *the counts* he could number against me. I believe therefore that the “*aut*,” or, of Rosenmüller, &c. is incorrect. This, as remarked in the Introduction, is sufficient to shew that writing was in use in the days of Job.

36. אָסְטִילָא וּנוּ. *Would I not*, &c. אֲנַפֵּג, consequently have carried it. I take the epenthetic י, in this and the following verbs, to intimate a consequence with some emphasis. Gram. Art. 235, 3. *Ib.* טַרְרוֹת. Lit. *Crowns*: properly perhaps Διάδημα. Peculiariter dictum fuit de regio redimicula capitis; fascia videlicet quædam (à Δέω *ligo*). From the expression *bound*, one would suppose that the wrapping round of a turban were rather meant, than a crown. Besides, it is a practice in the East to carry papers, as letters, &c. in the foldings of the turban. Comp. Deut. vi. 8, 9; xi. 18, 19. All that is meant by such expressions is, that these writings should always be at hand, and hence ever present to the memory: not as the Jews superstitiously interpret the passages, literally bound about the head. The same is true of the words here in Job. The patriarch means to have it understood, that should a real charge be made out against him, none would be more ready both to consider it, and to lay it before the judge, than he would; and, vr. 37, to recount in his presence all its particulars. This part of the discourse being concluded, Job again resumes his former style, viz.

38. אָמֵעַלִי וּנוּ. *If against me*, &c. i.e. If my neighbours have generally cried out of my injustice, or the cultivators of the soil have been reduced to lamentation through oppression (where בְּבִירִין seems also to intimate *prayer*: comp. ch. xxx. 25, paral. חַצְעִקָּה הַפְּרִזְבָּתִים, its lords, i.e. as the system was then feodal,—at those who held the land under the prince, whether myself, or others. Then comes the אַסְטִילָא; to this, viz.—

40. תְּזִבְחַת הַזְּבָחָת. *Thorns* would generally proceed forth, i.e. of it. According to Celsius, Hierobot. par. i. p. 477, &c. the second of these words signifies the *Prunus sylvestris*,—a bramble not unlike our common hawthorn. *Ib.* חַשְׁבָּג. This, par. ii. p. 199, &c. he makes equivalent to the *Aconitum* of the Latins. See my Dictionary sub voce. *Ib.* תְּמִתָּה. *They are finished*, &c. i.e. The discussions, or words, of Job with his friends: not absolutely *his words*, for he speaks again in ch. xlvi. 1, &c.

CHAPTER XXXII.

2. וְנִזְבַּח אָתָּה. *The anger of Elihu.* “*The wrath*” is too strong a word. All that is meant is, that Elihu was so excited and warmed with the question, and the erroneous manner in which he thought it had been treated, that his conscience would no longer allow him to be silent. The prophets occasionally express themselves much in the same way. Comp. Ps. xxxix, 4; Jer. xx. 9. Tarafa has, in his Moallakat poem, vr. 40, an expression equivalent to this, viz. وجاشت اليه النفس, which Reiske well renders by “*pecatore bulliente.*” Reiske’s edit. p. 19. That this Elihu, being a *Buzite*, was a relation of Job’s, has been shewn in the Introduction. *Ib.* מִאֵלָהִים. *With God*; lit. *from God*: but as this form of expression is often used in a sense equivalent to our *more than*, or *rather than*, it has generally been so taken here. It may be doubted, however, whether this is the sense of our author. That God is just, both parties have allowed; and they have even argued that this cannot be said of any man whatsoever. How then it can here be said that Job made himself *more just* than God, I am unable to discover. But, that he considered, and even declared himself, just, as to the matter at issue, in God’s estimation, is every where apparent; and against this it was that his friends disputed. The real sense of the passage, therefore, seems to be this: *Because he declared himself just from, or with God.* So Numb. xxxii. 22, is not, *more pure than Jehovah*; but *pure from Jehovah*, i. e. considered so *by him*, or *with him*. Comp. Jer. li. 5. In such cases מ, or נ, may be considered exegetically as equivalent to ע, *with*. See Job, iv. 17; ix. 2; xxv. 4; xxvii. 13. The Arabs would say, in such a case, مِنْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ, and the Persians, آز جانِبِ حَدَّا. See Proleg. I. § xii. ¶ viii. to Mr. Bagster’s Polyglott Bible.

3. פָּצַח מִצְבָּח—אָל.—*Found not an answer*, i. e. came not to the point, succeeded not in their answers. See ch. xxxi. 25, 29, above. *Ib.* יְרַשְׁעֵי. *They declared (him) wicked, condemned him.* See Gram. Art. 157, 6.

4. חֲקֵחַ וְנוּן. *Had waited for Job’s words*; i. e. He waited in order to address Job on the subject of his assertions. אָתָּה here, therefore, may be said to mark אֵין, as the object

of the transitive verb חָפַח: and בְּ to shew that his words were the things he should consider. אָתָּה and בְּ here, therefore, mark the variety of influence exercised by this verb on the different subjects following. Gram. Art. 228, 5; 229, 3, 4. *Ib.* פִּי זֹהָם. *Because elders, &c.; i.e.* Elihu waited until the three men had done because of their age, in order that he might consider Job's words. *Ib.* מִטְּפָנוּ וּנוּ. See ch. xxx. 1.

5. נִירָא נִירָא. *So he saw . . . so became hot,* accordingly. Gram. 233, 3.

6. גִּיעּזָן. *Then answered, &c.* Also apocopated, and for the same reason. *Ib.* אֲנִי לְמִימֵץ. *צַעַיר אֲנִי לְמִימֵץ.* Lit. *I am small, as to days:* i.e. am inexperienced. It has been shewn, that by the term *days, time,* is not only meant *time,* but also *events taking place in time.* See ch. xxvii. 6. *Little as to days is,* therefore, i.q. *inexperienced:* the exegetic sense evidently intended here.

Ib. וְאַתָּם יִשְׁיִרְתֶּם. Lit. *But you very substantial:* i.e. are great, have acquired much information, experience, influence. It appears to be a reduplication of שְׁיִרְתֶּם, *substance, being.* Arab. أَسْسٌ. *Fundamentum et principium rei;* أَسْسٌ, id.; پَسٌ, *processit;* أَشَّ, or بَشَّ, *exultavit.* Cogn. شَبَّيَ and شَبَّى, *voluit;* شَبَّى, *res.* *Ib.* נִחְלָתִי. *I tarried.* Arab. رَجَلَتِي. *Declinavit, tardo fuit incessu camela.*—“*Sed recte Nachmanides observavit, esse illud pro קְדֻלָּתִי, timui, positum, ex literarum דְּ et זְ permutatione.*”—Rosenmüller. It is curious enough to remark, that, when once an absurd interpretation is started, with how much pertinacity it is adhered to. Suppose we now so take this passage, we shall then have קְדֻלָּתִי נִאָרָא. *I feared, and I feared!* For the last verb, our version has *durst;* but in the margin, *feared.* *To dare,* however, or *not to dare,* is a thing very different from *fearing.* Again, we have בְּחָרֵב, as well as נִירָא, in use in this book: but in no case, if we except this presumed one, have we either דְּחָלֵל or זְחָלֵל. Nor again, even in the Chaldee or the Syriac, have we ever, to the best of my recollection, זְחָלֵל used for דְּחָלֵל. Why then are we here to have recourse to a change in the letters of this verb, when a very good sense is afforded without it; and when usage will really justify no such thing? Rosenmüller tells us, indeed, that the Syriac version so has it. But this is not true. The Syriac has Δέσσο Δέσσε, where it cannot be proved that the first of these verbs is really the

translation of the first of the two in Hebrew; this version never being so slavishly literal as to warrant any such assumption. But, if the second is, viz. **אָמַר**, then, I say, this does not necessarily mean *I feared*, but *I was moved, agitated, unnerved*, or the like. So the Arab. **فَرَعَتْ**, which the above would very well bear. "Hieronymus," he adds, . . . "junctim reddit: demisso capite timui." I remark, the *demisso capite* here given is not a bad translation **נִחְלַתְהָ**, in the sense of *declinavi, recessi*, or the like. The LXX. similarly render it **ησύχασα, silui**. The translator of the Targum has *dubitabam*. Neither the *exigentia loci*, therefore, nor the usage of the language, nor the authority of the versions, will bear out the "*Recte observavit*," &c. of Rosenmüller here. **בְּחִזְקָה**. Lit. *I was scared from shewing, proving, demonstrating, my knowledge* on the matter. Syr. **لُوئِنْ**. *Demonstratio*.

7. **וְנִמְיָם וְנוּאָבָן.** *Let days speak: i.e. by meton. the experience acquired in time.*

8. **אָכֵן וְנוּאָבָן.** *Surely, &c.* A direct recognition of the existence of the human soul, and of its origin (see Gen. ii. 7), as well as of the prior existence of that scripture. *Ib. בְּבִגְמָל.* *Gives them intelligence: i.e. the power of rationacination, investigation, of entertaining hopes and fears, as to futurity: and in which man differs altogether from the inferior animals of creation.* See ch. xxvi. 4.

9. **לֹא־רַבִּים.** *Not many, &c.* "**רַבִּים**," says Rosenmüller; "*sunt magni, honorati, ut Esth. i. 8,*" &c. So our Auth. Vers.: "*Great men are not always wise, neither,*" &c. If no good sense could be extracted from this passage, without the insertion of so many explanatory words, then indeed might this be allowed. Besides, this rather goes to deny the sentiments just propounded, which take for granted that the aged are experienced, and therefore entitled to reverence at least. The "*always*" of the Auth. Vers., and "*semper*" of Rosenmüller here, are unjustifiable. All Elihu seems to say is, I know that wisdom is not the privilege of the many, although I still allow it generally is of the aged. On this last account, I was unobtrusive and silent. But, as I have seen in this case (vr. 3) that the aged have failed, *Therefore I said, &c.* After what immediately precedes, however, **לֹא**, vr. 10, is better translated by *Nevertheless*. See Noldius, p. 434, § 6. And generally let it be observed, that upon applying the particles to the places to which they really

refer, they are rarely found to have more than one signification: it is only when we lose sight of the real construction of passages, or cannot in a translation refer them to their real antecedents, that we are driven to the extremity of making for ourselves the host of meanings usually ascribed to these little words. See Gram. Art. 241, 18. The Arabs say, "لَوْ كَانَ النَّاسُ كُلُّهُمْ عِقَالٌ خَرَبَتِ الدُّنْيَا" "Si omnes homines saperent, desereretur mundus." And again: طَوْلٌ "أَنَّجَارِبَ زِيَادَةً فِي الْعَقْلِ" "Longitudo experientiae augmentum est intelligentiae."—Sententiæ Arab. Erpen. xviii. xix. Which appear to me not to be very far removed from the sentiments of Elihu, as found in this place.

11. **חוּתָלֵתי**. *I waited* (r. **יחַל**). Comp. vv. 4, 6, and the notes. *Ib.* **עַד וְנִזְמַן**. *During your considerations:* i.e. until they had been brought to a close. *Ib.* **עֲדַרְתָּהֶם**. Lit. Until ye had thoroughly examined. **מְלִים**. Lit. Decisions; i.e. the sentiments delivered by Job.

12. **וְעַד יְדֵיכֶם וּנְאָתָה בְּנֵיכֶם.** If this be the true reading, the ellipsis may perhaps be thus supplied: **וְעַד יְדֵיכֶם אֲתָה בְּנֵיכֶם**. So during your words I considered, &c. The Syriac version, however, gives **וְעַד יְדֵיכֶם תִּשְׁמַע**. And to your testimonies; as if **וְעַד יְדֵיכֶם**, And your testimonies, was the reading of his copy. One of De Rossi's MSS. too, seems to have retained this reading from its original writer. It certainly is more suitable to the context than the other.

13. בְּרוֹנוֹ. *Seeing ye say, or may say, &c.* Noldius makes this a particle signifying *doubt*, and derives it from the root בָּנוּ. Nothing, however, can be more questionable than the supposition that such a root ever existed; or, if it did, that the sense he attaches to it belonged to it. The word בְּרִפְנֵי, on which all this rests occurs only once, viz. Ps. lxxxviii. 16; and there, nothing can be more doubtful,—not to say unsatisfactory,—than the sense usually ascribed to it. My impression is, that בְּרִנְךָ is the root of this particle, and that we have here a segolate noun בְּרִנְהָ ; and, dropping the בְּ, as the grammar requires, we have בְּנָה, *seeing*, or the like; which sense, I think will, making due allowance for idiom, suit every place in which it is found. *Ib.* וְנוֹתֶן אַנְתָּךְ. *We have found, discovered, חִכְמָה (by) wisdom:* or, taking this last word abverbially, *we have wisely discovered:* which seems to me to be just the vain assumption, against which Elihu

wished to contend. *Ib.* וְאֵל. *God, &c.,* contains the common conclusion of these three disputants. Elihu seems to say, I propose to give my answer, lest it should generally be believed that these three men have succeeded, as they would have it believed they have.

14. עֲרָךְ. *Arranged, or opposed, as in battle-array, &c.* *Ib.* מְלִין. I take this word here, and אַמְרִיר, to signify much the same thing: for, as *conclusions* is rather the force of this word (see ch. xxiv. 24, 25), so אַמְרִים may also signify either *words* only, or *the arguments* made up out of them. This sort of recourse to metonymy is very much in use among Oriental writers, and among none more frequently than those of the Scriptures.

15. חַתֵּחַ וְנוּ. *They were confounded, &c.* Arab. حَتَّىٰ. *Defluxit, et diffusus fuit.* The Hebrew word is used to signify the breaking up of an army by battle, or of a people by war, &c. Isa. viii. 9, &c. Elihu seems here to turn from the three disputants, and to address himself to Job and the bystanders; which will account for the change in the style.

17. חַלְקֵי. Lit. *My portion, or part;* which I take to signify here, *in my turn, or on my part:* i.e. Having waited for his seniors, and their answers proving useless, Elihu now claims attention, that he may, *in his turn,* endeavour to place the question at issue in its true light.

18. מְלִיחֵי מְלִים. *I am filled, &c.* On the loss of אֶנְיָה in מְלִיחֵי, for مְלִיאָה, see Gram. Art. 72. On the force of מְלִים, see vr. 14, &c. above. *Ib.* חַצְקֵתִי וְנוּ. *It constraineth me, &c.* This is a recurrence to the sentiments with which Elihu commences. See vr. 1, &c. above.

19. בְּנֵין וְנוּ. *Like wine, &c.:* i.e. the state of perturbation or fermentation, which takes place with new wine in skins that have no vent. קָנְבּוֹת. *Like new-wine-skins, חַדְשִׁים.* Not *new skins*; for these would stretch, not burst: but skins into which new wine had *recently* been poured, and hence *new* in respect to the use made of them. So Virgil, as noticed by Aurelius Victor, in the passages, “*Primus ab ætherio venit Saturnus,*” &c., and “*Primusque Machaon;*” not because Saturn had first come to Italy, or Machaon had first left the Trojan horse, but because both were first, or leading men, in some other respects.—Origo Gentis Romanæ, cap. i. See also Matt. xi. 17, 18. *Ib.* עֲקַעַתְּ. *It is torn, rent, &c.:* i.e. My bowels now suffer the violence and pain attendant on such action.

20. גַּיְנָחָלִי. Lit. *And it shall relax me, or give me relaxation.* Rosenm. “*Ut respirem;*” which is not correct.

21. There is a manifest opposition here observable in the use of the terms אֲמִשׁ and אֲמֹד ; which I have endeavoured to keep up, by translating the first *the respectable*, and the last *the mean*. The writer’s intention is I think, clearly this: Let me neither shew favour to the powerful, nor yet cajole the vulgar: expedients usually had recourse to by corrupt disputants. On the use of בָּשָׂר, with פָּנִים, see the dictionaries, and supr. ch. xiii. 8. *Ib.* אֲפָגָה. Lit. *Let me call by other names:* i. e. call a man one thing when he is another. Arab. كَنْتِي. *Appellavit sive signavit nomine per se significante rem aliam.* On the construction, see Gram. Art. 222, 4.

The Oriental practice of giving long and fulsome titles is too well known to need any thing beyond the mere mention of the fact; which, with the use of the verb كَنَى, Heb. בָּנָה, is well exemplified in the following distich from the Ilamasa, Freytag’s ed. pp. 01•-01—

الْأَنْبِيَهُ حِبْنَ أَنَادِيهِ لِأَكْرِمَهُ وَلَا الْقَبْعَهُ وَالسَّوْءَهُ الْلَّغْبَاهُ
كَذَاكَ أَدِبُثُ حَتَّىٰ صَارَ مِنْ حُلْقَيِ إِتَّيِ وَجَدَتُ مِلَاكَ الشَّبِيمَهُ الْأَدَبَاهُ.

Whenever I address him I flatter, that I may honour him: but I use no low title. Thus have I been polished, until it has become one of my properties. Indeed I have discovered the wealth of the virtue of politeness.

Of this character Elihu professed himself not to be, because he feared God. Schinurrer’s suggestion to read אל, *God*, for אֶל here, is a mere refinement; nothing being more certain than that the usage of the particles is far from constant. Gram. Art. 229, 9, note.

22. בְּ לֹא וְנוּ. For *I know not*, i. e. אֲבָגָה, that *I may flatter*, or how to flatter: lit. *I know not I may, or can flatter;* the latter verb being added in such cases by way of epanorthosis, or qualifying term, instead of the infinitive usual with us, although this is occasionally done in the Hebrew. See Gram. Art. 222, 4. *Ib.* בָּמֻעַט. *In a short time, shortly, soon.* See Ps. ii. 12; lxxxi. 15; xciv. 17. אַגְּלָם, or גַּאֲגָלָם, seems to be omitted by the ellipsis. Not unlike Joseph, Gen. xxxix. 9, Elihu spoke and acted with the fear of God before him.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

1. וְאֵלֹתָם. *But nevertheless, &c.* : i.e. Be this as it may, hear now, &c. See Noldius, p. 5.

2. פָּחַחַתִּי. *I have opened.* I take it however to intimate the enouncement, not of what Elihu had said,—for hitherto he had said nothing on the question at issue,—but of his intention to speak; and thence to be an instance of those venerable archaïsmos so frequently found in the Bible, as, he lifted up his voice and wept, &c.

3. יְשַׁרְלֶבִי. Lit. *The directness of my heart* (detur *venia verbo*): i.e. that which I consider to be directly the truth in this case. *Ib.* יְדֻעַת לְבִי. Lit. *The knowledge of my heart*: i.e. what I know, have experienced, and felt: which I take to be equivalent to our term *opinion*, or *conviction*. *Ib.* בָּרִירָה. Adverbially, *purely, sincerely*: i.e. untainted with any thing which may obscure, or give a doubtful turn to my sentiments. This is intended to impress upon Job, that what he is about to hear will be the real suggestions of Elihu's heart.

4-8. This portion seems intended to give confidence to Job; the first verse of which contains something like an oath or strong asseveration, with an obvious allusion to the work of creation, as detailed in Gen. chh. i. ii. *Ib.* בְּפִיךְ Lit. *According to thy mouth*: by a meton. for *thy words, enouncements, &c.* *Ib.* לְאֱלֹהִים. *For God.* Auth. Vers. “In God's stead,” and I am,—as thou hast said of all men,—formed out of the clay. Thou hast, therefore, nothing extraordinary to fear from me. I am very far inferior to God, whom thou hast invoked; but yet I can answer thy arguments. *Ib.* וְאַכְפֵי. Lit. *Litter, pannier, &c.* Arab. أَكْفَافُ، *clitellae.* Cogn. אֲכַפֵּת, *curvavit.* Syr. حُكْمٌ, *sedulus fuit.* Arab. وَكَفٌ, *imposuit jumento clitellas.* Syr. حُكْمٌ, *incurvatus est.* Arab. كَفٌ, *clausit astrinctis vinculis feram, &c.* See also حَنْدَقٌ, حَنْدَقٌ, &c.

8. וְנוּ. Lit. *Thou hast said ONLY*, i.e. thou hast kept to this assertion alone; which would be ambiguous in English. I have, therefore, taken *surely*, with the Auth. Vers. &c. *Ib.* וְלֹקְזָל וְנוּ. Lit. *And the sound of (the) sayings I hear, i.e. I seem still to hear these repeated assertions;*

where עָמַדְנִי has its absolute force as a present tense. Gram. Art. 231, 9.

9. חַנְכִּי. *I am clean.* Syr. لَوْتُرَةٌ, *lavit, detersit, سُخْنَةٌ, frictio, lotura, detersio.* Chald. قَدَّهُ, *pexit, fricuit, lavit, &c.* Arab. حَفَّ, *concinnavit, circumcisá orá, barbam mystacemve, &c.* حَقَّيٌ, *id.* Ib. וְלֹאַ וְנוּ. Lit. *Et non est mihi peccatum, i.e. I have no sin.*

10. הֵן תְּנִיאוֹתָה וְנוּ. Behold, heavy things, &c. Arab. نَاءٌ (نُوا) surrexit cum labore. نَاءٌ بِالْحَمْلِ, assurrexit cum onere, pec. eo gravatus. And morally, according to Jauhari, from the Koran, لَتَنْثُوُ بِالْعَصِبَةِ, which, as El Farā says, means, تَنْقُلُهَا, *lies heavy on such persons:* and from the poet, تَنْقُلُ صَرِيبَتَهَا, *i. q. her stroke was heavy.* And again, عَنْدِي مَا سَاءَهُ وَنَاءَهُ آيَ أَشْكَلَهُ, *there is with me what injures him, and is heavy on him, &c.* Conj. iii. certavit cum alio, se opposuit illi, adversando, vel gloriando: which approaches very nearly to the sense required. Cogn.

תוֹיִ, in conj. iii. *id.* Rosenmüller finds “hostilitates” out of this, which, although it is no Arabian acceptation of the term, is not far from the sense intended by our author. In all such cases, however, we want precision; and when the Arabs will supply us with a definite and good sense, this it is our duty to adopt. I object still more to Rosenmüller’s comment here on the conduct of Job. His words are: “Hæc quidem non totidem verbis dixerat Jobus, imo ipse se immundum et peccatorem agnovit erga Deum, in cuius judicio memo justus reperiatur (ix. 2); fuit tamen omnino reprehendendus, ut nunc jure ab Elihu reprehenditur, quod plura in Deum effuderit temere, dum nimium suæ justitiæ defendendæ aduersus socios erat studiosus, ac Deum quasi in jus vocaret,” &c. He then cites chh. xiii. 23; xvi. 17; xiii. 10 (xxiii. 10?); xxix. 14, in proof of all this; and ch. xxxviii. 12, as exhibiting the Almighty saying the same thing. The whole however is mere mistake. Job nowhere justifies himself in the sight of God *absolutely.* All I can find is, his justifying himself in God’s sight, from the particular charges brought against him. Nor does he anywhere call God into judgment, much less “tantum non de sede sua eum detrudere vellet ad sibi reddendam rationem,”

&c. All he calls for is, a just decision before God's tribunal, either by His affording an answer miraculously,—as it appears He did in the case of Rebecca's inquiry (Gen. xxv. 22)—or, by His so influencing those, whose business it was to judge, that the question might be fairly decided. That God reprimanded Job in ch. xxxviii, is evident enough; but it is equally evident that this was not for his impiety, but for his ignorance and imbecility: and because he, professing to be truly taught, had not seen why these afflictions had been laid upon him. On the contrary, God approves of the sentiments of Job generally. See ch. xlvi. 7. Surely it need not seem strange that Job's friends misunderstood him, when all the light of modern Germany has failed to apprehend his meaning. On vr. 12, indeed, Rosenmüller nearly gives the whole of this up. It is well worth remark, that this doctrine of justification by faith, however easy and simple it might seem to be, and really is, is nevertheless of all things the most frequently misunderstood.

11. וְנִשְׁתַּחֲוֵד וְנִשְׁתַּחֲזֵק. *He putteth*, &c. See ch. xiii. 27.

12. וְנִשְׁתַּחֲזֵק. *Behold in this*, &c. Or נִשְׁתַּחֲזֵק may be taken adverbially, *thus*, and נִשְׁתַּחֲזֵק, like the Arab. *لِكَذِي*, or Heb. *לִזְהָבָה*, *surely, since*, &c.; and then the translation will run thus: *Since thou hast thus done unjustly, I will answer thee*, &c.; where the epenthetic *l*, marked by *dagésh* in the pronoun of *לִזְהָבָה*, marks the *diádōsis*, or consecutive member. See Gram. Art. 235, 2; and Nold. sign. 4, 5, &c. *Ib.* וְרֹבֶה. *He is greater*, &c. that is, in His knowledge of justice particularly, in the wisdom of His plans, the arrangements of His providence; and in the exercise of power and goodness by which these are brought to effect generally. By this Elihu seems to intimate, that Job ought to have acquiesced in, and patiently to have awaited, the result of his misfortunes. But in this Elihu was, perhaps wrong. Every religious-minded man ought to be anxious as to how he stands with God, and particularly under circumstances of great affliction. One main object of this book is, moreover, to shew and to exemplify, the short-sightedness of men generally, under such dispensations as those of Divine Providence; and hence, as much to correct the notions of bystanders as to the afflictions of others, as to evince the blindness of the sufferers themselves, however good and intelligent they may otherwise be. As far indeed as Elihu's sentiments may go in recommending acquiescence in God's dealings simply, they are right; but not, as they urge a

similar acquiescence in the opinions either of self or of others, in this respect. And, it ought to be remembered, that it was from these that Job's questions arose, and against which his arguments were directed.

13. פִי כָל וְנוּ. Because (for) all, &c. This was really the cause of all Job's complaint. He could not see why his afflictions had been laid on him, when, in fact, they were intended to shew that God's grace was sufficient for him, and to propagate this doctrine to all posterity. In this respect Job was certainly ignorant, but not impious; which last is manifestly the drift of Elihu's reasoning to establish: and, although he set out by promising that he would not adopt the reasoning of Job's other friends, yet the truth is, he did essentially adopt it.

15. תִּרְקַמֵּה. *Stupor.* Here, perhaps, as in other instances, the *ecstasy* experienced by prophets and others in receiving Divine revelations. See ch. iv. 13.

16. אֲנָגָלָה וְנוּ. Then is exposed, laid open, &c. i. e. deaf as men may be to the admonition of others, God finds occasions, either by dreams or by ecstatic visions, effectually to admonish them of their ways, and so to reclaim them. גָּלָה is, in general, opposed to the notion of *covering* or *concealing*: hence it is used to imply *carrying into captivity*, because this is often the consequence of being overcome—of losing such fences, fortifications, or the like, as would otherwise have saved a country from invasion. See Micah, i. 6. So جَهْلَيْتُ الْعِمَّامَةَ عَنْ رَأْسِي إِذَا رَفَعْتَهَا مَعَ طَبِيعَتِهَا عَنْ جَمِينَكِ, i. e. I became laid open, exposed, as to the turban, from my head; when you took it up with its folds from your forehead. And again, الجَلَلَ اِنْجِسَارُ الشَّعْرِ مِنْ مُقْدَمِ الرَّاسِ, i.e. El Jalū is the failing of hair from the fore part of the head. Hence, as in Hebrew, literally, the *exposure* (for the exposed), أَذْلَالُهُمْ عَنْ أَوْطَانِهِمْ those who are led captive from their countries. Not as some lexicographers will have it, because a country is denuded of its inhabitants; for, in fact, no such notion is anywhere found attached to this verb, or to any word whatsoever descended from it. On its usage in this place, see 1 Sam. xx. 2; Ruth, iv. 4, &c. A sense not very dissimilar

belongs also to the phrase קִרְיַת אֶנְגִים, Ps. xl. 7. See my Prolegomena to Mr. Bagster's Polyglott Bible, Prol. iv. § iii. ¶ xvii. "Desumpta est locutio ab eo," says Winer ed. Simonis, "ab eo qui arcani quid alterius in aurem insusurraturus, hanc, remotis capillis . . . retegere et nudare solet." But this is all without foundation: *to lay open, or bare, the ear, being all that the word can mean.* *Ib.* וְמִסְרָם וְחַטָּם. *And sealeth them to their correction.*

Schultens proposes, that the Arabic حَتَمْ, should be taken here instead of خَتَمْ, as formerly done, in order to supply the proper sense of the Hebrew verb. I must confess,—as these are manifestly cognate roots,—I can see no real advantage obtained by this. The first signifies *inspiravit, indicavit*; and in this sense is construed with בּ, בּ. It also signifies *firmum et necessarium effecit: decrevit, &c.* The second, *signavit, obsignavit, conclusum, consummatum fuit verbum, &c.* Now, whether we say *He indicates, decrees, &c. their correction*, i.e. that which shall chastise and amend them; or, whether having opened their ears, *he sealeth them to their correction* (as in the New Testament, sealeth them to the day of redemption), i.e. fixes upon their minds something which shall lead to this, the sense will be much the same. In either case, the meaning must be, that by this means something is so effectually infused into the mind, as to end in the correction of the person. And here it is to be noted, as intimated above, that the term מֹשֵׁךְ, like the English word *correction*, signifies both *punishment*, and by a metonymy, the *amendment* brought about by its means.

17. מִצְשָׁה, supp. מִצְשָׁה, as the corresponding terms in the parallelism require. Commentators generally take מִצְשָׁה here, in the sense of רַעַמְשָׁה, wicked work, which to me seems rather too general for the context. Besides הָרָא, *pride*, occurring in the parallel, seems to suggest, that *work* meriting reward was the sense intended by the writer. To רַעַמְשָׁה, in this sense I have no objection. Comp. Eccl. iv. 4. Nothing can be more obvious, than that man is throughout this book represented by all parties as unworthy of favour from God, and that it is from His goodness alone, that this is to be expected. A little lower down too, we are expressly told of an atonement for man; which is in perfect unison with this. I feel compelled, therefore, to take the term מִצְשָׁה in its true and proper sense, signifying *work*, or *working*, in the first place; and then, secondly

by a meton. as the *effect, due, or merit of work*, as in many instances פָּעֵל פְּעַלְלָה does. See Exod. xxiii. 16; 1 Sam. xxv. 2; Isa. xxvi. 12; Rom. iv. 2, &c. If I am told, as I probably shall be, by certain *à priori* reasoners, that this doctrine could not have been known at so early a day, my answer will be: It is not for me to determine what could, or what could not, be known at this period: all I have to do is, to inquire what the context of my author requires, either directly or indirectly; and, if it appear that he must have been acquainted with this doctrine, then I have nothing more to do, than to represent him as thus speaking? And, I here repeat it, If salvation is every where in this book looked upon as a gracious gift; then, as human nature was always what it now is, and human pride and assumption were just as obtrusive in those days as they are in these; there can be no good reason assigned why this word should not here have a meaning so frequently found in the writings of St. Paul, when speaking of the manner in which Abraham found favour with God: unless, indeed, it can be shewn, that human pride, arising from an assumption of merit in the individual, never opposed itself in those days to a simple faith and reliance on God's favour; which it is, perhaps, not very easy to do.

18. בְּשִׁלְחָה. From the parallel here, in which we find חֲחָתָה, and from the parallel passage, vr. 28, in which we have מַעֲבֵר בְּשִׁלְחָת, equivalent apparently to the מַעֲבֵר בְּשִׁלְחָה, found here; it seems extremely probable that שִׁלְחָה, and חֲחָתָה, are used either in the same, or very nearly the same, sense. It will be seen by referring to chh. xii. 5; xiii. 27; xxx. 12; xxxiii. 11, that *to thrust* the feet aside (שִׁלְחָה), to cause them to totter, &c. signifies, on the one hand, the being reduced to weakness, poverty, &c. and made subject to contempt and injury; while, on the other hand, to confirm the feet, make them hard, or strong (Ps. xviii. 34), &c., signifies quite the contrary. I believe, therefore, that שִׁלְחָה is here used in the sense of thrusting aside, *injuring*, and hence *ruining*; which is certainly the sense of חֲחָתָה; that is, שִׁלְחָה has reference to the means by which one is injured: חֲחָתָה rather to the *ruin*, or *injury*, so inflicted. In this case, then, שִׁלְחָה is, by a metonymy, used for *injury, contempt*, &c., and not any *missile*, as generally supposed: nor do the passages referred to by Rosenmüller afford the least confirmation of that opinion, viz. ch. xx. 24; Ps. vii. 14; xci. 1. See too, ch. xxxvi. 12.

19. וְהִזְכִּיחַ. *And he is he reproved, i.e. this is one of*

those means so generally misunderstood, by which it is the will of the Almighty to bring men to their senses; and this, according to Elihu's views, was the case with Job: affliction of this sort being his monitor. *Ib.* וְרוֹב. *And the pain,* &c. Usually “*And the multitude,*” &c., which appears to me a very unnatural expression. To say that a man's bones are a *multitude*, is what I have never yet seen or heard in any idiom. I am led therefore to inquire, whether this word (רוֹב) may not be susceptible of some other meaning, more agreeable to general usage, and to the context in this place.

In the Arabic رَأْب, I find, *divisum collegit: fractum consolidavit*, &c. In (روب), *crassum evasit lac: turbata, confusa, gravata fuit mens. Attonitus hæsit ob admirationem. Animo languenti fuit ob somnum.* These, I think, are all mere modifications of one original idea; viz. signifying *compounding* or *putting together*. Hence the significations of رب, Heb. ربכָה, &c. great, &c. In the next place, if we suppose this compounding to take place by agitation, as the churning of milk into butter; this latter notion may, from the lax use of language in primitive times, have been allowed to qualify the former; and, from this again, that of *contention*, have prevailed in رب, رببָה, or ربָה, when used to signify “*jaculatus est,*” &c. Hence, too, the ideas expressed in “*gravata fuit,” “attonitus hæsit ob admirationem, animo languenti fuit,*” &c. Jauhari has supplied us with the following adages, in which one part or other of this word is used. أَهُونُ مَظْلُومٍ سِقَاءً مُرَوْبٍ, the worst of buttermilk is that of the agitated churning shin, i.e. of milk not thoroughly churned. By which, I suppose, he means, The worst decisions are those resulting from a perturbed brain. شَرِبُوا مِنِ الرَّأْبِ قَسَرِرُوا, they have drunk of buttermilk (half churned), and are drunken. Again, قَوْمٌ أَرَبِيٌّ is said to mean persons brought confusedly together, thoroughly wearied by travelling, and heavy with sleep. هُمُ الَّذِينَ اتَّخَذُوهُمُ السَّبَرُ وَاسْتَقْلُولُوا تَوْمًا. This last usage will bring us to that of the passage under consideration, viz. וְרוֹב עַצְמֵיו אֲחִזָּן, and the weight, perturbation, shooting-pain of his bones is violent, i.e. on his bed. See also notes on ch. vi. 6. In the Syr. too, we have أَنْيَص, *tumultuatus. حَطَّ:* clamor, *tumultus.* Cogn. Arab. بَجَى, *auctus fuit, in-*

tumuit equus: anhelavit altiore spiritu: totus metu correptus, consternatus fuit. Comp. קָרַב, and רָבַב, and Syr. כִּי.

20. וְחַמְתָּה, for וְחַמְתָּהָה, Gram. Art. 208. *Abhorreth it*, i. e. with a pleonasm of the pronoun. *Ib.* Art. 216, 14. Comp. ch. vi. 7; Ps. cvii. 18. Chald. זָהָם, *sorduit, inquinatus est.* Syr. لَعْنَى, *fætor.* Arab. زَهْمٌ, *fætuit.* In Pihel, *he considers it stinking*, i. e. abhors it.

21. מְרַאֵי. *From the sight.* רְאֵי, for פְּקֻדָּה, regularly becoming רְאֵי. Gram. Art. 87, 4. *Ib.* וְשָׁפֵר. *And they have been made to appear, or to be prominent, as it is the case with those who have been long subject to disease.* Arab. شَفَّعَا, *apparuit nova luna, &c. imminuit exitium, &c.* Cogn. شَفَّق, *auxit: extenuatum fuit corpus: emaciavit, &c.* Chald. קְפַצֵּחַ, *communuit, limâ rasit.* See cogn. שָׁוֹךְ, and شָׁפֵךְ.

23. וְנִזְבְּנָה. *Surely there is*, i. e. putting the case as a fact; which is here supposed as certain and acknowledged. I take נִזְבְּנָה here to imply asseveration: that is to say, although a man may thus be reduced by sickness, still there *certainly* is an angel or messenger interested in his behalf (עֲלֵיכֶם), who, though God may have wounded and broken him, is ready to bind up and to heal him. *Ib.* מְלִיאָה מְלִיאָה. *An angel, an intercessor.* About the meaning of the second of these words, there is but little dispute. It is allowed, I believe, on all hands to signify an interpreter, intercessor, mediator, or the like. It is on the term מְלִיאָה, that the great difference of opinion is here found. And, as a particular religious doctrine seems, at least, capable of being extracted from the passage, interpreters have, as their tastes may have led them, written much in favour of their several views. The fairest way of proceeding would perhaps be, to inquire in what sense this term was used in times prior to those of our patriarch; for in that it would be most probably used in his times, and by him. In the first place, then, it occurs both in the singular and plural number; and is, beyond all doubt, intended to apply to *the angel, or angels, of God*, in a sense connected with the religious welfare of good men. See Gen. xvi. 7-11; xxi. 17; xxii. 11, 15; xxviii. 12, 13; xxxi. 11, 13; xlvi. 16. So also Exod. iii. 2; xiv. 19; xxiii. 20-23; xxxii. 34; xxxiii. 2, &c.; and we need not go to Babylon for this doctrine, as our

German friends would have us to do. In the second place, it is occasionally applied to men, but never, as far as I can discover, either before these times or after them, signifying strictly any *religious teacher*, or *teachers*. See the places in the Hebrew concordances. In many cases it signifies *the Angel Jehovah, or of Jehovah*; the *messenger of the covenant*; and the Leader, Protector, Teacher, and Redeemer of God's people; as in Gen. xxii. 11; xxxi. 11; xlvi. 16; Exod. xxiii. 20, 23; xxxiii. 2; xxxiv. 10. Comp. Isa. lxiii. 9; Mal. iii. 1; Job, xix. 25, &c. Now, as this term is no where used to signify *doctor, teacher, &c.*, in a religious sense and as applied to man, it would be forced and unfair to give it that sense here; it would be doing a violence to the passage, which would be perfectly unjustifiable. It cannot, therefore, signify any such teacher here, notwithstanding the unanimity of modern German divines on this point. Nor, for the same reason, can Elihu be meant by it as such teacher. Besides, such an insinuation in him would ill become the modesty and apparent sincerity of his professions; not to insist on the arrogance it would evince in any one, thus indirectly to enounce his own virtues and dictatorial privileges.

If then this term cannot, according to Scriptural usage, signify any religious teacher among men, the only alternative we have is, to ascribe it to an *angel*, or *messenger*, of God. And, among beings of this description, Scripture, from first to last, affords us but one entitled to the term *Mediator*, or *Intercessor*, and who is, at the same time, a Teacher of divine things. And, as this mediator is here mentioned in connexion with the doctrines of redemption and atonement; things with which no other angel ever had any thing to do, and by virtue of which alone man is to be justified, and restored to his primitive purity and soundness; there consequently is but one Being, viz. our Lord Jesus Christ, to whom we fairly can apply it. To Him, therefore, I do apply it in all the latitude which these terms, both here and elsewhere, require. Nothing further need be added on the term פָּלִיאַת, except to notice a remark of Winer's, who tells us (Edit. Lex. Simonis) "*Ferver* appellant Persæ." I can find no such word used *in this sense* by the Persians; and, until Dr. Winer shall give us his authority for this assertion, I must treat his remark as unfounded. See ch. xvii. 20.

Ib. אֶחָד מֵנִיאַלְפָ. One of a thousand, i.e. a sort of person very rarely to be met with; and, in this sense, perhaps פָּלִיאַת, a wonder, Isa. ix. 5. Thousand is often used in the Scriptures to signify a large indefinite number. See the

places in the concordances, and ch. ix. 3 above. Similar to this is the following passage of Ibn Doreid, Haitsma, p. 219, vr. 178—

وَالنَّاسُ أَلْفٌ مِّنْهُمْ كَوَاحِدٌ وَوَاحِدٌ كَالْأَلْفِ إِنْ أَمْرٌ عَنَّا

But as for men, a thousand of them are as one, and one as a thousand, if a matter distresses.

That is, as I understand it, when distress happens to come on, look not to the many for help: one faithful person (but rarely to be found) is worth them all. The usage, too, is parallel to that in 2 Pet. iii. 8; and will serve to shew, that the term *thousand* is taken just as indefinitely in the Arabic, as it is in the Hebrew.

Ib. לְהַנִּיר וּנְ. *To declare, &c.* Lit. To bring before him his own righteousness, *i. e.* the means of obtaining it by a *ransom*, or *atonement*. יִשְׁרָאֵל, form פֶּלֶג. The pronoun here ought in strictness to be referred to מֶלֶךְ, not to מֶלֶךְ, immediately preceding; it being a rule in all the languages of this family, to refer the pronouns to the *subject*, or *principal noun* preceding, with reference to the sense. See Gram. Art. 216, 12. In this case, לְמֶלֶךְ may be considered as a subordinate nominative absolute, to which the affixed pronouns (in vr. 24) will refer (*ib.* Art. 216, 16, 17). This consideration completely takes away the ambiguity, with which those who have been strangers to it have always been puzzled; and hence it will here supply the want of a pronoun equivalent to our—*own*, which otherwise the Hebrews have not.

Ib. מֶלֶךְ. *As it regards man, or as to man.* Gram. Art. 216, 15. It signifies but little, as to the exegetical sense, whether we say here *to man*, or *as to man*. In the latter case, the proposition certainly is more independent and general than in the former; and this I think the place requires, for reasons stated above. The Greek τιὸς is frequently so used in the New Testament; and, perhaps, much more frequently than commentators have generally been aware. יִשְׁרָאֵל. *His righteousness, i. e.* the righteousness which this Mediator is empowered to give or impute to those who duly seek it; and thus, as a mediator between God and man, to make it out as their due, by means of the ransom so found, offered, and accepted.

24. בְּיַדְפָּנָה. *So will He, i. e.* God, surely favour him; *i. e.* The Angel and Mediator mentioned in the preceding verse

pleading his cause ; God who, as before, is supposed to sit in judgment, will favour or be gracious to man. I take the epenthetic נ here to indicate the consequence, *so will He accordingly be gracious to him*, i.e. to man. See Gram. Art. 235, 3; 175, 17. *Ib.* גַּיְאָמֵר. *And will say*, i.e. God, who is here the judge, will give this sentence, viz. פָּרֹעָהוּ, *redeem him*, i.e. man, &c. “ *Ambiguum est*,” says Rosenmüller “ *an ipsius Dei sint, an vero internuntii,*” &c. I do not think any ambiguity exists here, as to the exegetical sense, which is every thing in passages like this. The very notion of an *intercessor* or *pleader*, necessarily supposes the existence of a judge, and of a person arraigned. In the former of these acceptations God is introduced at vr. 10, and is continued in some verses following. Judgment must, therefore, be His province ; and, as this is manifestly the subject here, לְאָלָה (vr. 14) must, necessarily be the nominative absolute to which the writer has recurred. Still, as all judgment is now, as it ever has been, delivered to this Mediator, I shall not object *exegetically* to his being considered here the judge, although I shall *grammatically* to any such construction. I agree with those who take פָּרָה here in the sense of פָּרָה, nothing being more certain, than that יְהָוָה and נָהָר are, in the Chaldaic, frequently changed the one for the other. “ *Literarum נָהָר, נָהָר, et יְהָוָה*,” says Rosenmüller truly, “ *permutatione nil Chaldaeis usitatus; Aramaeismos autem in hoc libro jam plures deprehendimus.*” But, if we take פָּרֹעָהוּ, *solve eum*, with Michaelis, and a few MSS. the exegetical sense will still remain much the same ; we shall still have liberation from death through a Mediator, and by means of an atonement. On this use of the preterite, see Gram. Art. 236, 2. *Ib.* כְּפָר. *An atonement, propitiation, or expiation*, as obtained under the law by sacrifices, &c. And such propitiatory sacrifices Job (ch. i.) appears to have offered up for his children. Arab. تَغْتَرُ, *expiavit crimen* : كَفَارَةٌ, *piaculum*.

25. שְׁפָטָה. *He shall grow fresh, or moist.* Compounded of רַטָּב, *fresh, or moist*, and שָׁפַט (*r. פָּלַשׁ, abundavit, or פָּשַׁת* (Arab. فَشَّي, *dimanavit*), Gram. Art. 197, 3-8 ; that is, the body wasted by disease (vr. 21), and dried up with burning heat (ch. vi. 4 ; xix. 26, 27), shall now be restored. Comp. 2 Kings, v. 10. *Ib.* טַעַמָּה. *Than childhood, i.e. than the flesh of childhood ; shall become fresh and healthy.*

26. צְדִקָּתוֹ. *His righteousness, i.e. God's righteousness, as the preceding construction requires.* It is the office of

the intercessor, as *advocate*, to make this supplication; and this is probably intended here,—the person tried having nothing to do in this case. God then accepts the person so interceded for: he then appears joyful before Him, being pardoned, or justified by His grace. On the frequent change of the nominative here, see Gram. Art. 230, 11.

27. יִשְׁרָאֵל. Lit. *Acting, thinking, &c. justly or rightly; exhibiting righteousness concerning men.* I take this to be a noun of the form פֶּלֶךְ, or פֶּלֶךְ; a sort of infinitive, occasionally used like the Latin gerund in *do*, as קָרַדְתִּי פֶּלֶךְ, visitando visitavi.. Comp. Hos. iv. 2. The passage, if fully written, would perhaps stand thus, וַיֹּאמֶר יִשְׁרָאֵל עַל-אֱתָנִים וַיֹּאמֶר וַיֹּאמֶר יִשְׁרָאֵל. *He shall fully consider, pronounce right, as to men, i. e. generally, so that one shall say, &c.* Restored, as he would now be, to a sound state of body and mind, his first confession would be his own unworthiness and sin. His words would be, “*I have sinned,*” &c. He would see his own crooked ways, that he had perverted justice and been iniquitous, וְלֹא שְׁנָה לִי, lit. *and no equity is mine, i. e. I possess none.*

Comp. Ezek. xviii. 25, &c. Cogn. Arab. وَسَرْ, or أَسَرْ, *lucidum reddidit*, &c. Rosenmüller takes שָׁר, *intuens*, to be the root used here. But if this had been the case, we should have regularly had יִשְׁרָאֵל, not יִשְׁרָאֵל. Besides, this sense very ill suits the passage, as every one must see.

28. We have here a repetition of the sentiment delivered in vr. 14. On this use of the pret. see Gram. Art. 236.

29. הַפְּעַל-אֵל. *God doeth, performeth, bringeth to pass.* This seems to be the original of a passage which has been most grievously misunderstood. In the first instance, it has been imitated, Deut. xxxii. 28, in יְהֹוָה פְּעַל קָלָאָת; in the second, Prov. xvi. 4, in בְּלָפְעַל דָּבָר וּנוּ, *Jehovah hath done, performed, all for His own purposes; so also (the) wicked (do, perform, &c. all) for the day of evil, i. e. of misery.* Not as the Auth. Vers. has it. See too my Sermons and Dissertations, &c. p. lxiii.

30. לְאוֹר בְּאוֹר וּנוּ. *To be enlightened with the light, &c.* where לְאוֹר is probably put for לְהֹאֲוֹר, infin. of Niphhal. So Rosenmüller and others. See Gram. Art. 73. *Ib.* חַחִים. Not of the living, but of life; which is by far the most usual acceptation of this word. See Gen. ii. 7, &c., and affording a sense more conformable to the usage of Scripture. See John, viii. 12, &c. As some error seems to

exist, respecting the use of this word, it may be worth while perhaps to notice it here. Both Gesenius and Winer give יְהִי and יְמִינָה as substantives, when used in the formula of swearing. יְהִי רָזֶה, and קַשְׁתֵּחַ יְמִינָה. Gesenius inserts the verb “*est*” to complete the expression, and Winer proposes the particle בָּ, which he translates “*per*.” Gesenius tells us too, that יְמִינָה is the form for construction. But I want to know on what principle it is, that a noun, manifestly not a *segolate*, can vary from the form of יְמִינָה to that of יְמִינָה, in consequence of the state of construction; and this in the one case, but not in the other? I know of no such principle; and I think he knows of none. Again, the term “*by*,” “*per*,” is a *Latin* form of swearing. No such form occurs anywhere in the Hebrew Bible. To complete the formula therefore by inserting בָּ, would be manifestly erroneous. And again, the *verb*, not the substantive, or adjective (unless, indeed, these be considered as verbs), is usually applied in the formula of swearing. The drift of which (formula) is, to institute a comparison amounting to something like this, viz. As surely, or certainly, as God *liveth*, &c. so surely, &c. is something else named in the latter terms of the oath, to come to pass. As to the variety observable in the vowels of יְמִינָה, and יְמִינָה, all I can say is: I believe both forms to be perfectly equivalent; being only different ways of representing the same sound. See Gram. Art. 87, 3. It is to the ignorance and superstition of the Rabbins, that we owe all the nice, but silly, distinctions made on the variety of these forms; distinctions to which—I am sorrow to say—our German friends, notwithstanding all their modern light and discoveries, appear to be in perfect bondage. See note on ch. xxvii. 2. *Ib.* בָּאֹר. *With the light*, &c.; that is, as noticed on other occasions, the *prosperity*, *blessings*, &c. of life, as opposed to the privations of misery and death.

32. קְצַפְנָה תְּצַדְקֵה. *I have desired*, i.e. and do now desire, *thy justification*; that is, not to justify Job in the sense of clearing him: certainly no such sentiment can be elicited either from the terms used, or the temper entertained by Elihu; but to *give him justice*, do him justice, or shew him fair play. The epenthetic בָּ, expressed by the dagesh in יְ (Gram. Art. 175, 21), if possessing any corroborative power, as usually in the verbs, would here imply *entire justice*, or the like.

33. נְתַנְתָּךְ. *And I will teach thee*. This verb is rather Chaldee than Hebrew.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

2. מִלְּוָיָה. *My arguments, or opinions.* See ch. xviii. 16; xxiv. 24, 25; xxxii. 14. This would suit this word in the next verse: but, as “sentences” (which are often proposed for arguments) seems to suit the context better, I have used that term.

3. אֶזְרָח. The ear, must here mean the experienced ear; i.e. of the wise, &c., as mentioned above. *Ib.* עַדְעָה. Lit. And the palate: i.e. as the palate discriminates between good and bad food. This sentiment is taken from Job's own words. See ch. xii. 11, &c.

4. מִשְׁפָּט, here, as in many other places, signifies the decision or conclusion to be arrived at. Arab. سَيْطَرَ. *Aequabilis fuit.* Cogn. سَقَّا. *Luto obduxit, reparavit,* cisternam.

Syr. حَفَّ. *Aequabilis fuit coma;* حَفَّ, deglabravit. The leading notion seems to consist in setting matters straight; or, at least endeavouring, or pretending, to do so. Hence we have in the Æth. פְּדוּת: *Decepit, fefellit.* *Ib.* גַּבְּרֵה. *Let us then choose:* i.e. carefully select—after due trial had—our conclusion. On the power of paragogic פ here, see Gram. Art. 234. *Ib.* גְּדֻלָּה בְּגִינִּים. Lit. *Let us know, recognise, among ourselves:* i.e. Let us endeavour to entertain that candour which will enable us all to determine what is good (טוֹב) and right.

5. הַסִּיר וְנוּ. *Hath caused to pass away:* i.e. hath laid aside and neglected: not “hath taken away.” This is too strong.

6. טְבַשְׁמָתִיל. *Respecting, on, or concerning, my case:* i.e. the matter which I have to bring forward. Not, on my decision; for none had been made: much less, “my right;” which had been impiously to prejudge the matter without a hearing. *Ib.* אֲקַזֵּב. *Shall I lie?* i.e.—as in verbs signifying lying, generally, in these languages,—state any thing short of the truth, keep back, withhold, &c., and when used of inanimate things as waters, fruits, &c., fail, deceive the expectations, &c. So בְּזָבֵד. *Fefellit.* Comp. ch. xx. 12, כַּחַד שְׁכָחַשׁ. So “my lie,” &c., Rom. iii. 7: i.e. my defective powers in fully stating the glorious truths of the Gospel. And so Job here, Shall I not fully state my case? He then goes on to say, that his wound is desperate, mortal, incurable, in language not unlike that used in Virgil: “Ilæret

lateri *lethalis arundo*." *Ib.* עַלְפָרֶת בְּלִי. *Without transgression*, i.e. adequate, as one would suppose, to bring down so great a calamity. And in this Job was right: for it was not on account of an extremely sinful life that he was thus afflicted, as we learn from the first and last two chapters of this book. That he was a sinner, generally, he plainly allowed. Elihu therefore unwittingly misrepresents him in this place, and, so far, falls into the same error with Job's other friends. This may also be said of the three following verses.

7. וְאָרַח. Lit. *And takes his way*: i.e. accustoms himself. וְלֹחֲבָרָה?. Lit. *To accompany, herd with*. Comp. Ps. i. 1.

9. יְסַקֵּן. Lit. *Is profaned*. *Ib.* בְּרִזְתָּוֹן. *It profiteth not*. See ch. xv. 3. *Ib.* Lit. *In his acceptance, or his being accepted*, &c. The English idiom will not allow of the addition of the pronoun here. I have, therefore, omitted it in the translation. These statements of Elihu seem to be taken from the following passages: ch. vi. 4, 24, 25; xiii. 18; xxiii. 10, 11; xxvii. 6; xxxi.

10. חַלְילָה לֹאֵל. Lit. *Profane be it to God*. If we may rely on the accents, the final נ here is paragogic. If so, it may here also have a precative force, as in other cases. See Gram. Art. 234. Winer gives it the force of "in profanum," as if it were the same with the נ in חַלְלָה, *terram versus*, &c. I greatly doubt whether this will apply to words of a verbal character. *Ib.* מְרַשֵּׁע. Lit. *From wickedness, or doing wickedly*.

11. פַּעַל. Lit. *Work, performance*; but here, by a metonymy, the reward of work, &c. *Ib.* מְצַאֵּנָה. Lit. *Shall He assuredly cause him to find*: i.e. bring upon him. On the force of the epenthetic נ, see Gram. Art. 235, 3. On מְצַא, see ch. xxxi. 25, 29.

12. לֹאֵיְרָשֵׁע. Will not condemn: i.e. unjustly, as the context here implies.

13. מִרְפְּגָד עַלְיוֹן. *Who shall set in order against Him?* &c. Usually, "Who hath given Him a charge over the earth?" The question here is not on the creation, nor on any thing that might have preceded it; but on the folly of rebelling against God. But, as פְּגָד is found thus construed, and in a sense suitable to this place, viz. signifying to *set in order of battle*, or the like, I cannot help thinking that it ought so to be taken here. See Jer. xv. 3, &c. *Ib.* I take אֶרְצָה to be equivalent to אֶרְתָּאָרֶץ, the form answering to the Latin or Greek accusative; the force of which is, *As to, with reference to*, &c. Gram. Art. 229, 8, 9. לֹא will occa-

sionally give the same sense, as **הַעִירָה** = **אֶלְהָיִרָה**, &c. Gram. Art. 241, 17, note. The latter member is a mere amplification of the former.

14. **אֲלֵין.** Upon him: i.e. upon a person so doing. I might have written “such an one,” in order to avoid the ambiguity necessarily attending a repetition of the pronoun *him*, when belonging to different persons. *Ib.* **רוּחָו וּנוּ.** His spirit, &c. It is of no importance here whether we refer the pronoun **וּ** to God or to man, the exegetical sense being the same in the main. The Grammar, however, requires that it be referred to **אֱלֹהִים**; *God* being the leading subject of the whole passage. Allusion is made to Gen. ii. 7.

15. **וְיַגְעַן כָּל־בָּשָׂר וּנוּ.** All flesh should expire, &c. This is a manifest allusion to the general deluge. All flesh, it should seem, had then become corrupt, and was consequently opposed to God. The giants which were then on the earth had, as we are taught, set themselves in array against the Almighty. And the result was, *all flesh* (excepting one family only) did expire: the very words used by the historian of that event. See Gen. vi. 17; vii. 21. This, therefore, I take to be a citation from that history. *Ib.* **וּמְנֻסָּה.** And man, &c. See Gen. iii. 19, to which allusion seems here to be made.

16. **וְאִם־בִּינָה וּנוּ.** And if there be understanding, discrimination: i.e. If thou hast this, attend to my discourse, which is not only grounded on true wisdom, but has been so awfully exemplified in fact. St. Paul has a similar usage, Phil. ii. 1.

17. **הַאֲנָדָר שׁוֹנָא וּנוּ.** Lit. Doth even the hater of judgment bear rule? i.e. Is God then who ruleth, a hater of judgment? **וְאַם וּנוּ.** Or wilt thou condemn the just and mighty One? In this view, **צָדִיק**, and **פָּבִיר**, epithets very proper for God, answer to the nominative latent in **שׁוֹנָא**, in the preceding member. And the sense is, Either we must allow that He who governs the world hates justice; or else, that thou art at liberty to condemn Him who is both just and great. A dilemma from which, as Elihu seems to have thought, Job could not easily escape. The truth however is, Job had asserted neither of these things.

18. **הַאֲנָדָר וּנוּ.** Lit. Is it a saying, or assertion, for a king? i.e. to be used against a king, &c. Then consecutively in a sort of climax, vr.—

19. **אֲנָשָׁר,** for **לְאַנָּשָׁר.** For Him who accepts not? i.e.

Much more for Him, who is so far exalted above kings and princes, as to be under no temptation whatever to favour them before others in judgment. *Ib.* וְלֹא בָּפַר וְנוּ. And acknowledges not, recognises, or prefers not. Pih. of נִכְרֵת. *Ib.* וְנוּ שׁוֹעַ. *Affluent, rich.* The most easy and obvious etymology of this word is to suppose the root to be עַשְׂעַ. Arab. وَسَعَ. *Amplus fuit, &c.*; the form פָּקָוד, יִשְׂעַ; and, eliding the ה (Gram. Art. 76), we shall have עַשְׂעַ, *affluent, &c.* The lexicographers often put it under עִזְבָּנָה, *vociferari*; with which it seems to me to have no connexion. Cognate roots are וְשַׁעַ, *tinxit eum canities,—ornavit*; וְשַׁעַ, *sparsim excrevit, &c.*; שַׁעַ, *radiatim sparsit*; شַׁוּעַ, *dispersa duraque coma fuit*; شַׁאַעַ, *palam evasit*; شַׁאַעַ, *diffusus*. Syr. ﻫُلُّ. *Expolivit*; مُلِّ, *linivit, laevigavit, &c.*: all containing some shade or other of the sense above given. *Ib.* פְּרִימָשָׁה וְנוּ. *For the work, &c.* This assigns the reason why God is so much above courting the favour of princes, on the one hand, or oppressing the poor, on the other.

20. רָגַע וְנוּ. *In a moment, &c.* An appeal to fact, that the sentiment is true. *Ib.* גָּתְחוֹת. Lit. *And (in or during) the portioning of the night: i.e. during the time of its watches.* Interpreters have usually supposed this to signify the *middle* of the night: but nothing can be more certain than that the word does not signify to *bisect*, or *cut into two equal parts*. See Isa. xxx. 28, &c. It may, therefore, signify the cutting up into any portions whatever; such as the portions assigned to the different watches of the night. *Ib.* גָּעַשׂ עַם. *Are a people troubled: i.e. whether great or small.* The Concordance here is logical. Gram. Art. 215, 11. Cogn.

Syr. ﻫُلُّ. *Cornu petit.* *Ib.* גִּיסְרָה. Taking סְרֵר for the root, the form will be Hiphil, and the sense *So they cause to pass away*, taken impersonally, equivalent to they pass, &c., or are made to pass. But if we take סִיר, Arab. سَيْر, for the root, then the form will be Kal, and the sense direct, *they pass away.* אֲבִיר. *Mighty*, taken collectively, and construed logically, as before. לֹא בַּיד. *Not with hand: i.e. No man, or men, performing this.* The expression is adopted in Dan. ii. 34, in similar context.

21. אִישׁ. *Every man:* i.e. taken distributively, as this word often is; and here intimating both the classes just mentioned.

23. פִי. *Therefore, &c.* Nold. p. 369, *ideo, propterea*; Gen. xxi. 17; 1 Sam. ii. 25, &c. *Ib.* עַל־אָשָׁר. Lit. *Upon man*: *i. e.* incumbent on him, or his duty. Comp. Esth. ix. 31; Neh. x. 33. So, I think, Ps. xvi. 2. תֹּזְבֵּחַ בְּלִעְלִיק. *My good, i. e.* prosperity, or being prosperous, *lies, or is incumbent, by no means (as a duty) on Thee.* He had just said, *She (i. e. his soul, or Zion, perhaps) hath said of Jehovah, Thou art supreme Lord.* He then adds the passage just cited. This usage of the Arabic عَلَيْ is very frequent, *e.g.*, عَلَيْكَ بِحَمَارٍ, *i. e.* *It lies upon thee for (thy) companion:* it is incumbent on thee to do him justice, and to avenge his cause; or, as the Scholiast words it, انتصف بِجَارِكَ وَانتقم لِهِ.—Freytag's Hamāsa, p. ۲۱۴. See also the places cited in Castell, col. 2770. Golius is defective in this case. *Ib.* יִשְׁׁמֶן. That *he should place, supp.* לְפָנָיו, *his heart, any more* לִתְחַלֵּךְ *to proceed* אֶל־אֱלֹהִים *against God in judgment.* That is, the facts being such as I have stated, and Job having publicly opposed God's appointments; I now say, Let no man any more presume to do this. Rosenmüller may be consulted on the various methods had recourse to in interpreting this verse. Reimarus seems to have been the first who perceived that לְפָנָיו ought to be supplied after סְמֻנָּה, which Schnurrer and others have since adopted. My opinion is, that still the true sense had not been seen. I believe סְמֻנָּה refers to אִישׁ, and not to אֱלֹהִים understood, for these reasons:—1. It seems to be nonsense to say, God shall no more place His heart upon man, to proceed against God in judgment. The question manifestly is on Job's impiety (vr. 17) and God's power and independence. I cannot see, therefore, in what way the sentiment so extracted can apply, much less can I in what way the term עַזְׂדָה is to be understood. Surely, the dispute now before us could in no way determine what course God should take; as He is confessedly superior to any such consideration. But, if we apply this to man, the drift will be obvious enough: viz. that Elihu urges it in consequence of the arguments he had just advanced. Besides, if God be said here to place His heart on any thing, the meaning must be, either in pleasure or displeasure: for, I think, this will be implied by the term לְבָבֶךָ. If *displeasure* be meant, then the term לאָשָׁר will negative this; which will be altogether opposed to the terms commencing the very next verse. But if *pleasure* be intended, and it be said that He will not again (עַזְׂדָה) do this

— implying that it had some time been done — then will the passage be altogether at variance with the sentiments of Elihu. The truth is, the phraseology here has been misunderstood ; and the consequence has been, as might be expected, the passage has been divested of all propriety, applicability, and point. On the view now proposed, all will, I think, be obvious and quite easy.

24. יְרַעֵץ. *He breaketh down, or to pieces*: r. רָעַע. *Ib.* לֹא־יִדְקֹר. Lit. *Not inquiring* : i. e. He executes His purposes without allowing them to be inquired into in any way. And in this sense the passage agrees well with the preceding context. “Without number,” gives neither the exact sense of the words, nor a meaning in unison with the context.

25. לְבַנָּן. Lit. *For thus, so*. Nold. sign. 1 and 4, p. 434. *Ib.* וַיִּפְרֹר וּמָ. He *recognises, takes cognizance of, מִעֲשֵׂיהֶם their deeds, or services* : i. e. repays them by cutting them off, as they had deserved. Usually, “*their works*.” עָבֵד, however, signifies *to labour, serve, &c.*, rather than *to work, i. e. fabricate any thing*. *Ib.* לִילָה. Rosenm. “*Et convertit, super illos, noctem, &c.* In such cases, however, ל generally precedes the noun ; otherwise it would stand as the objective case to the verb. I take the passage thus, וְהַפְךָ לִילָה, alluding to what was said in vr. 20 just above ; and as the verb וַיַּדְקֹחַ seems to shew.

26. תְּחִתָּה. This word, evidently I think, belongs to the preceding verse, and ought not to have been separated from it : and so the Syriac and Arabic of the Polyglott take it. A similar blunder has been committed by the Masorets in Ps. lxxii. 3, 4, where בְּצַדְקָה, *in righteousness*, now ending vr. 3, ought manifestly to commence vr. 4.

Ib. סְקָקָס. *One, some one, claps the hands at them, by way of derision.* *Ib.* בְּמַקְוָם. Lit. *In the place of spectators* : i. e. where many see for the sake of example.

27. אָשָׁר עַל־כֵן. Lit. *Since upon thus* : i. e. *Since, or because, they thus departed, &c.*

28. לְהַבִּיא. *To bring, &c.* In all such cases, I believe, the second member,—although a parallel,—takes a different mode of construction : so here, תְּעַצֵּז, &c., and apparently for the sake of variety only. For the same reason, perhaps, a leading preterite tense is almost universally followed by a present ; and occasionally, *vice versa*, a leading present will be followed by a preterite. And so in the vowels, תְּחִרִים, for תְּחִרִים, &c. The beginning of this verse is elliptical. וְכָל־זֹאת, וְהַפְלֵל, or some such prefatory terms seem necessary.

30. מִלְּדָךְ וְנוּ. Lit. *From ruling, or bearing rule: i.e. as in the preceding verse, יְשַׁׁחַת, He causes to rest,—hides his face, i.e. withholds his favour, and so takes away all opportunities, so that such cannot obtain rule:—which seems to be indirectly intended for Job.* Ib. מִטְּבַשֵּׂי וְנוּ. Lit. *From the ensnarings of a people: i.e. subjectively, as in the preceding member. This applies to פְּנֵי preceding, just as the other member does to אֶתְּנָא.*

31. הַאֲמָר. Lit. *The word, i.e. the diction or address to be applied.* See vr. 18 above, and Hos. xiv. 3. Ib. בָּשָׂתָהִי. *I have taken up, assisted, &c.* Ezra, viii. 36; ix. 2; Lam. iv. 16, &c. This seems directed against Job's assertions, ch. xxxi. 13, where he speaks of his own conduct towards the poor.—Rosenm. *I have borne my iniquity: i.e. have suffered for it: which is most unsuitable to the place.*

32. בְּלֹעֵי אַחֲרָה. The first of these words terminates with the vowels usual in the state of construction. If this be intended, the connexion must be with the verb following, or rather with its objective case understood: which is neither contrary to analogy, nor unusual in the Eastern languages of this family. Gram. Art. 224, 5. It may be translated thus: *The exceedings of—i.e. things beyond—(what) I see: things which from my ignorance I cannot now see, and therefore do not understand; these, תְּرַכְּנִי teach thou me.* Imp. Hiph. of גַּרְהָה. *I will not repeat, &c.,* sufficiently explains the אַחֲרָבֵל in the verse above; which is evidently intended to express conduct in itself sinful and bad. Elihu seems to say, a defence of this weak sort is not to be offered to God; who, as a just judge, can receive nothing short of perfect obedience.

33. כִּי מִעַמְּךָ. Lit. *Is it from with thee: i.e. at thy command, or will.* יִשְׁלַמְךָ, *He repay it, render its retribution: i.e. of something not yet mentioned; in which we have an hypallage, i.e. the consequent preceding its natural antecedent. This, I suppose, is to be understood as occurring in מִאָסָף, &c.: thus, כִּי מִאָסָף. When thou hast despised, and because thou choosest a conclusion, which I cannot?—Is God to avenge this according to thy notions?* לְאָסָף is opposed to בְּדָרֶךְ. Isa. vii. 15; xli. 9, &c. תִּבְחַר. *Makest thy choice: i.e. of thy decision, מִשְׁפְּטֶךָ.* Comp. vr. 4 above: but this decision I choose not? Ib. וְלֹא אַנְּכִי. *Whatever, then, thou knowest, speak out.* That is, Let us hear it all; which I think ought to commence the next verse.

36. אָבִי. *Would it were, utinam, or the like.* This par-

title I take to be nearly allied to יְבִיא, Gram. Art. 243, 2; and also to אָבֹרֵי, Prov. xxiii. 29. The Arabs also have the formula, بُو اللَّهِ ذَلِكَ, *God grant this*, from the root بُوْلَى, i. q. Heb. בּוּא. Whence one may be induced to believe, that אָבַרְיָה is an apocopated form of אָבְרִיאָה. *Let me bring in, would I could, &c.*, as in other apocopated forms, and used as an ejaculation. *Ib.* עַל־קָשְׁבָתֶךָ. *On the answers. בְּאַנְשֵׁי.* *Respecting, for, or against wicked men:* i. e. I suppose, on the answers which he has already given, which might be considered, and cited, as favourable to the wicked; or, perhaps, more generally, on account of the answers to be given to or against wicked men. Elihu, on this view, wished the matter to be thoroughly investigated, in order to afford a standard to which appeals might be made in similar cases.

37. יִסְפֹּה. *He claps his hands contemptuously.* See vr. 26 above. וַיַּרְבֶּה. *And then multiplies, &c., for, נִירְבָּה,* taking the form of a segolate noun. Gram. Art. 108.

CHAPTER XXXV.

2. הַזֹּאת. *Whether this? &c.:* i. e. the conduct described in the close of the last chapter. *Ib.* מִצְרֵי מֶלֶךְ. *My justification, or righteousness, is of, from, or with God.* Auth. Vers. “More than God’s.” Rosenm. “*Instititia mea est præ Deo:*” which he interprets by “major quam Dei.” Which in all probability is wrong. See ch. xxxii. 2, note.

3. יִסְפֹּרְלֶךָ. *Will it profit Thee, or will profit accrue to Thee:* alluding perhaps to what Job had said, ch. x. 14, 15. Comp. chh. xix. 4; xxi. 17-21; xxii. 2, 3. From the last of which this passage looks like a citation. If so, Elihu must have understood it as retorted upon Job. In this case, לְךָ will refer to God: אֲשֶׁר to Job, as spoken of himself. Rosenmüller adopts Jarchi’s comment, which he takes thus: “Plusne utilitatis capiam, quam si peccassem?” Which makes Job a most dissolute character, openly professing modern utilitarianism. The reply of Elihu, however, proceeds upon the ground that Job justified himself; not openly allowed that he was a profligate. All I can see in the passage is, that Job, having affirmed that God would justify him, now declares that he always considered sin as injurious. Besides, the reply of Elihu which follows goes to no such question as Jarchi’s comment requires. It is directed more against the ignorance and presumption of Job than against his profligacy, as every one cannot but see; and rather goes

to the impossibility of injuring, or profiting God, than the mere will to do either this or that.

4. מִלְּוָיָה מִשְׁבַּךְ. Lit. *I will return, I will answer or retort upon thee, assertions, conclusions, &c.* : i.e. those which thou hast advanced. In our idiom, *I will answer thy assertions, conclusions, &c.* עֲמָקָם אֶתְּרָצָךְ “And thy companions with thee,” usually ; but which may nevertheless signify, “And thy opinions with thee,” i.e. the opinions which thou holdest : סֹעָד occurring often in this book in that sense. If so, this is added for the purpose of corroborating the preceding member : thus, yea even the opinions, or principles, which thou holdest : or, as an epanorthosis, see Gram. Art. 216, 4, note. On this sense of רְצֵחָךְ, see Ps. cxxxix. 2. Besides, so far is Elihu from answering the positions of Job’s friends, that he actually adopts them. Nor, again, can Job’s friends be said to have been *with him* in this case. With him, perhaps, in society they were : but the question is not here on that subject. I take this latter member, then, as an epanorthosis on the former : thus, *yea (rather) thy opinions which attend, or adhere to, thee.* He then proceeds to shew, that to argue in this way cannot avail in justifying Job, because in fact no sin, nor virtue of man, can affect the Almighty.

5. קְבוּחָה מִפְּנָךְ. *They are higher than thou (art) :* by which, as well as by the following sentiments, Elihu seems to intimate that Job had argued to no purpose.

8. רְשָׁעָת. *Thy wickedness (is).* Elihu appears to me here to speak with some abhorrence of the principles of Job. He seems to treat them as sinfulness itself, and to say that Job, and men such as he was, these considerations might and would affect : God they could not. Rosenmüller, with the Auth. Vers., follows the comment of Jarchi ; which, as it misapprehends the passage to which it alludes (viz. vr. 3 above), is not very likely to give a just interpretation here. In my view, the ellipsis is natural and easy, and the sense pointed.

9. מְרוֹב. *From multitude, i.e. excess:* suppl. שָׁעָם, of oppression. To this we have in the parallel, עַמְּרוֹן. *From the arm :* which, like יָד the hand, is often taken to signify power. Comp. ch. xxii. 8. In like manner, רְבִים here appears to correspond in the parallelism to עַשְׂיוּס : and, if so, it must be the nominative to עַשְׂיוּס. Elihu seems here to allude to ch. ix. 24, where God’s giving up a land to evil judges is mentioned.

10. לֹא אָמַר. Lit. *And one, impers. says not : i.e. men so acting say not.* They do not recognise God, who alone has lifted them out of weakness and obscurity. *Ib.* זָמְרוֹת.

בְּלִילָה. Lit. *Songs in the night*: i. e. has enabled them to sing and rejoice during the times of adversity which try others: for in this sense לִילָה is often taken as already noticed. Allusion is made here, and vr. 11, to Job's words, ch. xii. 7-9; xxxi. 15. And the point consists in this, that, although Job's words are not evil, his principles fail of bringing him to their due application; viz. to confess his error, and then to wait patiently for mercy.

12. **מַפְנֵי גָּאוֹן.** *On account of the haughtiness, &c.* Elihu, like Job's other friends, seems to have thought that no *good man* could have been afflicted as Job was. In this place he insinuates that Job wanted humility, as indeed he does in many others. Then, vr. 13, follows his conclusion upon this; viz. that still God does both hear and see all this, and will in His own time avenge it.

14. **כִּי וְגַם.** *Even though, &c.*; alluding to ch. xxiii. 8.

15. **כִּי־זֶה.** *Since, or because it is not so.* Elihu here necessarily reverts to the main proposition with which he set out: viz. Job's being supposed righteous with God (vr. 2); and therefore he concludes, פָּקֹד אֱפֹךְ, *He hath appointed, set in order, as an army, His wrath*: i. e. commissioned it against thee. *Ib.* גָּלוּאָרְעָעַל. Lit. *But knoweth, animadvertiseth not*: i. e. punishes not in its excessive diffusion, בְּפַשׁ מְאֹד. The definite article, expressed by the (-) under ב here, may be considered as equivalent to the pronoun ה, its: for either of these would restrict the term פַשׁ to the subject-matter of the context, which is here אֱפֹךְ.—r. פָוָשׁ, *multiplicavit, &c.* Chald. and Syr. *Mansit, residuus fuit, &c.*

Arab. cogn. قَيْش (r. فَيْش). *Expansus fuit; قَشَنْ, manavit;* it. قَشَّى, id. Rosenmüller, after Jarchi, makes פַשׁ here to signify a *multitude of sins*. He then makes the whole verse to say, “At nunc quum parum animadvertat ira ejus, ignoretque peccatorum multitudinem.” Which, to my mind, not only sets the grammatical construction of the passage at naught, but makes it propose sentiments altogether at variance with the reasoning of Elihu: which, if I can see any thing, is intended to shew that Job's sins are justly punished; that God does take cognisance of sin in this case, and this to some extent, though not to that dealt out on other occasions. Our Auth. Vers. is, if possible, worse. The last verse needs no comment.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

2. בְּתַרְלִי. Wait for me. Chald. et Syr. ; וְאֶתְחַפֵּךְ. Expectavit, &c. Ib. וְאֶתְחַפֵּךְ. And I will shew, demonstrate, to thee. This too is rather a Chaldaic than a Hebrew word. The epenthetic בּ, visible in תְּ, was probably intended to mark the *אֲזֶדֶת* here. Gram. Art. 235, 3. Ib. לְאָלוֹתָ מְלִים. Lit. Of or for God, sentiments, or conclusions: i. e. many things are yet to be said, or urged, respecting Him.

3. **אֶתְנָא מִשְׁלַקְעֵי** for **אֶתְנָא דָעַ**, perhaps. *I will take up the parable of my knowledge: i.e. speak of what I know.* *Ib.* **לִמְרֹחֶךָ**. Lit. As to (what is) from afar: i.e. the result of much labour, research, and consideration: no commonplace matter. *Ib.* **וְלִתְعַלֵּי וְנוּ**. And to my Maker, &c. I will give, or ascribe righteousness. **אֲצִדִּים אֲפֻנוֹצִידִים**, i. q. **אֲצִדִּים**, or, **אֲפֻנוֹצִידִים**.

4. בְּרִיאָמְנָס. *For indeed, &c.* Comp. ch. xxxiii. 3, &c.
Ib. קָלַתְמִים וְנוּ for תְמִים וְנוּ. *The whole complete in acknowledgment with thee: i. e. such as thou shalt feel to be just and conclusive.*

5. **בָּקָר** ... **פָּחַד** ... **בָּקָר**. *Great . . . in power, in heart.* The commencement of this verse declares that *God is great, but despiseth not.* This latter member is a parallel to it, affirming that, as in the one case He has power, so in the other He has kindness. The next verse continues this theme, and preserves the parallelism. **לֵב**. Lit. *The heart;* usually taken here to denote *wisdom:* but, as it may signify any affection of the heart, by a meton. and, as it is often used to denote that of *love, or mercy,* I take this to be its sense here. “*Robore cordis*” seems to supply no perceptible sense whatever, and palpably so when followed by “*Propterea non viviscat,*” as Rosenmüller has it.

7. לֹא יַגְרָע. *He turneth not away His eyes.* Syr. et Chald. *Rasit, abrasit.* Arab. **جَرَع**. *Sorpsit, &c.* : i. e. neglects, thinks lightly of, &c. *Ib.* **וּמָתֵה וּמָתֵה.** *And, as to, &c.* : i. e. I now speak with reference to kings, &c. Gram. Art. 229, 9. Jarchi, and after him Rosenmüller, ignorant of the true force of this particle, have completely misunderstood the passage. "Coll." says Rosenmüller, "eadem sententia, 1 Sam. ii. 8; Ps. cxiii. 7." But, whatever may be the meaning of these passages, neither of them contains the same, or even a similar construction. *Ib.* **לִפְנֵי,** for **אֲמֹם** **לִפְנֵי קָה** **יִשְׁבָּת** **הַמֶּלֶךְ.** *Whether sitting on the throne.* Then fol-

lows סְבִבָּתָן. *So He maketh them sit*; i.e. firmly establisheth them. *Ib.* וַיַּגְבְּהוּ. Must here mean, *So they are greatly exalted*. Their exaltation is, by the stability so communicated, increased and raised still higher.

8. וְאֵם וְנוּ. *And if, when, putting the case that, bound,* &c. The אֵם here, seems to require מִנֶּה in the preceding context. I have therefore supplied it in the ellipsis to לֹא פָּקַד: *i. e. Whether in this state, or whether in that.* Comp. ch. xxxvii. 13. So the Arabic, أَمْ—أُمْ; the Persic, خَوَاه—خَوَاه; the Latin, *sive—sive.* *Ib.* בְּצִיקִים. *In chains.* Arab. زَيْقٌ. Collare indusii, pars ejus ambiens collum. Cogn. زَوْج. *Con-sociavit, &c.* אֲדָמָה. *Cinxit.* *Ib.* וַיְלַכְּדֻינָה. *They are taken:* *i. e. as captives in war;* which is often expressed by אַסְרִים. All this, to the end of vr. 10, is mentioned as a work of mercy, intended to produce reformation in such men, when tempted by power to depart from the humility necessary to true religion.

11, 12. These two verses contain two cases, the probable result of such divine visitations; viz. prosperity in the one, a miserable death in the other. *Ib.* בְּשִׁלְחָה. Lit. *In or to ruin.* Comp. ch. xxxiii. 18.

13. אֲשֶׁר יְמִימֵה. *They lay up wrath,* treasure it up with themselves, give no vent to their feelings in prayer, &c. Chald. מִים. *Summavit, in summam conjectit.* Syr. مَسْعُود. *Thesaurizavit, &c.* Comp. Rom. ii. 4, 5, where St. Paul seems to allude to this place: the doctrine in both places being perfectly identical.

14. מִתְּנִתָּה. *Their desire, lust, carnal affections.* Comp. ch. vi. 11; Numb. xxi. 4; Deut. xxiii. 25, &c. So the Greek, φυγὴ occasionally; as in the ζωὴ καὶ φυγὴ of Juvenal, Sat. vi. &c. For this reason I prefer translating מִתְּנִתָּה, in the next member, by *their strength.* *Ib.* בְּקָרְבָּנִים would best be rendered by Juvenal's "Inter Socraticos . . . cinædos." Sat. ii.

15. אָזְגָּה... בְּגַלְלָה. Lit. *So their ear opens:* *i. e. is opened.* It. vr. 10, see ch. xxxiii. 16, &c.; *i. e. is put into a situation to receive instruction.*

16. הַסִּיחָה כְּפָתָח. *And He moreover impelleth, stimulateth, urgeth thee on.* This verb occurs not in Kal, nor indeed in the sister dialects; except perhaps in some cognate form. No doubt however need be entertained, that lexicographers have given it its true meaning. Comp. 2 Chron. xviii. 31,

&c. Cogn. Arab. سَيْ. *Accelerare illum curavit*, &c.; to which Jauhari makes سَمَّ cognate: *i.e.* *manum protendit rem versus, gradum dilatavit*, &c. *Ib.* פְּנִירָה. Lit. *By the mouth of adversity*: *i.e.* by what it naturally seems to say. Hence פְּנִירָה, by a meton., signifies *a command*, &c. It is not necessary, therefore, to have recourse to Rosenmüller's metaphor, who says, “metaphorā a rictu feræ ductā, quæ eum sit devoratura;” which may appear very forcible, but is entirely unwarranted by Hebrew usage. War is indeed occasionally so represented by the Arabian poets: but we are not at liberty to call in their assistance, except when they concur with Hebrew usage, or when we have no other means of making out our context. *Ib.* בָּרֶבֶת, suppl. לְ, or אַלְּ: *i.e.* *To extent, breadth*, *i.e. plenty*, as explained in the terms immediately following. לֹא מִזְקָה וְנֵזֶח. Lit. *Its place no restraint*: *i.e.* the place of which is not compressed or straitened. Compare Isaiah, viii. 22, 23. *Ib.* תְּמִימָה. *Under which*, *i.e.* the ground on which it rests: which comes to the same thing. *Ib.* וּמִתְּהֵת. Lit. *And the descent, laying down*, &c. Chald. בְּגַת. *Descendit*. Syr. Δέσσι. *Descendere fecit*. נְשָׁלָחַת. Lit. *Thy tray*: *i.e.* that on which viands are set, and sent (נְשָׁלָחַת) to the guests. Hence used to signify *a table*. So Mr. Rich, in his “Residence in Koordistan,” vol. i., Lond. 1836, p. 117: “The pasha and myself sat together at the upper end of the hall, and before us was placed *an oblong tray of painted wood, with feet raising it a few inches from the ground, on which the different dishes were placed.*” *It.* p. 126.

17. וְדִין־רָשָׁע וְנֵזֶח. *So the judgment of the wicked hast thou filled, or filled up.* That is, thou comest in no way short of the sentence, or judgment, due to the wicked. Comp. vr. 15 of the last chapter, and vr. 13 here, which seems to be indirectly intended for Job. It is added, יְיָ זִין וְנֵזֶח. *Judgment and decision will support, sustain (this).* Rosenmüller here reads זִין זִין, *At si judicium*, &c.; borrowing this particle, I suppose, from vv. 11, 12. But it may fairly be doubted whether the same construction is employed here, particularly as the context clearly suggests the contrary. Rosenm. indeed, makes יְתַמְּבֵה to signify “*se invicem sustentabunt*”: *i.e.* adds he, “*sibi mutuo cohærebunt*.” But why this verb has a reciprocal sense here, perhaps no better reason can be given than that this view of the passage requires it; which, I think, is an absurd one: both because it makes judgment and justice to support one another—a notion nowhere broached

in Scripture; and also, because it unnaturally changes the tenor of the discourse for no apparent end. Comp. Exod. xv. 9; Mich. iii. 8; Esth. vii. 5. On the latter verb, see Prov. iv. 4; xi. 16; xxix. 23; Exod. xvii. 12. All Elihu intends is, I think, that both justice and judgment will sustain the conclusion just mentioned. Then very naturally follows the caution.

18. פְּרִיחָמָה. *But, as to anger.* We have now a recurrence to vv. 12, 13,—הַקְפָּה here, corresponding to הַנָּא there,—and some advice is given accordingly. *Ib.* אֶלְיָהּ. *Let it by no means bow thee down, i.e. subdue, or turn thee aside.* Examples of this sort of transposition will be found in Gram. Art. 241, 18, &c. Lit. *To clapping of hands: i.e. contemptuous treatment.* וְרַב־פְּךָר. *Lit. And much ransom.* It is usual with robbers to seize on the persons and wealth of others, and then to require a ransom for their restoration. That Elihu supposed Job capable of being led even to this, is obvious from vr. 20 following, where he warns him against some such practice.

19. הַיְצֹרֵךְ. *Will He set in order: i.e. to compare.* See ch. xxviii. 13, 17, 19, and הַסְּתָרָה, *ib.* vr. 16. *Ib.* עֲזָרוֹת. *Thy influence.* See עֲשָׂו, ch. xxxiv. 19. אֲלֹא בָּצָר. *Neither wealth:* i.e. prædial wealth, ch. xxii. 24. מְאַמְּרִיכָּה. *Lit. Confirmers of strength.* Comp. ch. iv. 4; xvi. 5; Deut. iii. 28, &c. That is, all such adherents, friends, connexions, dependents, &c., who may give stability to power: i.e. a ransom with thee may stimulate thee to sin: no consideration will do this with God.

20. הַלְּלָה. *By night: i.e. During the night-time, when people are off their guard and at rest, excite not the dissatisfied to acts of marauding and plunder.* עַמִּים. *Lit. Peoples;* by which is probably meant tribes, or families—with us *populace*: it being evident enough from the Hamasa and other works, that it never required much effort to excite the different clans of Arabia to war and bloodshed. The stealing of a camel, or the like, has often done this. Harith, in his Moallakat (prize-poem), vr. 19, ed. Vullers, makes the night the season for plotting mischief: the dawn, the season for putting this in force. His words are:

أَجْمِعُوا أَمْرَهُمْ عَشَاءَ قَلَمَّا أَصْبَحُوا أَصْبَحَتْ لَهُمْ ضَوْصَادَ.

“Decreverunt rem vespera, et illuscescente die clamores bellum ediderunt.”—Ed. Vullers, 1827.

It might have occurred to Elihu, that Job's distress and

complaints were very likely to have this effect upon him. See Hab. iii. 16. He properly enough adds, therefore —

21. חַשְׁמָר. *Beware, &c.* *Ib.* בָּרְךָ בָּרְךָ. *Thou hast chosen, or made choice upon this.* *Upon this,* i. e. on anger (vr. 18), which is likely to conduct thee to ruin. מִכְפֵּלָה. *Rather than (on) affliction,* i. e. the patient suffering of affliction.

22. אֱלֹהִים יְשִׁיבֶת. *God giveth exaltation:* i. e. It is from God's power alone that exaltation,—in thy case, relief,—can come. Look, therefore, to His mercy and power (vr. 5), and not to complaint, anger, robbery, and wrong.

23. קָלֵי קָלָד קָלֵי. *Has set up against Him, &c.* See ch. xxxiv. 13. That is, Who hath effectually resisted Him?

24. שָׂרָג שָׂרָג. *That men may see, contemplate,* i. e. *His doings;* and hence learn wisdom. The verb (שָׂרַג) is here in the Pihel form.

26. מְנֻמָּא. Lit. *Much, i. e. great.* וְלֹא גָּדוּ. *And we know not:* i. e. so great as to be incomprehensible to us. A similar mode of expression is adopted in the next member, which seems intended to assert the eternity of His existence.

27. קְרִיעָה יְנִירָע. *For He draws off,* i. e. from the clouds, which are said to be as hard as molten metal (ch. xxxvii. 18), i. e. extracts the drops of water, which are thence fused in rain. In נִירָע, the notion of fusing metals is retained. See ch. xxviii. I, and xxxvii. 18. *Ib.* לְאַדָּוָה. Lit. *For His mist:* i. e. instead of this; which I think is an allusion to Gen. ii. 5, 6, where we learn that at that time no rain had fallen, only a mist (אַדָּוָה) had ascended, which fell again and watered the garden. On the verb גָּרוּ, see vr. 6 above.

Cognates are بَرَرَ. Arab. جَرَّ. *Traxit, attraxit;* جَرْوَ, *animosus fuit;* وَلَجَّاً, *naturam habentes acutam.* Chald et Syr.

28. בְּרִירָה. *Misit, immisit, &c.* Heb. בְּרִיחָה. *Ruminavit.* Syr. ^{بُرِيرَةً} *Ruminatio.* Redupl. בְּרִירָה. *Grana singula collegit;* بُرَيْرَةً, *cumulus, acervus.* That is here, God (אֱלֹהִים, vr. 26) great, and incomprehensible, exhibits instances both of His power and goodness in extracting from the clouds of His firmament the plenteous shower, by which He waters the earth and makes it fruitful.

29. וְנַסְתֵּן אֵם וְנַסְתֵּן. *Even if one understand:* i. e. Could one even understand fully the expanding properties of the cloud, the laws whereby its action is regulated, &c. Still it would follow, that this all resulted from Him as its author. *Ib.* רָגְבָתָה. *The rumblings, rushing uproar like that of an assaulting army.* Comp. Ps. xviii. 12–16.

30. **הִנֵּה פְּרַשׁ**, *Behold He hath spread, or now spreadeth, His light*; here, probably, his lightning, i. e. He envelopes it in flame. If man could understand the מִפְּרָשִׁים, *expandings of the clouds*—make this a matter of scientific speculation; still observe, it is God who פְּרַשׁ spreads, &c. Here is a pointed paronomasia in the language, and a pointed difference in the matter taught. Rosenmüller makes עַלְיוֹן here refer to God: “*extendit super se lumen suum*,” because he says, *God dwells in light*. If we attend to the grammar, however, בְּעַל, or סְפָרוֹן, ought to be the antecedent: it is of no consequence to the sense here which of these we take. Again, the next member tells us that *He*, i. e. *God*, *covereth likewise the roots, depths, of the sea*. Now, I would only ask, Is the comparison here between the incomprehensibility of God (v. 26), on the one hand, and the depths of the sea, on the other? or, between the height of the cloud, and the depth of the sea? It is hardly probable that God himself would here be put in comparison with the depth of the sea: no such thing certainly occurs in the Bible; and, if it did, it would manifestly be incongruous. All that seems to be intended is, that as God in the one case envelopes the thick and dense cloud in light; so he does in the other cover up the depth of the ocean with impenetrable darkness, Comp. ch. xxxviii. 16, &c.

31. **כִּי־בָּם**. *For by them*, i. e. by means of his clouds, either withholding the rain, or striking with the thunderbolt, so as to destroy or plague them for their wickedness; or else **וְתַּן אֲכָלָן**. He *giveth food* in abundance, or great plenty; that is, by restoring the electric fluid to the earth, in order to its furthering and assisting vegetation; and by giving the needful showers in their due seasons and proportions. These phenomena, therefore, are not only proofs of God’s power; but they are the ministers both of his wrath and bounty. Comp. Ps. civ. 2–7, which seems to be an expansion of this place. Still, in vr. 2, seems rather to refer to God’s pavilion than to God himself; for here, עֲבִים, *thick clouds*, are his chariot; which, Ps. xviii. 10, is thick darkness, עֲרָפֶל. And in vr. 12, His pavilion is covered up with darkness and thick clouds. Comp. Ps. cxlvii. 8.

32. **עַל־כְּפִים**. Lit. *On the palms of both hands*; that is, this **אֲשֶׁר לֹא תִּתְּחַטֵּא** (Ps. civ. 4), His minister, He holds, as it were, concealed and in check, upon, i. e. between, each of his palms, just as a man holds a furious animal, which he is about to let loose for the purpose of destroying. So Shake-

speare's, “*Cry havock, and let slip the dogs of war.*” It is added, גַּזְצֵרָה. So, accordingly, He lays *command upon it*. He holds it in complete subjection until He has delivered His precept: it then rushes out, בְּמִצְעָבֶת, lit. *for meeting, encountering*, i. e. *to destroy*. Comp. Judg. viii. 21; 1 Sam. xxii. 17; Isa. liii. 6. The Jews, and others, take בְּמִצְעָבֶת here to signify *clouds*; to which I shall not greatly object, if they only mean that by these God does, as with hands, execute His purposes,—which will be a metaphorical usage. Comp. Exod. xxxii. 22. Lam. iii. 41, is also cited in this sense, as if בְּמִצְעָבֶת, and שְׁפִים, being parallel, must necessarily mean the same thing. But this will not bear a moment's consideration. *To lift up one's heart to the clouds*, is any thing but Hebrew certainly. All the passage implies, evidently is, either *Let us lift up our heart with—in addition to—our hands*; or, *Let us lift up our hearts*, as it were *on*,—לְלֹא, being used for لְלֹא,—*the palms of our hands*, just as an offering would be presented to any prince. There is not a shadow of reason, therefore, for supposing that בְּמִצְעָבֶת signifies *clouds* here; nor, indeed, any where else. The Arabs, too, have a usage not very dissimilar to this, when speaking of the lightning. So Amrulkeis, in his Moallakat poem, vr. 71, ed. Lette,—

أَصَاحِ تَرَى بَرْقًا أُرِبَكَ وَمِيَضَهُ

كَلْمَعُ الْيَدَيْنِ فِي حَبَّيٍ مُكَلَّلِ

O Socie mi, videsne fulgorem, quem tibi ostendo strictim coruscantem

Instar manuum, quæ vibrantur in nube elatū, aliis circumdatā nubibus.

The scholiast here explains the phrase كَلْمَعُ الْيَدَيْنِ, like the shining of both hands, اي كحركتهما, i. e. like their brandishing. He adds, اذا حركتها يقال لمع يده اذا حركتها. It might be said, لمع يده, lit. *He shines with his hands*, when he agitates them, حبي, he says, means the upper clouds, ارتفع من السحاب those clouds which collectively surround (any thing) like a crown. المسجتمع المستدير كالكيل. The imagery, therefore, in this place, is very much of a piece with that of our patriarch.

33. גַּעַז. *His will.* See Ps. cxxxix. 2, 17. Chald. רַשְׁתָּה.

voluit. Syr. לְזִוָּה, *id.* מִזְגָּה אֲפָא. *The zeal, or fierceness, of anger:* for מִקְנָה. Gram. Art. 202, 4. Symmachus, ζῆλον περι ἀδικίας. *Ib.* עֹזֶלֶת, I read עֹזֶלֶת, or עֹזֶלֶת, Job, v. 16, &c. The various ways, in which this verse has been interpreted, may be seen in Schultens and Rosenmüller. I have preferred the above, as the most simple and obvious.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

1. יְמַרֵּד. “Trembleth,” usually; but this cannot be properly applied to the heart. I have given *leapeth from its place*, therefore, which suits well the following verb. *Ib.* יוֹפֵר. *And leaps.* So in Lev. xi. 21. In this case not unlike Shakespeare’s, “*Makes my seated heart knock at my ribs.*” Elihu seems to be describing that violent palpitation of the heart which is felt under a strong apprehension of danger. He therefore calls the serious attention of his hearers to this subject, as to one of the most awful interest.

2. וְרֹהֶב. *And the muttering, or murmuring,* i.e. of His voice, קָלָה, or His thunder. So Milton, speaking of the fall of man, “*Shies lowered, and muttering thunder;*” &c. Arab. هَجَّا, maledixit, vituperavit, &c. Syr. لُّغْسُ, *gemitus, clamor.* Isa. viii. 19; xxxi. 4, &c.

3. יְשַׁרְּחָה. *He letteth it loose:* r. הַשְּׁרָה, or שְׁרָה. Chald. Syr. solvit quod ligatum fuit. Both used very much like the Arabic شَرَحَ. Fully يَشَرِّحُ; but, by Gram. Art. 73, شَرَحَة. Rosenmüller supposes it to be the Pihel of שְׁרָה, which ill suits the passage. *Ib.* עַל־בְּגָנְפָתָה. Lit. *On the wings,* &c. i.e. the skirts, or extremities, of the earth. So Matt. xxiv. 27, ἡ ἀστραπὴ ἐξέρχεται ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν, καὶ φαινεται ἔως δυσμῶν. *The letting loose,* mentioned here, is in reference to the figure introduced at vr. 32, last chapter.

4. וְלֹא יַעֲקֹבֶם. *Nor doth any trace them,* i.e. the lightning and thunder. See vr. 3, עַקְבָּה, *vestigium.* Arab. عَقَبَ, pressit vestigia, ponè à calce venit. Syr. تَعْصِي, *inquisivit, investigavit.* Comp. Ps. lxxvii. 20. *Ib.* כִּי־יִשְׁמַע. When, or though, *His voice becomes, or is, heard.* See Gram. Art. 157, 19. Elihu seems here to say, Great and terrific as this exhibition of God’s power is, still the progress of these His ministers cannot be followed by mortal eye. The sound

may indeed be heard, as our Lord says of the wind, but none can ascertain whence it cometh, or whither it goeth (John, iii. 8). Comp. Ps. xix. 4.

5. נִפְלָאוֹת. Lit. *Wonderful things*, but here used adverbially. So Ps. xlv. 5. וַתַּרְךְ נָרָאֹת יְמִינֶךָ. *And thy right hand shall teach, or exhibit, thee fearfully*, i.e. proclaim by its deeds that thou art tremendous. *Ib.* וְלֹא גַּדֵּע. *And we know not*, i.e. we cannot comprehend them.

6. צָהָו—אָרֶץ. *Fall thou on earth*: form Heb. גַּלְהָ, or Chald. imp. Arab. هَوَى, *decidit, delapsus fuit*; pec. ex alto, aut præceps. it. *appetiit*. Hence, perhaps, חָוָה, or חָיָה, *was, existed*, i.e. *fell out, happened*. Hence too هَاءِ, fem. هَائِي, *da, cede, &c.* which are not unlike the word in question. Rosenm. “*Esto in terra*,” which is stiff and unidiomatical. Comp. Ps. cxlvii. 16. *Ib.* וְגַם נָזָב. Lit. *And body of rain*, i.e. *heavy, and plentiful rain*. Syr. مُنْهَنْدَنْسُ *corpus*. Arab. جَسْمٌ, *gravitas, ponderis*; *pinguedo, &c.* i.e. the rain producing fertility. The following must necessarily signify the stormy rains. I have therefore put *drenching* for נָזָב, which seems to be its true force.

7. בְּנִירְקָלָאָדָם. *For the advantage, more generally, the sahe, of all men.* עֲלֵיכֶם. *He sealeth*, i.e. by His will appoints, and by His power ratifies, this wonderful state of things. In Oriental acceptation, seals the precept (Firmān), vv. 32, 33, above. On this word too, see ch. xxxiii. 16. The various uses of the term נָזָב may be seen in the concordances and dictionaries. I have chosen that which seems to suit the passage best. It is obvious that *power*, as evinced by the hand, occasionally presents the sense intended to be conveyed by the word: thence *liberality, space, part, portion, help*, and the like. The same is precisely the case in the Arabic, and to a degree in the Persic; as may be seen in Castell, Golius, &c. So the author of the Soorah, after Jauhari, generally, توֹנָאֵי וְדִסְטְּרָס, *power and assistance*. And Jauhari, الْيَدُ التَّعْمَةُ وَالْأَحْسَانُ, the hand, is taken to signify, favour, and the shewing of kindness. *For the good or advantage then, of all men*, has appeared to me to be the intention of the writer here; which seems to be confirmed by what follows. לְדַעַת. *For the knowledge or information of, &c.* כָּל-אָנָשִׁים מִעַמְּהָה. *All mortal men of His work*, i.e. These operations are so great, regular, and in every respect

wonderful, that men, the work of His hands, cannot but see in them the existence, power, goodness, &c. of a great and inscrutable Creator: a sentiment constantly in the mouths of the Eastern moralists. Saadi says :

ابر و باد و مه و خورشید و فلک در کارند
تا تو نانی بکف آری و بغلت خوری
همه از بهر تو سر گشته و فرمان بردار
شرط انصاف نباشد که تو فرمان نبری

*The cloud, the wind, the moon, the sun, and heavens, are in action,
That thou mayest have bread, but not eat it in idleness.
All, FOR THY SAKE, are revolving, and UNDER COMMAND (lit.
bearing the Firmān).
It were no condition of justice, that thou bear no command.*

And again :

برگ درختان سبز در نظر هوشیار
هر ورقی دقتریست معرفت گردکار

*The green leaves of the trees in the eye of the intelligent,—
Every single leaf—is a book of knowledge (evincing) a Creator.*

Another poet :

آن بیار که غیر او مرا بیاری نپست
در کلشن وصل او مرا خاری نپست
گو کنه حقیقتش خفایی دارد
در هستی ذات او خفا باری نپست

*That friend,—besides whom I have none,—
In the rose-bed of His enjoyment I find no thorn,—
If, indeed, His person be concealed,
In the being resulting from His essence, a Creator is manifest.*

To which innumerable passages to the same effect might be added. See also Ps. vii. xix. where the *revealed will* of God is recommended from the consideration of God's power as seen in creation. Indeed, this always has been, and always will be, a favourite and powerful argument in the mouth of every considerate person.

8. וְאֶתְבֹּא וְנוּ. So it entereth, &c. Elihu now directs his

discourse to the orderly character even of the wild beasts, the occurrence of storms, cold, &c. all as effects of God's power and wisdom.

9. **בְּנֵי-הַחֹרֶר וּנוּ**. *From the chamber or quarter, supp. בְּנֵי, of the south, or Teman.* See ch. ix. 9. From the occurrence of שָׁעַן, בְּכִימָה, בְּסִיל, as names of certain constellations in that place, some such portion of the heavens is probably meant here; and also, from the occurrence of מְזֻרִים here, perhaps meaning the same things as מְזֻרוֹת, ch. xxxviii. 32 below, and מְלֻלוֹת, 2 Kings, xxiii. 5: in connexion with which we there have: בָּאָל אֲשֶׁרְבָּאָל וְכֹל צְבָא הַשְׁמִינִים: *Baal, sun, moon, and all the host of heaven;* it is extremely probable that this word denotes either a star or a constellation. From its occurring immediately after the mention of the moon here, one would suppose it to be a general name for the planets; and, as some of these, viz. Jupiter, Saturn, &c. have attendant moons, this might suffice to account for its being in connexion with שָׁעַן, &c. in ch. ix. 9 above. Whether, therefore, we derive the word from אָזַר, *cinxit,* נְגַר, *a crown,* intimating the circumscribed boundaries of such constellations; or from נָגַל, Arab. نَجَل, *descendit,* whence we have the astronomical Arabic term مَنْزَل, signifying *a station, or house,* applied to the signs of the Zodiac, &c. we get no further than a name suitable to a constellation generally. The attempts of Michaelis and others to ascertain what precise star, &c. is meant, may be seen in Rosenmüller; where, if I am not very greatly mistaken, it will also be seen that these attempts are vain. This is perhaps certain, viz. that the first of these terms, חֹרֶר, if applied to the heavens, must rather mean *constellation*, than *star*; and also, that from a comparison of this place with ch. ix. 9; Isa. xxi. 1; Zech. ix. 14; *a southern constellation* must be meant. Again, by the term קָרְבָּה *cold*, occurring with מְזֻרִים—considering too, the opposition here apparently intended—*a northern constellation was likewise intended.* As if Elihu should say, It is by God's appointment, that from certain quarters of the heavens, both the storm and the cold, usually come. See Ps. cxlvii. 17.

10. **מִנְפְּשָׂתָה וּנוּ**. *From the breath, &c.* As frost rarely takes place with a strong wind, I suspect that what Elihu here means is, that under the *gentle breathings*, as it were of the gale, which are regulated by God, the frost takes place;

opposing this term גָּשְׁמַת, to the word סְפִיחָה preceding; and intimating that, in either case, it is the work of God, not of chance. *Ib.* עֲנֵי. *One gives, i.e. is given, impers.* *Ib.* רַחֲבָה. *Breadth, extent, or, as we say, sheet of water.* *Ib.* בְּמוֹצָק. *Lit. In arctationem, see ch. xxxvi. 16, i. e. so as to appear bound and laid under restraint.* *Ps. cxlvii. 18.*

11. אַפְּרִירִי. Lit. *Moreover for irrigation,* r. רְרוּה, contr. for רְרוּי. Gram. Art. 73. Syr. ḥ̄s, *inebriavit.* Arab. رَوَى, *potuit, explevit potu.* *Ib.* יָטְרִיךְ. *One stretcheth out.* Arab. طَرَح, *longè removit, construed with ב, as in this place;* ii. conj. طَرَح, *longè protendit ædificium : conj. iv. semet pro- jecit.* Winer (Lexic. Sim.) tells us, that this interpretation is “*invito parallelismo;*” and directs us to *Umbreitius* for the proof. And his view Rosenmüller takes, who makes בְּרִי a derivative of בְּרָה, and cogn. with בְּרָר, signifying *serenitas.* But, Is either of these words ever used in any such sense either in the Hebrew, or in any one of its dialects? not to insist on the want of simplicity and of idiom in the expression “*serenitas amovet nubes,*” which he gives as a literal translation here. Besides, it is erroneous to suppose, that each member of a parallel must invariably say the same thing. In many cases they are directly opposed the one to the other; in many, explanatory; in others, corroborative; and so on. In this case, there appears to be a parallelism even in the subject; the cloud, for example, of one description is made to disperse the rain; of another, the lightning. If we recur to מֶגְשָׁמָת־אֱלֹהִים, vr. 10, supposing the same construction as in the last verse continued, we shall have יָטְרִיךְ, *some one, impers. stretches out, i.e. passively as before, it is stretched out; or, as some think, is precipitated, in, or for, watering.* And, in like manner, the next member supplying ב, to אָרוֹן. The whole will then run thus: *By the breath of God the thick cloud is stretched forth for irrigation: the spreading cloud for his lightning.*

12. וְהַוְהָ. So *He, i. e. God,* מְחַרְפָּה, *becometh turning over, upside down, &c.* מְסֻבּוֹת, *revolutions, evolutions, &c. i. e. changing, and varying, the positions and offices of these His ministers, בְּתְחִכּוֹתָיו, by, or according to, His counsels.* מְהַקְפֵּת is used in a similar sense in Gen. iii. 24; תְּהַקְפָּתוֹ, Ps. xix. 7; סְבִבָּה in Eccl. i. 6. *Ib.* צְצִוָּם. *He commandeth them, alluding, as before, to ch. xxxvi. 32. This brings to my mind another passage of Shakespeare, which speaks of*

an angel descending from heaven “ *to turn and wind a fiery Pegasus* :” which is not unlike the imagery here employed by Elihu. *Ib.* אֶרְצָה. Lit. *Earthwards, to, or towards, the earth*: which shews that this word ought to be construed with יִצְעַד preceding ; and, that this place presents one of those instances of transposition so often noticed in this book.

13. אָמֵן־שְׁבָט. *Whether for tribe, i.e. a single clan, or whether for its land, i.e. whole country* : סְבִלְחָקָד. Surely for mercy, favour, יְמִינֵי־הָאֱלֹהִים, *He causes it to be found, had* ; or, adopting the sense of مَصْيَى, Arab. *He causeth it, i.e. His whole system of ministration for one and for all, thus to go forth*. The manifest difference between סְבִלְחָקָד and the preceding terms, viz. סְבָט, and אָמֵן, makes it absolutely necessary to consider the intention as different ; and the sense of אָמֵן, different in the last, from the two former cases.

Elihu here concludes his argument generally ; the drift of which is to shew, that God so regulates every thing in the natural world by his appointments, that, from the terrors of the lightning and thunder, down to the gentler effusions of the genial rain-drops, nothing can possibly happen contrary to His will : and the conclusion averred, rather than affirmed, is, that Job’s plagues must have been sent by God, in consequence of some grievous wickedness in the sufferer. However, therefore, the flights of Elihu might exceed those of Job’s other friends—which they certainly do in extent and magnificence—the conclusion finally arrived at is the same ; which is, to condemn Job as guilty both of ignorance and sin, and particularly as to the line he had taken in discussing this question.

14. We have now a short peroration, recapitulating a few of the last considerations, which Elihu seems to have thought were of a very striking and convincing kind.

15. בְּשָׂמָם וּנוּ. Lit. *In God’s placing upon them, i.e. His mind (לִבּוֹ) and hence, perhaps, His command*. Comp. vr. 12, with Gen. xlvi. 26, וּנוּ עַל לְהֹתָר נִזְנְתָם, &c. Exod. i. 11 ; v. 14 ; Deut. vii. 15 ; Judg. ix. 24, &c. *Ib.* בְּשִׁוּם קְדוּמִיעַ ב ; from the preceding בְּשִׁוּם, and in causing the cloud to pour down the lightning, i.e. Knowest thou when this is done ? Are thy powers equal to the task of ascertaining this ? On this verb, see ch. x. 3. Light is not meant in this place, but lightning ; because a cloud cannot be said, in any way, to supply light, while it naturally

does the *lightning*. And, again, because the command alluded to here seems analogous to the שְׁמַרְתָּךְ of vr. 3, where אָזְרוֹ must mean *His lightning*.

16. עַל מִפְלֶשֶׁי וְנַזְןֵי. *The poisonings of the thick cloud?* i. e. Knowest thou how their equilibrium is maintained? “Hujus extera indagare, nec interest hominum, nec capit humanæ conjectura mentis . . . Furor est, mensuram ejus animo quos-dam agitasse.”—Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. ii. 1. And again, “Ita mutuo complexu diversitatis effici nexum, et levia ponderibus inhiberi, quo minus evolent: contraque gravia, ne ruant, suspendi, levibus in sublime tendentibus. Sic pari in diversa nisu, in suo quæque consistere, irrequieto mundi ipsius constricta circuitu: quo semper in se currente, in aīn atque medium in toto esse terram, eandemque universi Cardine stare pendentem, librantem per quæ pendeat,” &c. Ib. lib. ii. 5. Ib. מִפְלָאֹת תְּפִימִים דְּעִים. Miracles (properly so called) *of*, or *with*, the complete in knowledge, i. e. Knowest thou these things, confessed by the most learned to be perfectly miraculous? We have הַכְּמִים דְּעֹזָה in ch. xxxvi. 4; and there it manifestly signifies, *complete* (in) knowledge, i. e. as the context requires, something which shall be recognised as true at first hearing. Here הַכְּמִים דְּעִים might mean *A person perfect in the sciences*; for it is certain such existed very early in and about Babylon. “With regard to their uses” (i. e. of meteors), “those of the most magnificent and tremendous kind seem to be destined to preserve the balance of the electric fluid in the atmosphere, the want of which would be productive of the most fatal effects to the world in general. The effects of the inferior ones are more confined, and are of use only to particular districts, scarcely ever extending their influence over a whole country. . . . It is, however, surprising to observe how equally these act over the whole of a very large tract of land; so that, though there is never precisely the same weather in two places twenty miles distant from one another, yet vegetation goes on, without any perceptible difference, in the one as well as the other.”—Encyclop. Britan. Art. Meteorology.

17. אֲשֶׁר בְּגָדִיךְ וְנַזְןֵךְ. Lit. *Whose garments are warm by* (some one's, i. e. God's) *causing (the) land to rest from the south!* i. e. no tempest blowing from that quarter. See vr. 9. In other words, Because thou hast knowledge enough to perceive that when the tempest from the south ceaseth, thy clothes will supply thee with warmth; Canst thou also tell When these other phenomena shall take place, and Why?

The comparison seems intended to put Job to shame, and to make his pretensions to any thing like knowledge, on the subject about which he was speaking, appear truly contemptible. So in Luke xii. 55, where we have, *καὶ ὅταν νότος πνέονται (ἴδητε) λέγετε· ὅτι καύσων ἔσται· καὶ γινεται*. Every one seems to have known, that when a gentle south-wind blew, there would be heat; and, consequently, that a person clothed as he would otherwise be, would feel uncomfortably warm. This, it appears to me, Elihu applies to Job, and then ironically asks him, How much farther his knowledge on these subjects reaches? Our Lord, too, uses an argument nearly allied to this in the place just cited, for the purpose of convincing the Jews of their utter blindness and ignorance. Rosenmüller, therefore, and others very erroneously repeat the interrogation here, by supplying בְּהָנֻעַל from the beginning of vr. 16. “Num scis,” adds Rosenmüller, “hujus rei causam, cur ita vestes tuæ tibi caleant?” &c. Surely it could require but little philosophy to know, why one’s clothes became uncomfortably warm, when an oppressive and sultry wind succeeded to a violent cold one, such as tempestuous winds often are.

18. לִשְׁחָקִים. The thin clouds. Jauhari, مَسَاحِيقُ السَّمَاءِ.

Ib. חֲזִקִים. Hard; however thin and small, yet unyielding as it respects the offices for which they are intended, בְּרֵא, as, or like as, a fused mirror. In Exod. xxxviii. 8, we have מְדֹרֶתֶת, signifying mirrors of this sort apparently; and that they were metallic, the place is sufficient to shew, for they were converted into other metallic utensils. For the sense intended here, see ch. xxvi. 8. I think it is undeniable that the verb קָרַע signifies confirming, making strong, &c., as the ancient translators took it; and hence the term firmament, given in our own Auth. Vers. for רְקִיעַ. In this place, therefore, it is in sense connected with the חֲזִקִים following. I have, therefore, so translated the passage as to point this out. It is curious to remark, that some modern writers have imagined the electric fluid, on the extreme boundaries of our atmosphere, to form a complete and powerful barrier against the ascent of this fluid, as emitted from the earth to the sun, whether in fire-balls or otherwise.—Encyclop. Britan. Art. Meteorology, near the end.

19. נִעַרְךָ לֹא. We cannot oppose, cannot offer opposi-

tion of equal weight or value. See ch. xxxii. 14; xxviii. 17, 19. *Ib.* **שָׁמַךְ**, darkness, *i. e.* want of light, or knowledge. Observe, in the preceding מִדְבָּרֶכְךָ, the accent is drawn back, and we have an apocope. Gram. Art. 233, 3. As if the writer should say, So teach us that we may then say of Him that which is suitable and right.

20. **הַסְּפִירְלֹו.** Lit. *Should it be told Him, when I speak, i. e. Need this be done? אָמַתְמָר אֲמָתָםָר,* or, *if any have said, עַי יִבְלַע, that some one should be swallowed up, i. e. overcome and destroyed?* This construction presenting בָּן, and בָּנָא, in the correlative members of sentences, is frequent in the Arabic. See Gram. Art. 179, 3. And so in the Heb. Gen. xxvii. 21, &c. as already noticed. Elihu seems to say, God has both wisdom and power sufficient to meet all the necessities of His situation as supreme governor of the world, and needs not, as man does, either to be informed on the one hand, or assisted on the other.

21. **וְעַתָּה וְנָוֹ.** *And now they (men) look not on the light, i. e. How can men, ignorant as they are, conceive of overcoming God by mere talk, when in fact they cannot so much as face His sun-beams with open eyes? בְּאָגָר,* construed in this sense with בָּן, for the most part, Gen. xxi. 16, &c.; but often without it, as Prov. xxix. 31. *Ib.* **בְּהִיר הָא וְנָוֹ.** *When it breaketh through the clouds.* This first word is usually taken as belonging to the root בְּהִר, which I think is wrong; both on account of the construction in this and the following member. I take the root to be **הָוָרֵר**, whence **הָאָרָה**, *fracta, vel luxata corruit structura, pars aggeris;* construed occasionally with בָּן. It. *prostravit.* Cogn. **הָיַר**, *diruit aggeris partem, &c.* If then we take **הִיר**, as a verbal noun, of the form of **פְּקַד**, or **פְּקַדְךָ**, having this sense, and prefix בְּ (Gram. Art. 174, 6), we shall have, *in breaking down, &c.* as a mound, *i. e. in its breaking, &c. i. e. the light's so forcing itself through the surrounding clouds, בְּשָׁמָךְ קִים.* This seems to be confirmed by the following **וְרִינְךָ**, *or when the wind passeth, and cleareth them, i. e. cleareth them away, laying the sun open to view, particularly as* **הָיַר** *also means a certain wind.* If, however, we take **בְּהִיר** to signify (**בְּהִר**) *shining, the passage will mean, they cannot look on the light (when) shining on the clouds, which is not true. Men can view the light when transferred to the clouds.* Rosen-

müller, to get rid of this, has made *in nubibus* to signify *in æthere*; and then refers us to vr. 18, the inapplicability of which every one must see.

22. וְהַבָּשֵׂן זָהָב וְנוּן. *From the north (indeed) cometh gold,* i. e. as I understand it, from a great, wise, flourishing, and distant country, the most precious of metals may indeed be brought; and this the wise of this world may idolise and adore, as the most splendid and glorious of things. The case, however, is different with God: His majesty is at once sublime, terrific, active, producing in the heavens and on the earth results the most astonishing, inscrutable; and these fraught with goodness and mercy. Babylon certainly lay northward of the place in which Job resided, a city which, from its immense treasures of gold, got the title of *The Golden City*. Comp. Isa. xiv. 4, with the Persæ of Aeschylus, line 53. See also Rev. ch. xviii. 12, &c.; Herodot. lib. i. clxxxiii.; Diodorus Sicul. lib. ii. ix.; Vitringa ad Jes. ch. xlvi. 1. Whether this gold, &c. was obtained from a country still farther north, it is impossible perhaps now to say. The Jews, however, have an adage, “*Qui vult dives fieri, נִזְבֶּן, adeat Aquilonem.*” See Castell under נִזְבֶּן. I am inclined to think, therefore, that this passage ought to be taken literally, and as explained above. Strabo, indeed, tells us, that among the Massagetae gold was gotten in great abundance: “*Ἄργυρος δὲ ὁ γίνεται πατέρι αὐτοῖς (Μασσαγέταις), σιδηρὸς δὲ ὁ ὥριζος: χαλκὸς δὲ, καὶ χρυσὸς ἀφθονός* (lib. xi.): “*Argentum apud eos non nascitur, neque ferri multum; aeris et auri abunde.*”—Rosenmüller has “*aureus splendor.*” But I know of no such phraseology occurring either in the Bible, or any other Oriental book. Besides, I must deprecate the principle which runs out into the figures of speech in this way. According to Pliny, moreover, as cited by Rosenmüller, gold was found in the Gordian mountains (Hist. Nat. vi. 12 (11); and also among the Scythians (as above), lib. xxxiii. 21 (4). The passage cited from Schultens will by no means prove, that the *shining of gold* is said to be such by the Arabs, as to take away the sight. The phrase تَذْهَبُ بِالْبَصَارِ (يَذْهَبُ بِالْبَصَارِ, Kor. c. 24), means, indeed, *takes away the sight*. The verb here, however, has no connexion whatever with this notion of *gold, glittering, or any thing* of the sort; and it is wonderful how Schultens, and after him others, could have so far imposed upon themselves as to have thought it had. Nor does the term בָּשֵׂן, as applied to oil in Zech. iv. 12, refer to the brilliancy or splendour of

the oil, but to its *purity*: gold being one of the finest metals. Nor does Isa. xiv. 13, or Zech. vi. 8, tend to shew, in the least degree, that light and splendour come from the north rather than from any other quarter of the heavens. It is truly astonishing how any one should have supposed this from places such as these; unless, indeed, he had some favourite opinion to recommend, at all events. "Sed multo elegantior," says Rosenmüller, "prodibit sententia, si בְּהַזְּבָדָה h. l. significatu *splendoris*, &c. capiamus." My answer is, The interpreter who, on principle, determines to find nothing but what he may consider as *elegant* in any author, ought surely to be proscribed. Truth is every thing in inquiries such as this; which, however, does not make it necessary that elegance be lost sight of, when translating a really elegant writer.

23. לֹא יִعַבֵּד אֱלֹהִים. *We cannot discover Him*, i. e. effectually, and to perfection, so as to be able to determine His duties, or attributes. *Ib.* כִּי לֹא יִעַבֵּד. I prefer reading יִעַבֵּד לֹא. *He is not to be, or cannot be, answered.* See Prov. xxi. 13. The question here is not about God's inflicting chastisement or not, as the term עֲבֵד would intimate; nor can it be inferred from the attributes here mentioned, that God will not punish; rather the contrary: and to this the drift of Elihu's reasoning generally adds weight. Nor again, has it been averred by either of the disputants, that God would not, in one way or other, afford answers to his rational creatures. His greatness, considered in the abstract, would not exempt Him from this; nor did it, in fact, when Rebekah and others inquired of Him in the earliest times; nor here, as the next chapter shews. But, that *He should not be answered*—as Job seemed desirous to do—is the drift of every objector to his pleas: and with this the greatness and fearful majesty, just adverted to, agree well, as also does the caution contained in the following verse.

24. וְלֹא יַרְאֶה כָּל וְנוּן. *He looks not upon (נָן) any of, &c.* See vr. 21, above. The Hebrews have no word equivalent to our *any*: when it is necessary to express such idea, they generally use the word כָּל, *the whole*, i. e. taken distributively. See Esth. ix. 21, 27, &c.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

1. בְּמִן הַפָּעָרָה. *Out of the whirlwind.* If God is described as surrounded with clouds and tempests, ch. xxxvi. 29; xxxvii.; Ps. xviii. 12, &c.; xxix. 3; civ. 2, &c.; we need not wonder at His speaking out of these. A similar revelation was made to Elijah. See 1 Kings, xix. 11, &c. The LXX. have translated בְּמִן here by διά, as if it was by means of the tempest that God spoke. Comp. Exod. xix. 16-19; Ezek. i. 24, 25; Rev. i. 7, &c.; in all which cases we have distinct revelations made, and the very words of these are given. In one instance the whole camp of Israel both witnessed the sight, and heard the words. Let it not be imagined, therefore, in these cases, that the hearers were left, as among the heathen, to make out indistinct communications as well as they could,—the favourite method of viewing these questions now by the learned of Germany. Comp. also Acts, ix. 3, 4, 7; xxii. 6; xxvi. 13, &c. It ought to be remembered, too, that to make the requirements of religion binding, they must be miraculously revealed; and, in such a manner as at once to be worthy of God, and indisputable with man. See my Sermons and Dissertations *passim*. The revelation we have here, therefore, is not only perfectly of a piece with those elsewhere described in Holy Writ; but, generally speaking, such as was absolutely necessary to give a paramount authority to the whole. See the Introduction (pp. 13, 36, &c.) on the first two chapters of this book.

2. בְּמַלֵּין וּנוּ. *With words,* &c. *i. e.* assertions having no foundation in knowledge.

3. כָּנֶבֶר. *Like a stout man,* or man of consideration. So Shakespeare, “*He was a man, take him for all in all;*” &c. *i. e.* an eminent man. *Ib.* קָרְשָׁאָלָנוּ. Lit. *And I will beg of thee,* *i. e.* suppose thyself to be a person of note, me to be an inferior, in the situation of one begging for information. Although, therefore, God speaks out of the storm, it is in the accents of condescension. So in the case of Elijah, just alluded to: it was *a still and small voice*, distinct both from the terrific display of the fire (lightning), and of the mighty wind.

4. בְּיַסְדֵּי וּנוּ. Lit. *In my founding,* &c. Speaking of the great work of creation, as men do of an ordinary edifice. *Ib.* בְּיַקְהָ, taken adverbially, *clearly, distinctly.* מִנּוּ here, as in former places, *putting the case,* supposing that thou

knowest this; which is the primitive acceptation of our *if*, Sax. *gief, give, grant*.

5. מִמְּרֹתֶה. *Its breadths*, i. e. *measures*, as the following member seems to determine, *i. q.* מִזְבֵּחַ, ch. xi. 9. Arab. مَدْمُودٌ, *extendit, &c.* *Ib.* בַּיִתְדָעַ. *For thou knowest, i. e.* I take this for granted. The “*Si scias*” of Rosenmüller, &c. gives an erroneous impression here. *Ib.* קוֹן. *A line.* Allusion is perhaps here made to Gen. i. 9, where קָרְאָה probably means, *Let them be marked out with a line, i. e. circumscribed or bounded.* See vr. 10.

6. מִבְּשָׂטָה. Lit. *Have been impressed, i. e.* so as to have formed a sort of shoe, or socket. See Exod. xxxvi. 24, &c. طَبَعٌ, *impressum argillæ, similive rei sigillum, &c.* Rosenmüller and others have made this an answer to Job’s *hanging the world upon nothing*, ch. xxvi. 7; which, as far as I can see, Job never said: nor, indeed, any Eastern author ever yet thought of. *Ib.* מִירָהָה. *Who laid.* Comp. Gen. xxxi. 51. *Ib.* פֶּתַחַת. *Its corner, angle.* Arab. قُنْقُنٌ, *misquit, plicuit.* قُنْقُنٌ, or قَبْيَةٌ, *pars extremitasve seculi, temporis,—atatis.* In Heb. usage,—*of place*: as if one should say, the extremities or joining of two walls, &c. as in the angular parts of fortifications, at which towers were usually constructed. See 2 Chron. xxvi. 9, 15; Zeph. i. 16. In Zech. iv. 7, we have shouting and rejoicing, in a similar manner, in laying this corner stone; and there it is styled חֲאַבּוֹן רָאשָׁה, *the principal, or head stone.* Similar exultation is manifested on a similar occasion mentioned in Ps. cxviii. 22-25. Where Christ, as the Head of His Church, is manifestly meant. Comp. Matt. xxi. 42, and the other parallel places. In this place of Job, however—as men were not then in existence—we necessarily have the angels of God joining in one universal chorus with the morning stars. Whether the laying of this stone was meant to denote the completion, or the commencement, of the great work adverted to, it may be difficult to determine. In Ps. cxviii. and Zech. iv. *the completion* seems rather to be meant; and this, I think, is the case here. And, if so, the first and last hemistich of this verse will be opposed to each other; thus, Who first laid its foundations; or, at last, laid the top stone of its angle? Then follows the song of praise already alluded to. Now, if this short recital or summary of the work of creation be compared with Gen. i. the last act of praise noticed will have its corresponding part in Gen.

ii. 1-4, in which the first sabbatical appointment is mentioned. This universal shout of the angels, &c. was, then, the celebration of this appointment, and was but an echo to the blessing which God then pronounced on His works. Turn now again to Ps. cxviii. 24, 25, and consider, whether THE DAY (**הַיּוֹם**) there mentioned is not also intended to apply to the Sabbath day. Comp. also Ps. xcii. xcv. with Heb. iv.; and see my Sermon on the Sabbath, second edit. p. 45, &c. The recurrence to particulars in vr. 8, &c. may be compared likewise to a similar recurrence in Gen. ii. 4, &c.; a mode of writing familiar to the Orientals, and it will, therefore, furnish no objection to the view here taken.

7. בְּרֻצִיחָד. Lit. *In singing as one*, i. e. with one accord. This is necessarily metaphorical, as in Milton's "Fairest of stars . . . praise Him in thy sphere." גַּגְרִיעַ. And they shouted; a term frequently applied to the work of praise. See Ps. xcv. 1, 2; Ezra, iii. 11, &c. בְּנֵי אֱלֹהִים. Sons of God. Rosenmüller and Gesenius compare this with בְּנֵי אֲלִים, sons of the mighty, occurring Ps. xxix. 1; lxxxix. 7. But this last more properly signifies sons of great men, i. e. princes. Nor does the context, in either place, supply any reason for applying it to the angels. The contrary is clearly the case here in Job. Comp. ch. i. 6; ii. 1.

I think therefore that we have an allusion here to the first Sabbath after the finishing of the creation, as recorded in Gen. ii. 1-4. The two verses, 5 and 6, seem to me to exhibit perfect parallels to each other. Thus, מִשְׁבָּח, with וְנוּ, with עַלְקָה וְנוּ, i. e. who appointed, &c. with "upon what," &c.; and consequently מִירְכָּה וְנוּ, with בְּיַדְךָ וְנוּ, i. e. the other hemistichs also being parallel to one another. We may, in this case, read these last parallels thus: מִירְכָּה קָו אוֹ מִירְכָּה אָבִן פֶּתַח הַעֲלֵיתָה. Who laid down the line upon it? or, Who projected its corner-stone? Now, from the passages in which הַעֲלֵיתָה occurs, it is evident that the completing, finishing, or the like, of something is meant. See Isa. xliv. 13; xxviii. 17, &c.; and that, when joined with תֹּהֶה, ib. xxxiv. 11, actual desolation is intended. In some places, as ib. vr. 17, a state of civilisation and prosperity seems to be intimated, because the lot of each family was to be measured out by line. Hence, the measuring of the temple, both in Ezekiel and the Revelation, seems to aver that the thing spoken of shall certainly be done. See Ezek. xlvi. 3; and comp. Isa. xviii. 2, 7; xxviii. 10, 13; Ps. xix. 5; where

it appears that instruction of a religious nature is meant. See Rom. x. 18, on the bearing of the last. I am inclined to think, therefore, that we have something more than mere creation meant in this passage of Job. I believe civilisation, and that grounded on religion, is also intended. By אבן פֶּתַח־הָאָדָם, corner-stone, it is evident the principal part of an edifice is meant. See the places in the concordance. In Zech. iv. 7, we have, as an equivalent to this, נְאָבוֹן כָּרָאשָׁה, *the stone, the head*, i. e. the finishing, or principal, stone of the building. This is clearly predicated of the temple built by Zerubbabel and his companions. In this case, therefore, respect is had to instruction, and that of a religious nature, just as it is in the application of the term קֹדֶשׁ by the Apostle in Rom. x. 18, noticed above. Now, to proceed one step farther, Christ is, by a metaphor, termed the *Head Corner-stone*, Ps. cxviii. 22; as the Apostle himself teaches us, Eph. ii. 20. Comp. Isa. xxviii. 16, with 1 Pet. ii. 6. And here, I think, the פִּזְקֵד מִזְקֵד of Isaiah, identifies itself sufficiently well with the קָדְשֵׁי of Job, vr. 4, l. c. Hence, I think, is derived the notion of Christ's being *a stone, a rock, rock of ages*, and the like. See Gen. xlvi. 24; Dan. ii. 34, metaph. Zech. iii. 9; comp. Rev. iii. 1; iv. 5, &c. particularly the terms, מִפְתָּח הַמִּזְבֵּחַ, with Rev. ii. 17; the latter of which is evidently copied from the former, and seems intended to explain it. Comp. now Prov. viii. 27-29, with this place in Job; and again with Job, xxviii. 11, 12-27, where we have the work of creation intimately connected with the promulgation of true religion, and the manifestation of the Wisdom of God. This, I think, cannot, upon mature consideration, be avoided. See also the note on Job, v. 23. Compare now, Ps. xvi. 5, 11; xvii. 6, 7, with this place in Job, and with Heb. i. 6, and let it be asked, Is not the passage in Job the first to which allusion is made? The heavens are here described as rejoicing upon the close of creation; and, as it should seem from Gen. ii. 1, on the observance of the first Sabbath. On the work of redemption being foretold, and its completion promised here in the Psalms, and elsewhere, as Isa. xlvi. 13; Rev. vii. 9-12; xi. 15-18; xv. 3-5, &c. a similar rejoicing in heaven is mentioned as taking place. My conclusion is, therefore, that this place of Job has particular respect to the establishment and permanency of true religion on earth, under the rule and governance of him, whom St. Paul, Heb. i. 5, terms the *First-begotten*; the person also particularly had in view, Prov. viii. 24, 25; Ps. ex. 3; Mic. v. 2, &c.

8. **וְנִסְתַּחֲפֵךְ.** So *He fenced in*, &c. This verse I take to be parenthetical. In that case, the apocope in the verb is obvious. Gram. Art. 233, 3. The term נִסְתַּחֲפֵךְ contains a metaphor taken from the large folding-doors of a city, which are usually set up for the purpose of stopping the progress of an invading enemy, and are hence supplied with bolts and bars. *Ib.* בָּגִירֹו. Lit. *In His extracting (it)*, as a midwife does a child from the womb. See Ps. xxii. 10; Mich. iv. 10.

Syr. פָּעַל. *Fudit, effudit.* Arab. جَاعَ. *Abrupit fluxus terræ partem.* Hence, this notion being introduced, it is added, without the particle of similitude כְּ, מִרְאָסֶם. *From the womb, &c.* The “*and He,*” used here, must necessarily be referred to the preceding in vr. 5.

9. **בָּשַׁפֵּר וְנוּ.** When *I appointed*, &c. Comp. Gen. i. 2, where darkness is said to have rested on the face of the great deep.

10. **וְנִשְׁבַּרְתָּ.** And *broke*, &c. It should seem by the parallelism here, that this verb is not very different in sense from that which follows it, viz. סִמְשַׁרְתָּ; i.e. *I appoint, place, give out, enounce, &c.*: and hence may be supplied by בָּתַן or שְׁוֹרֵת. Now, we have in Jauhari under this root, and for its explanation, أَعْطَيْتُ الْمَرْأَةَ شِبْرَهَا إِيْ حَقَّ الْنِكَاحِ: i.e. *I gave to a woman her شِبْر*, i.e. *the duty of marriage.* He adds, شِبْرُتُ قُلَانًا مَالًا أو سَبِقًا إِذَا أَعْطَيْتُهُ: i.e. *I شِبْرَتْ to a certain person wealth, or a sword, when I gave it to him.* It means, therefore, *to deliver to, or give;* and, joined with حق, קַח, as in the first extract and our place in Job, *to deliver the right, due, &c.*: i.e. enounce as right and statutable, or, as right, and to be observed. Hence too the idea of *buying, or selling, prevailing* in the Hebrew usage of the term בָּשַׁר. *Apportioning* seems to be the general notion, as *determining the just quantity, or price to be given in exchange for any thing,—from the primitive noun شِبْر, a span.* The sense of *breaking* seems to belong rather to the cognate form in the Arabic, viz. شَقَرَ, *imminuit rei, scalpsit, &c.* And from this we have بָּשַׁרְתָּ, when applied to childbirth; as in شَقَرَ, *latus vulvæ, &c.* Compare this verse with Gen. i. 9.

11. **בְּנִשְׁתַּחֲפֵךְ.** Lit. *He, some one, appoints against the pride or swelling, &c.* Suppl. נִשְׁתַּחֲפֵךְ. A statute, or limit. See

ch. xiv. 13, except that the construction is here with בְּ. See Ps. lxxiii. 9, where *against* is manifestly intended by this construction. I have, therefore, taken this impersonal construction passively.

12. חַמִּימִיךְ Lit. *Is it from thy days*, i.e. in consideration of the antiquity of thy birth,—see ch. xv. 7, with the note,—and of thy marvellous great age, that these appointments may seem to be quite modern: or, we may take יָמֵיךְ, as signifying *thy days*, in the sense of *thy prosperity, power, good fortune*, or the like. See ch. xxvii. 6, with the note; and Ps. cx. 3. Rosenmüller prefers “*unquam:*” i.e. Hast thou ever commanded? &c. Which has no point, and is unsuitable to the context. Schultens has *præ diebus*, &c.: by which he means, *On account of thy days, or great age:* which, on the view given above, will very well suit the rest of the context.

13. לְאַחֲרֹת. *To take hold of, or possession of.* That is, Hast thou so appointed the coming on of the dawn, and the stations of the day-break, as to enable thee to seize upon any distant portion of the earth, whenever it may suit thy purposes to do so; and then, to expel the wicked from it? Comp. Ps. xcv. 4, 5. Ib. וַיַּעֲצַרוּ. *And they be shaken off, or out of*, &c. Chald. גַּעַר. *Dejicit, de loco in locum transtulit.*

Arab. تَعَرَّ. *Restitit, peragravit regionem, hic illuc profectus fuit: i.e. Is it since thy days that all this might be effected?* Rosenm. “*Ut apprehenderet aurora,*” &c ... “*elegantior ... imago !*”

14. תְּהִזְבֵּךְ וְנוּ. *It, i.e. the earth, and its state, be changed, turned over, remoulded, as the clay of the seal is by impression.* A passage similar to this is the following of Firdausi, Macan's Shah Nâma, vol. i. p. ۳۷:

بَدِينَ بُودَ بِنْيَادَ فَحَّاكَ شَوْمَ
جَهَانَ شَدَ مَرَ اُورَا چَوَ بَكَ مَهْرَهَ مَوْمَ

With this (i.e. magic, &c.) was the beginning of Zohâk abominable. The world was to him as an impression of wax.—Ib. גַּהְגַּנְגָּבָה. And they, i.e. men, set themselves up, for the purpose of prosecuting thy designs. This verb is cognate with אַיְצֵב, set in order as an army; נִצְבֵּב, established; Arab. وَصَبَّ, صَبَّ, &c.; all having the same, or nearly the same, sense. In the Heb., to present one's self, as ready to execute the commands of another, &c. See ch. i. 6; Prov. xxii. 29. Or, for hostile purposes, Ps. ii. 2, &c. Ib. קָמוּ לְבוֹישׁ. I

read **לְבָושׁ** here, as elliptical for **לְבִגְדֵי שֹׂרֶן**, *clothed with armour, &c.* 1 Sam. xvii. 5. If we are to read **לְבָשׁ**, *clothing*, then the passage may be rendered thus: *And they, i. e. men, present themselves (changed, alluding to the תְּהִלָּתָךְ preceeding) as a garment.* Comp. Ps. cii. 27. And it would mean, *They present themselves changed in disposition, and renewed, as it were, for the contest in favour of Job, and to execute his commands.* I prefer the former, as being more simple and obvious. So, in the Arabic, **لَبُوْسٌ**, *Lorica* in genere, &c., as Golius gives. How commentators could have satisfied themselves here with supposing, that the morning, &c. were made to stand up as a garment, or to present themselves as a royal garment, it is quite out of my power to say. One thing I may say, viz. garments, no matter how costly, can neither be said to present themselves nor to stand up. Besides, if irrational beings of this sort had been meant, one would have naturally expected to find the verb in the form **תְּחַנֵּצֵב**, not **תְּחַנֵּצְבָו**,—see Gram. Art. 216, 7,—in the first member of this verse. The following verse too intimates the application of force, not unlike that had recourse to in war.

15. **וְיִמְנַעַ**. *And it be withhelden, withdrawn, &c. : i. e. the light, i. e. wealth, prosperity, of the wicked.* All this requires the exertion of power, such as it has been shewn is implied in vr. 12 above; and such as is never ascribed to the mere action of light, by causing thieves and robbers, &c. to betake themselves to their hiding-places, as Rosenmüller will have it.

16. **בְּבִירִים**. *The labyrinths, mazes, of the sea.* Commentators have generally supposed, that this verb had for its root **בִּקְרָה**, *fleuit*; and thence, that *the under-currents of the sea* were meant. Schultens takes **נַיְקָה** as the root, and thence supposes that *eminences, or hills, under the surface of the waters*, are intended. I prefer taking the general sense of the cognate roots, viz. Arab. **بُوك**, **بَكَّ**, **بَدَّ**. *Confusum fuit negotium confluxit, &c.* If we read then, **בְּבִירִים** (comp. Exod. xiv. 3), we shall have, *confused things, or places, of the sea.* Besides, the very Arabic verb which Schultens takes, viz. **أَتَبَكَّ**, signifies *implicuit se malo*, as well as *emunuit*. The following **וְבַחֲקָרָה**. *And in searching, &c.,* suits well with this sense: difficulties of this sort generally forming the objects of inquiry pursued by the learned and wise, such as Job is here, by the hypothesis, supposed to be. By

here, the **הַחֲזָקָה** **רַבָּה** of Gen. vii. 11, or great ocean, is apparently meant. *Ib.* **הָרְחַלְכָּת**. *Hast walked about.* See ch. i. 7. Not unlike the sentiment expressed here is that of Homer, Odess. i. l. 52, respecting Atlas :

"Οστε Θαλάσσης
Πάσης βένδεα οἶδεν.

" Qui et maris
Omnis profunditatem novit."

17. **עֲשֵׂרִים וּמִנּוֹת**. *The gates of death*, &c. : *i.e.* the secret councils,—*gates* being usually places of judgment,—of that “country from whose bourn no traveller returns.” So also the next member, which seems to suit well with the view taken of the **נְכָרִים** preceding. Pliny, speaking of man’s industry in searching after the precious metals (Nat. Hist. lib. xxxiii. 1), also says, “Imus in viscera ejus, et in sede Manium opes quæriimus,” &c. And *ib.*, “Illa nos premunt, illa nos ad Inferos agunt, quæ occultavit atque demersit.” See notes on ch. iii. 8; xxx. 29; and xl. 25. A very beautiful description of a survey of the deep, through the clear waters of the northern seas, is given by Mr. Dewhurst (Nat. Hist. of the Whale, p. 25), from Sir Arthur de Capell Brook : “During the whole course of the tour I made,” says the author, “nothing appeared to me so extraordinary as the inmost recesses of the deep thus unveiled to the eye. Now creeping along, we saw, far beneath, the rugged sides of a mountain rising towards our boat, the base of which perhaps was hidden some miles in the great depth below. Now we... passed slowly over the submarine forests and meadows which appeared in the expanse below, inhabited, doubtless, by thousands of animals unknown to man.” See also Brackenbury’s dream in Shakespeare’s Richard III.

18. **עֲדַרְחַבְיִ וּנוּ**. Lit. *Usque ad latitudines terræ*. The term **רַחֲבֵי** here seems to be synonymous with **פָּמָרֵי** in vr. 5, and the intention of the passage to be, Hast thou become by inquiry, and the exercise of thy own powers, so wise as to know all the things just mentioned (**תַּלְכֵד**), even to the exact extent of the several tracts of land in the world? It is of little consequence to the exegetical sense, whether we construe **תַּלְכֵד** with the first verb or the second. The first of these methods seems to suit both idioms best, on account of the **עַ** following. Many such transpositions, too, have been noticed already. See the passages cited from Pliny, ch. xxxvii. 16 above.

20. בְּכִי תַקְהַפֵּנִי. *That thou mightest take it* (comp. vv. 12, 13, above): *i. e.* as before, in order to enable thee to execute thy several purposes, in the one case; and to put wickedness out of existence in the other. Referring in the one to בָּקָר above, and to רְשָׁעִים in the other. Commentators seem to have entirely misunderstood the scope of this verse.

23. קָרָב. *Battle*: signifying rather *drawing near to battle*. Comp. Ps. cxxxv. 5-8, where the things here denied of Job are spoken of as the properties of Jehovah; which tempts one to believe that the Psalmist had this passage in his eye.

24. תְּהִרְתָּה וְתִדְלָק. *The way*, or path, on which *light* is distributed: *i. e.* is so divided and apportioned as to fulfil the several offices assigned to it in the world: *i. e.* in affording the lights, shades, colours, &c. so agreeable and necessary to man in this state of things. *Ib.* קָדוֹם צָפָן. *One, some one, &c., impersonally, disperses the deadly east wind, or سَوْمَ، Samoom*: *i. e.* so as to effect the other purposes of Omnipotence. Ch. xv. 2 above.

25. מַטְפָּלָה. *To the inundation*; which seems here to mean the *waterspout*: for the passage speaks of a *canal* (מַלְחָה) as made, or cut out for this, in the upper regions. In the parallel, too, we have לְמַחֲזֵה. Lit. *For the cutting of the thunder*, which must mean the *thunderbolt*: *i. e.* in the first member we have a *canal* for the inundation, or waterspout; and, in the second, a *way, path, דֶּרֶךְ*, for the cutting of the thunders or the thunderbolt. Arab. حَرَق. *Secuit, &c.* Cogn. حَرَق. *Transfodit*. See ch. xxviii. 26, note.

26. לֹא־אָדָם. *No human being* exactly answers to the etymology here, and, I think, to the sense intended by the writer.

27. שָׂאָה יִמְשֻׁאָה. Lit. *Desolation, and desolate place*: a repetition, signifying *places the most unfrequented*. Gram. Art. 223, 2. מִשְׁאָה דְשָׁאָה. Lit. *The place of egress of the grass*: *i. e.* grass-land, or pasture. Comp. Gen. i. 12. This seems to be a very ancient mode of expression.

28. אַגְלִירְטָל. *Bottles of dew*. Lit. *Collections of dew*. “*Non male*,” says Castellus, “*LXX. vertunt βάλωντι glebas Al, addit συνοχας coagmentationes*,” &c. But, as these are here spoken of as if produced by a mother, *bottles*, or *vessels*, would seem to be most appropriate.—Comp. גְּבָלִי, vr. 37 below.—Arab. أَجْلَى. *Continuit, delinuit, &c.* Cogn. אָגָר. *Collegit, &c.* Arab. أَجْرَى. *Obligavit os fractum, &c.* Hence

we have the compound נְגַלְתָּל (Ezra, i. 9), instead of נְגַלְתָּל, to avoid the recurring sound of ל. A sort of vessel used (as some have thought) in catching the blood of animals sacrificed in the temple. Now, in the Arabic, لُّ signifies either *milk* or *blood*. لُّ, moistening the earth, as with dew, &c. The general meaning of the word may therefore be, *moisture-collector* or *catcher*; whether this be of water, milk, blood, &c. The Syr. لُّ. *Cista*, Arab. قِرْطَالَةٌ, and قِرْطَالٌ. *Canistrum*, *sporta*, and Greek, κάρπαλλος, or κάρπαλον, i.e. κάρπινος ὁγκός; τὰ κάρπω; a sort of fruit-basket ending in a point at its bottom, not unlike the pottles, perhaps, in which strawberries are sold in the London markets (see LXX.; Deut. xxvi.; 1 Kings, x.; Jer. v.; Thes. Steph. sub voce); as well as the Arab. قِرَاطِيلُ, *promontories*, so called, perhaps, on account of their shape resembling that of this vessel;—might all have been derived from this word. Some, indeed, have endeavoured to derive it from the Greek: but to this there is one fatal objection, viz. that language will not readily supply its component parts; while it is certain that many words, with the things they meant, were transferred from the east to the west, and particularly to the inhabitants of Greece, as their collections of foreign words will abundantly shew. On the use of the word לְלָל, see ch. xxix. 19 above.

30. בְּאֶבֶן. The ellipsis seems to be בְּאֶבֶן. *By which:* i. e. as with a stone, &c. יְהִי חֲקֹתָה. *They become hidden*, i. e. covered and concealed, as if a stone had been laid upon them. Ib. יְהִי לְבָנָה. *Become taken*, i. e. as a captive in war, or otherwise. The Hithp. cannot, in this last instance, have a reflective sense; neither has it in any other, of its own right.

31. מַעֲרֵפָות בִּימָה. *The sweet influences of the Pleiades.* Rosenmüller, with some others, translates by “*vincula* ;” “*veluti*,” says he, “*transpositis literis, ut עַדְן idem sit quod עַנְד ligavit;*” and then cites the Talmudical usage of the word, the δεσμὸν of the LXX., and שְׁרִירָה, *catenas*, of the Targumist. To which מַשְׁכּוֹת in the parallel seems to agree. My remark is, No reliance can be placed on the usage of the Talmud; it being as certain as it need be, that many Biblical words occurring in the Talmud, are used in a mistaken sense. This may be said of Rabbinical literature generally: which, it is much to be regretted, was not seen in the age of the Buxtorfs, Pococke, &c. If it had, the Old

Testament would have now been much better understood than it is. In the next place, the LXX. have here Συνῆκες δὲ ὁ εσμόν. They seem, therefore, to have taken מְעִזָּבוֹת, as if derived from עִזָּב; and δέσμον as the translation of תְּהַקֵּשׁ. Aquila renders the place by ἡ συνάψεις μόρια πλειάδων; *Wilt thou join parts of the Pleiades?* No reliance, therefore, can be placed on Rosenmüller's argument drawn from the LXX. That of the Targumist now only remains to be noticed; and against it may be brought both Jerome and the Syriac. When we consider, moreover, how little is known of the various readings of the Targum, very little stress can be laid on its single authority in such cases as this.

As to the parallelism, this rather consists in the opposition observable in the verbs תְּהַקֵּשׁ and תְּמַכֵּת, and, therefore, need not be sought in other synonymes. I have on these accounts preferred the usual rendering. The reader is referred to ch. ix. 9 above for its illustration. As to תְּהַקֵּשׁ. *Wilt thou bind*—*i. e.* in covenant, so as to insure to thyself the advantages hence derivable—it should be borne in mind, that this verb is far from being synonymous with סָרַךְ, *to bind as a captive, slave, &c.* This signifies *to bind to one's self*, as in covenant, conspiracy, ornaments, &c. See 1 Sam. xxii. 8; Isa. xlix. 18, &c. To bind the sweet influences, then of this constellation to one's self, will mean, to have such power over these heavenly bodies as to render them subservient to one's own purposes; and, in this case, to command the rich produce of the earth (notes on ch. ix. 9), on which they were supposed to exercise great power.

Ib. אֶזְמוֹשָׁכֹת. *Or the bands, &c.* This term has usually been taken to mean the *belts* of Orion, as pictured on our celestial globes; but, as far as I can see, without any good reason for doing so. All we find said is, that, as مَسْكَلَة means *compes*, مُؤْشِّفَات here must mean *belts*. But *compes* means *a fetter used in binding a prisoner*; *a belt*, the girdle in which a weapon is carried. Can any two things on earth be more vexatiously dissimilar? Some, indeed, take it otherwise, thus: “*Num vincula, quibus Pleiades, vel Orionis stellæ junguntur, trahuntur, aut ligare aut solvere potes?*” But, who ever heard of these constellations being so joined, or dragged along? Others take מְוִשָּׁכֹת to signify the influences supposed to be exercised by this constellation in bringing on the winter season, and so binding up nature, as it were, in a state of sterility. Because, just as the Pleiades, by rising early in the spring, brought on the fruitful seasons; so Orion, by rising in the autumn, was said to bring on the

winter. This application I believe to be the true one; but I contend, that מושכות rather means *attractions*, i.e. the bands or *very influences* supposed thus to affect sublunary things; and that שָׁלַף is used to ask the question, viz. *Canst thou loose, untie, unbind, or render these ineffectual?* From קשְׁתִּי. *Traxit, attraxit, allexit, &c.* Arab. شَوْسَهُ. *Tenuit apprehensum; avarus fuit; مُسَكٌ, dominatus est;* مُسَكٌ (much the nearest Arabic form to our word), “*Qui, cum rem apprehenderit, illam dimittere non potest: ab eâ se expedire non potest:*” which, according to my view, is the very notion presented in our text. If, then, this constellation really represents the person and character of Nimrod (see notes on ch. ix. 9), nothing can be more suitable to his tyrannic disposition than the description thus supposed to be given of him. All that the passage exegetically means is, therefore, *Canst thou so affect the heavenly bodies of this or that description, as to secure to thyself the wealth of the earth on the one hand, or to remove far from thee the occasions of its barrenness, want, and the like, on the other?* It is no objection that the Divine Being here makes use of language, perhaps not strictly and philosophically true, as to the influences of these stars; it is enough for Him to have uttered sentiments then generally considered as true, and this in terms by which their force and bearing could be clearly understood and appreciated. Of this sort, language used by men, and to be used in addressing them, must necessarily be. Let no one imagine, therefore, either that this is of a piece with heathen fable, or in any way intended to recommend it.

32. טְרֵוֹת. The *Planets*. See ch. xxxvii. 9. *Ib.* שִׁיעַ. *And console Ayish, &c.* See ch. ix. 9 above, where it is evident from the citation given from Jauhari, that this constellation was supposed to have *its sons* attending on it. טְנַחַת, I read טְנַחַת. *Wilt thou console Ayish for her sons?* i.e. on account of them. See ch. xlvi. 11; Isa. xxii. 4; Ezek. xiv. 22; where the verb is construed with לְ in this sense: comp. Jer. xxxi. 15. What the circumstance alluded to may be, it is perhaps impossible now to say: but, that allusion is made to some popular notion well known at that time, seems to me extremely probable. טְנַחַת has usually been rendered, *Wilt thou lead them?* which I think must set every attempt at explanation perfectly at nought. For, who, it might be asked, are the “*them*” here mentioned? Does the term שִׁיעַ comprehend any such persons, or things?

Impossible. Again: How is עַל־בָּנֶיךְ made to signify “with her sons?” This is most lax. After all, some object of popular belief is evidently had in view, even in this case. Why not take the passage then at once, in its obvious sense, and confess our ignorance as to some parts of its application? Future inquiry may probably make all clear; and to that I therefore leave it. As to the vowels of this word, they were perhaps applied for the purpose of supplying the clumsy sense just alluded to; as it is the case in instances almost innumerable.

I will only add by way of conjecture here, that according to the Greeks and Latins, whose notions of astronomy must have come from the East, Arctus, ἄρκτος, *the bear*, was originally a daughter of Lycaon, and named Callisto; who, being pregnant by Jupiter, was changed into a bear by Juno, and was, with her son, finally translated to the heavens. Bootes, this son, was termed *Arctophylax*; while *Arcturus*, who is said to have been the father of Erigone, is the name of another star, situated in the tail of the great bear. Whether Callisto may have been said by the Chaldeans hence to have consoled her sons—taking this Arcturus for one of them—or whether some other such story as that of the Hyades bemoaning the fate of their brother Hyas, or that of the Pleiades weeping for their father Atlas, I leave it for others to determine. (See Ovid. Met. lib. ii. l. 381, &c.; Cicero de Nat. Deor. lib. ii. 42, 43.) I will only say, Some such generally current story seems to lie at the bottom of this phraseology.

33. חִזְכָּעַת וּ. *Knowest thou the laws?* &c. This, and the two following verses, put the question more particularly as to principle, and as to the results thence to be expected. הַקּוֹת. *Statutes, laws, &c.* by which the heavens, and heavenly bodies, are regulated. מִשְׁפָט. *Canst appoint, declare to be the influence, dominion, or rule* (מִשְׁׁפָטְךָ) *of each, on the earth.* Comp. Prov. vi. 7; Deut. xvi. 18; Gen. l. 18, 26. “*Suffixum ad מִשְׁׁפָטְךָ,*” says Rosenmüller, “*est in singulari, etsi ad nomen duale מִשְׁפָטְךָ pertineat, undē מִשְׁפָטְךָ dicendum fueret.*” But does מִשְׁׁפָטְךָ refer to the preceding מִשְׁפָטְךָ? Does it not rather refer to הַקּוֹת, and to be taken distributively? Let the reader judge. Again: Does any such dual form as מִשְׁפָטְיכָה occur with a suffixed pronoun? I know of no such thing; and I think none is to be found in the Hebrew Bible. Whether dual or plural, the form would regularly be מִשְׁפָטְיכָם, according to the best of my knowledge. And last of all, Is מִשְׁפָטְךָ a dual form?

Who would have expected to find Dr. Rosenmüller writing in this manner? And, what is still worse, Dr. Winer referring us in his edition of Simonis to this exquisite note, as above all exception? Gesenius too, I find, refers בְּשָׁמֶן וְבְּזָהָב to בְּזָהָב, which is clearly wrong; בְּזָהָב being the preceding subject, בְּשָׁמֶן only a qualifying word given to this! See Gram. Art. 224, 4. That the planets exercise some influence on the earth, as the moon on the tides, is admitted by all who have studied natural philosophy. We need not suppose, therefore, that astrological influences were intended here.

His will? Comp. ch. xxvi. 10; xxviii. 26; xxxvi. 32; xxxvii. 3-6; Ps. xviii. 8-17; xxix. 3-11; civ. 4, &c. The remaining member is, perhaps, to the same effect. לְתַחְנוּן.

To the thunder-storm. Chald. סִבְטִיאָה. *Mixtio, perturbatio, inflammatio;* נֶכֶד, *clavus.* Syr. سَكَاكَةُ, عَسْكَرَةٌ, id. Arab. سَكَاكَةُ.

Clavus, pec. typus chalybeus, quo signatur moneta. سَكَاكَةُ, et سَكَاكَةُ, aër pertingens ad cali confinia, ipsumque cælum.

سَاكَيْ, gravis molestusque fuit in petendo. Cogn. صَلَّة. *Vehe-mentia meridiani aestus;* r. صَلَّكَ, percussit vehementius. صَلَّكَ, arctavit, pressit. صَلَّفَ, sonuit. نُوْجُونْدُ, ardens flagransque ignis. إِبْنُ دَكَّا, Aurora. دَكَّا, fomes ignis; whence مُدْكَكٌ, iterum iterumque pluens nubes. شَاكِيْ, instructus armis, pec. acutis.

شَكْوَى, querela, lis. شَكْوَةُ, uter in quo lac vel aqua defertur.

شَكَّ, transfixit eum hastâ. شَكَّ, arma, &c. Simonis gives

שְׁכֵן, *imago,* and thence *phænomenon cæleste;* which strikes me as any thing but a *sequitur:* and still the passage would remain vague! If, however, one might gather some general idea from these cognate words, *thunder-storm,* or some such thing, should seem to be meant; and this would suit the place well. The whole verse would then run thus: *Who hath placed wisdom in the tempest? or, who hath given intelligence to the thunder-storm?*

Now, as the terms שְׁכִיּוֹת, Isa. ii. 16; מְשֻׁפִיר, Lev. xxvi. 1; Numb. xxxiii. 52; Ezek. viii.

12; Ps. lxxiii. 7; refer either to idolatry or its practices, it is worth the inquiry, whether they do not denote representations either of the heavenly bodies, heathen deities, heathen mysteries, or the like, in every case. Certainly the words

pictures, imagery, seem to me to fall much below the mark. I cannot help thinking that נְסָךְ, *fudit, effudit,* and thence

מְפֻקָּה, *conflatile* (Deut. ix. 2, &c.), are kindred terms: and

hence Arab. سَكَكَ. *Dei cultui devatus, ac religiosus fuit, &c.* Hence too, perhaps, the בְּנֹתָה, (*Molten Venus?*) said to have been made by the men of Babylon, 2 Kings, xvii. 30.

Comp. cogn. יְצָה, צְוָה. Of the words given above, شَكْوَةُ, UTER, &c., is perhaps the nearest in form and sound to the

שְׁכֵן of Job, if we except شَكْوَى, *querela, lis,* belonging to the same root. The root too seems not to be without the

notion of *agitation* (which, indeed, prevails in most of the other cognate words), for شَلَّي signifies *Aptavit pellem ha-dinam ad lac agitandum, butyri eliciendi ergo.* In the very next verse, too, we have נְבָלִי פְּמִים put in the parallel with שְׁקָנִים; which seems to be a continuation of the idea started here. See also vr. 38 above. I object to Rosenmüller's "Quis meteoris," or φαινομένοις: because, as these cannot be considered as agents, but only as spectacles, it must be incongruous to ascribe intelligence to them: besides, these form an equally incongruous parallel to the *vagis jactibus* preceding; and which, after all, involve an absurdity. For how can these be styled *vagi jactus*, when from the very first,—from their very creation,—this wisdom must have been supplied to them by Him who now speaks of them in the context? It strikes me therefore that, although Schultens, and after him his followers, are not far from the mark in this place, their translation of it is sufficient to shew that they have not wholly succeeded.

37. נְבָלִי. *The vessels of heaven.* This נְבָל (which is also given as a name of a musical instrument, probably the νάλλα, *nabla*, *naula*, or *nablium*, of the Greeks and Latins) was a sort of jar, apparently, having a neck with a large belly or body, not unlike some of our stone jars. In these the rain or dew was supposed to be stored up, and then, as Providence thought proper, was poured down upon the earth.

Comp. vr. 38. יִשְׁפֵּב. Lit. *Causeth to flow.* Arab. سَكَبَ. *Effudit aquam, &c.* This verb seems to have been applied to signify *lying down*, because perhaps then the system is considered as in a state of relaxation; in its proper sense, in such expressions as שְׁכַבְתְּךָ־עַרְעָץ, Lev. xv. 16–18, &c.

38. בְּזִקָּה, as לְדֹת, for יְלֹרֶת, r. יְלֹצָק. *Fuse, as metals: thence, becoming hard.* לְמַטְזָק. Lit. *Into a hardened thing.* Part. Hoph. In ch. xxi. 33, the word רְגָבִים was taken to signify stones, and particularly monumental memorials. That can hardly be the sense here: the hardening of the dust, mentioned in the preceding member, seems to require that *cloods* be the sense here. The general sense, too, requires this; as it is on the *cloods*, not on stones, that the falling rain can have any influence. It is highly probable, I think, that *stone* is only a secondary sense, and that *hard, firm, concrete, compact*, or the like, is the primitive meaning. We still have in the Arabic, مُرْجَب, signifying *stabilis, firmatus, firmus, &c.*; and تَرْجِبَ, *making large, or great;* and, in

the cognate, **أَرْتَجَمُ**, *accumulata fuit res, et congesta*. Such general sense, therefore, will apply to a *clod* just as well as it will to a stone; each presenting a substance in which the component parts have been consolidated so as to form a hard, compact, and gradually accumulated substance. So philosophers now use the term *formation*, applying it either to fossil or other substances. *Ib.* **רַגְבָּקָרָה**. Lit. *Are made to adhere, stick together, as if glued*. That is, Who can sum up these, and tell their amount, when the plentiful showers are afforded for the purpose of fertilising the earth, and at the seasons in which they are most wanted.

39. **לִלְבֵּיָא**. *For the she-lion.* See Bochart. Hieroz. pt. I. lib. III. c. i. **תִּמְנָדָה**. *Et appetitum.* Rosenm. Because, as he tells us, “eodem modo usurpari, quo haud raro **שְׁבָבָה**.” He then refers us to Ps. xxiv. 4; xxvii. 12; lxxviii. 18; for proof of this: in neither of which, however, the word in question occurs! Siimonis refers us to ch. xxxiii. 20, and to this place, for the same sense; but in neither of these, certainly, does there appear any good reason for accepting it. In the Arabic, **حَيٌّ** signifies *familia, pars magnæ tribus, &c.* See Castellus. And so it does in the Heb., Gen. i. 25; Ps. lxviii. 31; lxxiv. 19, &c.: as the context manifestly requires.

41. **לְעֹרֶב**. *For the raven.* Arab. **عَرَابٌ**, taken here generically for the whole species; and hence, in the last member, **וַיַּתְהִיא**, in the plural, *they wander*: not the young immediately preceding (for they remain in their nests and cry, **וַיִּשְׁלַׁחֲנָה**), but the old ones, whose business it is to look out, and to take the prey, when these are without food, **כָּלִירַאָכָל**. This passage is alluded to in Ps. cxlvii. 9.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

1. **עַת לְדֹת**. *The season of bringing forth, &c.* That is, Art thou acquainted with the particular season when each of the mountain-goat species brings forth? Not, as Rosenmüller says, “*ut illis parturientibus opem ferre*,” &c. (for Who ever heard of men performing any such office?), but rather, one would think, that thou mayest boast of this knowledge; or, it may be, take its young for food. The preceding verse seems, too, to recommend this last. *Ib.* **יַעֲלִים-סְלָלָה**. Lit. *Rock-climbers.* See the Hieroz. pt. I. lib. III. c. xxiii. Rosenmüller gives us a note from Chrysostom, in

which the following, תְּשַׁמֵּר, ἐφελαξας, is made to signify *Cunst thou keep, or preserve*, the animal mentioned from casting its young? Which is manifestly wrong; as תְּשַׁמֵּר must here necessarily refer to תְּעַד preceding, which must also be supplied before חִלָּל in the last member. Comp. the next verse. The phraseology will then be Hebrew; nothing being more common than the notion of *keeping*, i. e. observing times, or seasons. See Jer. viii. 7, &c. Chrysostom, who knew nothing of Hebrew, might well be excused; but I do not see how Rosenmüller or Bochart can, in making such a mistake as this. *Ib.* חִלָּל, r. חִלָּה, cogn. חִבָּל. *Binding as with a rope*; hence, the binding pains of labour (ῳδίες), &c., and the verb itself applied to *parturition*. This is, perhaps, the proper method of separating this sense from the many others which this verb has. On the word אֲיָלוֹת, see Hieroz. pt. i. lib. iii. c. xvii.

3. תְּפִלְחָנָה. Arab. قَلْمَح. “*Rei compos est effectus.*” 4th conj. *Prosper successu.* Cogn. فَرَح. *Lætus fuit.* 2d conj. *Pullulavit, in propagines diffundi cæpit planta.* Hence, perhaps, we may see why verbs signifying *cutting*, or the like, are applied to denote the bringing forth of young: not because “*fissâ et apertâ matrice excludunt*,” as Rosenmüller will have it after Schultens; but because the one may be said to be severed from the other, just as a branch is from the stock of a tree. *Aeth.* אֶבְלָה: *Ebullivit, emanavit, erupit, &c.*

Cogn. قَلْمَح. *Fidit, pec. in duas partes.* Syr. حَلْف, id. Arab. بَلْحَنْج. *Divisit, &c.* So בְּרַא. *Filius, r. בְּרַא, asciavit, &c.* *Ib.* חַבְלִיהָם. *Their pains.* Some render it *the cause of their pains*, i. e. *their young*; which strikes me as a tautology: nor can I see why pains may not be said to be *sent*, or *dismissed*, just as fire, famine, &c. may. *Ezek.* v. 17, &c.

4. حَالْمَه. *They feed.* Arab. حَلَم. *Pinguis fuit;* حَالْمَه, genus lactis acidi. Cogn. حَلَب. *Lac recens.* From *feeding*, *growing*, &c., we have perhaps the notion of *heaviness*; thence of *sleeping*, *dreaming*, and so on. One would hardly suppose that in the very earliest times, men would reason with Aristotle, and tell us as some do, “*Et quia porrò ex humoribus sive vaporibus crassis somnus et insomnia oriri solent*” (cf. Arist. de Som. et Vigil. c. 3), *hinc notat somniavit*, &c. בְּפָר, i. q. בְּרַחְבֵּץ, i. e. *In the open air.* Comp. Onkelos, Gen. xxiv. 31; Exod. xxi. 19; with the Heb. Arab. بَرַגְגָה, *Ager, campus.*

5. פָּרָה. *The onager.* See ch. vi. 5; xi. 12; Hieroz. pt. i. lib. iii. ch. xvi. *Ib.* גַּמְסָרוֹת. *And the cords;* r. יִסְרָאֵל. *Castigavit.* Hence, some render it *discipline.* I prefer taking the sense of the cognate root. עֲסָרָה. *Binding.* On עֲרָזָה, another name for the wild ass, see Hieroz. as above. Not unlike this is a passage in the *Ikhwān Ossafā*, p. v, edit. Calcutta. وَتَجَيَّ حِيثُ ارَادْتُ فِي طَلَبِ مَرْعَاهَا وَمَشَارِبِهَا وَمَحَالِّهَا قَنَفَرْتُ مِنْهُمْ بَعْضُهَا مُثْلِ حَمْبَرِ الْوَحْشِ وَالْغَزَالِ وَالسَّبَاعِ وَالْوَحْشِ وَالظَّبَيرَ بَعْدَ مَا كَانَتْ مُسْتَانِسَةً مُتَّالِفَةً مُطْمَئِنَةً فِي أَوْطَانِهَا وَمَا كَنَهَا وَهَرَبْتُ مِنْ دِيَارِ بَنِي آدَمَ إِلَى الْبَلْرَاءِ الْبَعِيْدَةِ. *So they (i.e. the beasts) went where they (i.e. men) would, seeking their pasturage, their watering, and quiet, places.* But some of them, as the wild ass the gazelles, lions, wild beasts, and birds, escaped from them, after they had been associated, united, and in safety in their countries and various places. So they fled from the children of men into the distant deserts.

6. מִלְחָה. *Salt, barren ground.* So the old English *marish*, i.e. *sea-ish*, now contracted into *marsh*. But, as this is occasionally with us very rich pasture-land, the word would, in that sense, very ill suit the context here. See Ezek. xlvii. 11; Auth. Vers.

7. תְּשִׁבְעָה. *The tumult, or great tumult*—as a pl. of excellency—*of the oppressor.* Usually Arab. سَاعَ. *Malus fuit, &c.* Better, perhaps, شَاءَ. *Mihi admirationem concitavit;* شَيَاءَ نَبِيٌّ, *admiratione percussum cor.* Cogn. شَائِشَةً. *Vocavit jumentum, increpuit oves;* תְּשֻׁוֹתֶשׁ, vel שֹׁוֹשָׁוֹ, vox illa qua vocatur, &c.; شַׁוְּיִ, *calefecit aquam;* שִׁיִּ, *voluit,* ii. conj. *impulit;* iv. *fecit ut confugeret.* Hence, probably, the notion of noise, *strepitus*, whether in a bad or good sense, as of a storm in שָׁוָה, Prov. i. 27, &c.; of a waste, as in שָׁוָה וּמְשָׁוָה, i.e. *howling, and a place of howling;* as a desert is said to be a waste howling wilderness, Deut. xxxii. 10. Hence too the notion of terror, as of the thunder in שָׁוָה, Job, xxxvi. 29; of joy, as in Zech. iv. 7; of the oppressor, as in this place. עַמְשָׁנָה. *He disregards.* This can hardly be rendered, *he hears not:* the question not being about what he hears or sees, but what he sets at nought.

8. יְחִידָה. *Abundance, plenty*; root עַמֵּר, which see. I, therefore, follow Le Clerc here.

9. בְּרִים. See Hieroz, pt. i. lib. iii. c. xxvii. An untameable animal. עַבְדָּךְ. Lit. *Thy service*; *i. q.* our infinitive, *to serve*.

10. בְּתַלְמָם עַבְתָּהוּ. Lit. *In the furrow, its cords*. The natural order would be בְּתַלְמָם עַבְתָּהוּ. *Wilt thou bind the oryx (unite in one interest with thee, I mean.—Gram. Art. 216, 4, and note), his cords in, or for, the furrow?*

11. גִּיעָשׂ. May here mean, either *thy labour*, or *thy wealth*; *i. e.* the fruits of thy labour.

12. פִּירִישָׁב. Since he will cause to return, &c., seems to be spoken in irony. Since, forsooth, he will, &c.; taking for granted that this will be the case.

13. The sense here seems to require a repetition of בְּתַלְמָמוֹן בָּ: *i. e.* *Wilt thou put thy trust in the wing?* &c. Because its power is great, its motion rapid, and sufficient to save it from the hunter? On the term רְנָנִים, see Hieroz. pt. ii. lib. ii. c. xvi. נְעַלְפָה. *Becoming agitated, exulting in wing*, as a cock before crowing, or after beating an antagonist. Ηνοὰς ἐξαργὴ τὰς πτέρυγας, κ. τ. λ.—Diod. Sicul. lib. iii. xxvii.

Ib. אֶבְרָה חֲסִידָה וּנוּאֵס. Here supply חֲסִידָה בָּ, as before. אֶבְרָה, I take to mean, *The favoured, favourite, or choice, or graceful, feather*, which probably was then, as it now is, an article of considerable value. Bochart. Hieroz. pt. ii. lib. ii. c. xvi., supplies the following notices to this effect. Theoph. Hist. Plant. lib. iv. c. v. Τὸ φύλλον τὸν μὲν μορφὴν πρόμορφος, τοῖς τῶν στρουθίων πτερύγων ὄμοιον, ἡ παραπλευται παρὰ τὰ κράνη. The leaf is oblong in form, like the feathers of ostriches, which they place on helmets. And Pliny, “*Conosque bellicos, et galeas adorantes pennae.*” Bochart adds, “Hæ porro pennæ tam ex alis, quam ex cauda sumuntur. Neque ullum est animal, cuius pennæ sint tam æquales: proinde apud *Ægyptios* struthionis penna legitur fuisse æQUITATIS symbolum,” &c. Diodorus Siculus (lib. iii. xxvii.) gives an account of a people inhabiting the southern parts of *Æthiopia*, whom he terms Στρουθοφάγοι, *i. e.* Ostrich-eaters: for in those parts, he says, the ostrich abounds. He then describes it pretty much as our own naturalists do. Strabo (lib. xvi. § 11) says nearly the same things of a people living in Arabia. חֲסִיד (r. חֲסִיד, favour), a person *favoured, beloved*, and hence applied to the saints under the Old Testament. Ps. iv. 4; xvi. 10, &c. In this view, these two words אֶבְרָה חֲסִיד are in apposition, and are regularly and correctly written; whereas, the

supposition that the second word here means *the stork*, requires the first to be written בָּרַת; which, however, is not without example, as Bochart has shewn. Again, the supposition that the second word should be so interpreted, involves the context in insuperable difficulties; and this for no other reason than because חֲסִידָה happens to mean *stork*, as well as *favoured*. Had commentators but seen this, the whole difficulty would have vanished long ago. Rosenmüller has recourse, moreover, to an argument in this place, which strikes me as exceedingly weak. It is this: because certain travellers have said that the feathers of the stork may, in some cases, be compared with those of the ostrich, such comparison is, therefore, instituted here by the sacred writer. My answer is, I know of no such thing ever done in the Bible. I think, too, it would savour of confusion to institute any such comparison. *Ib.* וְנֵיהֶן. *And head-plumage*, i. e. for the head. Arab. ^{جَنْبُونٌ} *Coma frontis propendula: capronæ, antiæ;* ^{جَنْبُونٌ} *coma muliebris in anteriore faciei parte.* Cogn. ^{جَنْبُونٌ} *Prehendit antias, &c.* Nothing can exceed the vagueness of the dictionaries here, as in almost all similar cases. בָּרַת is *penna*, or *ala*, they cannot say which; and so also is נֵיהֶן. Is this likely to be true? Comp. Ezek. xvii. 3, where Gesenius, after Bochart, sees a distinction between קְבֻרָה and קְבָרָה, as he also might between these two and נֵוחָה. The general sense then seems to be, Wilt thou trust either in the strength of the ostrich, or in the riches derivable from it? It is true, a sense is made out on the other view; but, to me, it is any thing but an obvious or easy one.

14. פִּירְעֹתָה. *Because, since, when, she leaveth, &c.*: as if boasting in her independence and strength. These properties are strictly true of the ostrich.

16. **הַקְשִׁיחַת.** Usually, *She dealeth hardly*, or the like. Cogn. *tau* שָׁנָה. Arab. قَاسِحٌ. *Crassior, rudior vestis; قَشَّاً, Hyæna.* Cogn. سَعْيٌ. *Durus fuit; كُشَحٌ, clandestino in eum odio affectus fuit.* As the female ostrich is the subject of the discourse here, a difficulty presents itself in this verb's being in the masculine form, while the feminine is used both in the preceding and following (*i.e.* 18th) verses. This could hardly have taken place, unless some object had been had in view by it. If then we take the verb impersonally, *some one hardeneth*; or passively, *they become hardened*, the translation may be, *Her young are hardened*, *i.e.* void of natural affection. More literally, *One, some one, hardens her young for their not being hers*; or, *considers them so hardened* (comp. Isa. lxiii. 17, where the verb has evidently this sense) as not to be accounted hers. Gram. Art. 157, 6. In this case the ellipsis may be thus supplied: **הַקְשִׁיחַת אִישׁ בְּנֵית לֹא לְהָ** ; and continuing this train of thought, the next member may thus be supplied, **וְהַקְשִׁיחַת אִישׁ לְהִיּוֹת רִיקָּה יִגְעַזֵּה וְהִיא בְּלִיפְחָד**, *men consider her labour to be for vanity (*i.e.* in vain) and she without fear.* They neither owe nor pay her that reverence which, in every other case, is acknowledged and paid to a mother. **וְהִיא בְּלִיפְחָד** must, I think, here be understood of the eggs and offspring of the bird in question, as having given her pain; for naturalists tell us, that she does watch them with the attentions of a mother. **בְּלִיפְחָד** may also be taken, less obviously, as signifying that these young ones are *unsubdued* or *wild*, rendering neither reverence nor fear to any; *i.e.* like children brought up without restraint or check; and therefore doing that only which is right in their own eyes.—Then follows the reason of all this, “Because,” &c.

17. **כִּי־הָנָפָה.** *Because, when, seeing that, God hath withheld*, &c. Not “deprived,” or “privavit”; for, in this case, something must be taken away which was once possessed: but here the thing spoken of was never possessed. In Hebrew, moreover, to remember, often means *to regard*; to forget, *to diregard*; and if **הָנָפָה** means “*oblivisci fecit eam*,” the passage may, perhaps, be thus interpreted. The Arabic **تَسْنَى**, however, occasionally signifies *iterum iterumque oberravit*; and also *ebrius evasit*, which in Hiph. (Arab. conj. iv.) will signify “*inebriavit illum vinum*.” Cogn. تَسَيَّى,

oblitus fuit, neglexit, omisit, &c. The latter member confirms this interpretation.

18. בְּעֵת. Lit. *According to the time, i. e. when.* תִּמְרִיאָה. Rosenm. “*In altum sese extollit.*” Verbum מָרָא . . . tractejis literis factum ex מָרָא, quod perinde ac רָום, *altum esse significet.* We are next told, that by “*in altum staturæ proceritas commendatur, de qua omnes, qui de hac ave scripserunt,*” is meant. Pliny is then cited, “*Altitudinem equitis insidentis equo excedunt.*” רָום, or רָאמַם (*i. e. per metathesin*), must here be taken in the sense of קֹום! not to insist on the liberty taken by the metathesis. But, why not take מָרָא here as cognate with מָרָה, and תִּמְרִיאָה with תִּמְרָה, Ps. evi. 33, &c. *exacerbavit?* We shall then have Syr. cogn.

חֲנָקֶת, *pertinax, et morosus se opposuit, contendit de victoriâ: amarum fecit.* See Heb. מְרַדָּך. Syr. حَنْكَةُ. Arab. حَنْكَةٌ. Also Arab. مَرَّأَ, *virilis, masculus, et fortis fuit.* Conj. v. *fortitudinem præ se tulit, i. e. تَمَرَّأَ,* which may well have the sense of our تَمَرِي, and cogn. تَمَرِي, *ad vehementiorem cursam scuticâ, aliâve re egit equum.* Again, מָרָם does not universally apply to place, but is occasionally put to signify the state of the mind. See Ps. lvi. 3, &c. Besides, it cannot be said that, whenever this bird rises, or elevates herself, from her nest or sitting place, she laughs at the horse and his rider: this can be predicated of her only when engaged, or likely to be engaged, in battle. There is, also, a want of energy and point in this view of the passage, which, in my apprehension, is quite sufficient to condemn it.

Bochart, whose illustration of this passage ought to be read, tells us, Hieroz. Pars II. lib. II. c. xvi. that “*Alis exultare struthiones rectè dicuntur, cum eorum alacritas ex alis tota pendeat,*” &c. From Aelian, lib. iv. c. iii. ‘Ει δὲ ἀντὴν διώκοι τις, ήδε οὐκέ επιτολμᾷ τῇ πτήσει, θεῖ δὲ τὰς πτέρυγας ἀπλάσσει. If any one pursue her, she attempts not to fly, but runs, having expanded her wings. The poets of Arabia often allude to the swift course of the ostrich, and the resistance which it makes to the hunters. The following is from the Moallakat (suspended prize-poem) of Harith (ed. Vullers, 1827). I give the Latin version only, to save space, vr. 9:

“Ego vero jam auxilium petam contra mærorem, quando hospitem iter acceleratum abducet.

“A celerrime incedente instar struthionis *camelo*, pullorum matre, deserta incoliente, longo collo prædita.

“ Quæ percepit sonum occultum, quamque exterruerunt venatores tempore pomeridiano, vespera jam appropinquante. Vides pulverem pedibus nunc in altum levatis, nunc terram percutientibus a tergo illius *orientem*, similem atomis, atque soleæ corium hue illuc dispersum, deserto laceratum.”

Tarafa, again (Reiske's edit. vr. 36), compares the swiftness of the hind with that of the ostrich, in these words, “ Si velim, capite in medium sellam erecto brachiis natabit celeritate sruthocameli.”

19. **רָעַמְתָה**. Usually, “ *With thunder.*” “ *Tropum,*” says Bouillier, “ habes splendidissimum;” which, I cannot help thinking nevertheless, a most incongruous one. How thunder, which is a mere sound, can be said to be put on, it is quite out of my power to see. Figures may, indeed, be bold—and such are those used by the sacred writers—still, they must not be incongruous; and of this character, I think, they never are. Schultens makes the primitive and leading notion of this verb (as he does indeed of almost every other) to consist in a *tremulous motion*, and to be the same with **רָעַם**; all of which may be very true. The Syriac gives **רָאַתְה**; *iratus est.* In *Aeth. infremuit.* Chald. *murmurare, querulum esse*, &c. Cogn. Arab. **رَغْم**, *fastidivit, abhorruit, vim intulit.* **رَاعَمَ**, *succensuit . . . iratus fuit, &c.* The word might, therefore, have originally been taken as an imitation of the *rumbling* noise of the thunder, and thence used to express *anger, indignation*, or the like, as in the verbs just noticed. And, in this sense it seems admirably to suit the passage in question; as if the writer should say, Canst thou clothe his neck, *i. e.* place about it, the *expression of indignation* which it appears to have when he rushes to the battle? Canst thou supply him with that proud and graceful curvature of neck which, with his flashing eye and smoking nostrils, bespeak his mighty and disdainful heart? The verb is also used *in this sense* in Ps. xvi. 11; xcviii. 7; 1 Sam. i. 6. In Ezek. xxvii. 35, **רָעַמִים פָנֵים** is made to signify, “ *com-moti sunt vultu;*” but, to be literal, according to Schultens, it ought to mean, *vultu tremunt:* which is impossible. All, however, that seems to be meant is, Their countenances express their inward excitement of mind, just as the neck of the horse is here made to express his. The fault in applying this word consisted, therefore, in ascribing a *particular sense* to it, when the more general one ought to have been adopted.

Cicero gives us, in his translation of Aratus (*De Natura*

Deorum, ii. 43), a description not unlike this of the swift and spirited course of the Pegasus :

“ *Huic Equus ille, jubam quatiens fulgore micanti,
Summum contingit caput alvo.* ”

But here, the flowing of the mane is made to resemble the lightning, not the thunder. The case is therefore quite a different one, while the figure is both bold and regular. The place in Job is evidently alluded to in Ps. cxlvii. 10. Amrulkeis too applies the description of the lightning to that of a spirited horse; but not a word does he say in this case about the thunder. The passage is cited on ch. xxxvi. 32.

20. **הַרְעִישָׁה.** *Canst thou make him rush on, &c. i. e. in military array compact and firm, and with a noise like an army of locusts.* Rosenmüller here copies a passage from Bochart, the object of which is to shew, that this verb must mean, *leap, skip, or the like, as a horse does in galloping.* But, strange to say, Bochart never intended in this place to determine the force of this verb at all! Bochart gives, indeed, from Giggæius, حَرَجَ الْفَرَسُ, *saltavit equus;* “ *scilicet more,* ” adds he, “ *locustæ, quam animal esse* πηδητικὸν, *et a saltu saltarellam lingua vernacula dici,* ” &c. In the first place, it is more than either Bochart or Rosenmüller could do, to prove that the Arabic phrase, just adduced, has any such meaning as that which he ascribes to it; and, in the second, if this proof could be made out, it would still require to be proved that the sense of our Hebrew verb can hence be determined. Rosenmüller also assumes, that a single horse is here compared with a single locust: which is also incapable of proof. The horse is certainly described here as in the field of battle (see the following verses), and, if so, he is generically described: that is, every individual horse so circumstanced is described; which is just the same thing as speaking of a regiment or army of cavalry. Of all the names of the locust, too, רַבָּה, signifying *multitude,* is chosen; which makes it seem as if the locust was also generically described. The best possible comment on this place is, I think, Joel, ii. 2–12; and, whether this passage is intended to be finally understood of locusts, or of men (I believe the latter), certain it is, that the whole description consists of a metaphor taken from *an army* of locusts. See ch. i. 4. This army, too, is represented as in motion, proceeding in regular martial array, and finally making the attack. It is remarkable enough, that the very verb in question occurs here, vr. 10, in שְׁמִים פְּשִׁישִׁי; and, in this

place, it cannot possibly signify *leaping* or *skipping*. The only place here in which any such signification can hold, is in vr. 5. But here, the sound of the whole body in motion is manifestly meant; which must allude to the noise of the flight of the locusts, not to their leaping or skipping on the ground.

One word now on the etymology of this word. It has been remarked that Rosenmüller has misapplied the reasoning of Bochart, and that Bochart also has travelled out of the record. I must now remark, that he has mistranslated a passage from the Kāmoos which tended perhaps in a great measure to deceive himself, and to mislead Rosenmüller. “Sic Arabicè,” says he (Hieroz. Pars II. lib. iv. c. ii.), “عَدَا يَمِيْنَةٌ حَرْجَلٌ *chargala de equo dicitur, qui (يمونة?)* او بِسْرَةٌ *saltat ad dextram, aut ad sinistrum.*” But عَدَا never means *saltat*. Golius renders it by *præteriit, transiit . . . cucurrit, irruit, avertit, divertit*, and so on : terms very proper for describing the course of a horse, or of an army of locusts. It is curious enough to remark, that this blunder of Bochart has found its way into all the modern Hebrew dictionaries!

In the next place, the Arabic رَعْشٌ is rendered by *tremuit, trepidavit*. رَعْشَاءُ, *celeriter incedens struthiocamelus* fam. *eoque tremens.* مَرْعَشٌ, *species columbae, quæ in altum evolans gyros facit.* Cogn. رَعْسٌ, *id.* So that the word, in one form or other, may be applied to the swift motion of an animal, or to the wheeling flight of certain birds, not without, perhaps in each case, the notion of shaking. On the noise made in flying and alighting by the locusts (which I have endeavoured to preserve in the term *rush*), see Hieroz. Pars II. lib. iv. c. i. orig. edit. p. 447; *ib.* c. v. pp. 474–478, &c. In Rev. ix. 9, we are told, that “the sound of their (*i.e.* the locusts') wings was as the sound of chariots of MANY HORSES RUNNING TO BATTLE :” which, as it is copied from the place in Joel already referred to, seems to be admirably suited to our context. A passage occurs, moreover, in the Epistle to the Hebrews (viz. xii. 26–28), which will throw very great light on the application of this word in prophecy. The original passage is Hag. ii. 6, 7, which the apostle here explains by that sort of shaking, which ends in an entire removal of the thing shaken, so that a perfectly new state succeeds.

21. יְחַפֵּר. *They dig*, *i.e.* each horse by prancing with the hoof or paw; *i.e.* they paw, “ere they start a thousand

steps are lost."—Pope. Comp. Judg. v. 22. From the occurrence of the plural here, followed by a singular verb, it seems extremely likely that the preceding verse, as already remarked, alludes to a whole line of cavalry. Rosenmüller, too, can see this here! אָשֶׁר, I think here denotes the orderly, but rapid, march of cavalry to the attack, as if no fear or trepidation were experienced. Comp. Numb. xxi. 23; Josh. viii. 14. לְקַרְאָתָה שָׁמֶן. *In direct opposition to the presented weapon*, just as the cavalry of modern times will rush undismayed upon the line of opposing bayonets; which is well explained in the next verse.

23. עַל־וּ. *Over him*, הַקְרִיבָה, *ringeth* (Arab. تَرْبِيَّةُ, qua cantat, cogn. تَرْبَنَى, Heb. רְבֵנָה), the quiver, &c. of his opponent. Not unlike Hom. Il. i. l. 45, 46 :

Τόξον ὄμοισν ἔχων, ἀμφηεφέα τε φαρέτρην.
Ἐξλαγχάν δ' ἄρδ' οὔστοι ἐπ' ὄμων χωμένοι,
Αὐτοῦ κινηθέντος.

Ib. לְבָב. *Flame or flash*, i. e. *the blade*, which from its being polished, and reflecting the sun-beams, may be so termed, just as in the Arabic أَبْيَقْ, a very bright or flashing sword is, from بَرْقْ, lightning. That the polished blade, or point, of such weapon is meant, is evident from Judg. iii. 22; 1 Sam. xvii. 7; Nahum, iii. 3.

24. בְּרֻעָשׂ וּרְגֹן. *In his rush and rage*, i. e. when he makes the charge. See note on vr. 20, above. אָשֶׁר. *He drinketh up* the earth (1 Pet. v. 8, καταπίη), i. e. From the extreme rapidity and courage with which he pursues his course, the ground lying before him may be said to be absorbed by him, i. e. as if it ran into his person. Both the Arabs and Latins, as shewn by Bochart, speak of the horse in a similar manner; e. g. اللَّهُمَّ الْقَرْسُ الْأَرْضُ, *Equus voravit terram*; and, "Latumque fugâ consumere campum." Hieroz. Pars I. lib. II. c. viii. So Shakespeare, 2nd Pt. Henry IV. "And starting so, he seemed in running to devour the way." ولَا يَمْلِأ. *And standeth not fast*, or still. The leading notion in this verb seems to be acquiescence, the being satisfied in, or with, something: hence Arab. أَمَنَ, *nexus fuit*, علىٰ, upon something: *securus, tutusque fuit: fidem habuit.* أَمِينٌ, *firmus, constans. Syr.* اصْدِقٌ, *stabilis, assiduus, &c.; whence*

our *Amen*. The verse is antithetic, as is vr. 22, and may be paraphrased thus: In the charge he seems indignantly to drink in the earth; nor can he, at any time, stand still when he hears the trumpet. So Virgil Georg. iii. as cited by Bochart in the place referred to:

“ — tum si quā sōnum procul arma dedēre,
Stare loco nescit.”

In the *Hanīṣa* (p. ०३२, edit. Freytag):

وَلَخِيلُ أَجْوَدَهَا الْمَنَاهِبُ عِنْدَ كَبْتَهَا آلَرُومُ

The best of horses is that which outstrips,—biting in the attack.

25. בְּרִי שָׁפֵר. Lit. *At the trumpet*, קָל being supplied by the ellipsis from the preceding verse. בְּרִי has been usually rendered by the Jews, *sufficientia*; but this is not well grounded, as Bochart l. c. has shewn. The particle is, perhaps, merely syllabic, as in Jer. xx. 8; xxxi. 20; and intended to add nothing to the sense. יַנְמֶר חֲתָה, i. e. He breaks out with some such interjection as this, neighing perhaps as horses generally do upon hearing a horn, or trumpet, and snorting as if offended at the warlike apparatus and tumult opposed to him, and as if he seemed to scent an enemy in his front. On the force of רַעַם, see vr. 19. This expression of rage, joined as it is with תְּרוּעָה, is best rendered, perhaps, by *tumult*, or *raging*.

To the numerous classical illustrations of this passage given by Bochart l. c. may be added the following, taken from Haitsma's Ibn Doreid, p. 57, &c. I omit the Arabic text to save space.

Vr. 60. “ Per haec (juramentum) sive per Equos, qui transenunt cursu alacri, prominentes jecoribus suis, extenuati ventre, illisque.

“ Equi impexi frement instar luporum Algadæ (comp. Habac. i. 8).

“ Sublevabunt in dorsum omnem expeditum, strenuum, audacem animo, immittentem se mari bello.”

Vr. 87. “ Vestigium ejus; quando in illud intueri stuperis, dices: esse splendorem valde coruscum, aut fulgur latius se diffundens utrinque.” (See from Cic. vr. 19.)

“ Ac si esset signum Geminorum in tarso ejus, atque stella in ejus fronte, quando exorta fuit.”

26. עֵגֶל. *The hawk*. See Hieroz. Pars II. lib. II. c. xix. נַאֲבָר. *Moult*. As בְּקָרָא, and בְּקָרָה, mean *feather*, see note on vr. 13 above, it is most natural to suppose that the verb

here has hence been formed ; and, as this bird moult annually, the probability is strong that this is its true acceptation. Gesenius gives “*in altum enisus est*,” for the sense of this verb ; and adds, “*Nescio an vicinum sit עָבֵר, עָבֵר, coll. Pers. אֶבֶר, עַפְרָה (super) quæ omnia superi, superandi hincque transcendendi notionem habent.*” He then refers to עָבֵר ; where we likewise find the Persian ابر, بَر, بَر, and زَبَر. But, can we rely on a Persian particle for the sense of a Hebrew verb ? particularly when the Hebrew verb, to which he also refers, is never found to have any such sense as that of *rising up in flight* ? See Bochart’s illustrations (*loco citato*) of this place. *Ib. לְתִקְנֹן.* *To the south.* Gregory the great—as Bochart tells us in this place, and after him Rosenmüller—say that, “*Domesticis accipitribus, quæ melius plumescere debeant, humida ac tepentia loca requiruntur. Agrestibus verò moris est, ut flante Austro alas expandant, quatenus eorum membra ad laxandam pennam veterem venti tepore concalesceant,*” &c.

27. עַל־פִּיךְ. Lit. *At thy mouth* : meton. for thing spoken or command. נְגַנְבֵּת בְּשָׁרָה. *The eagle towereth on high.* *Ib.* קְנוּם קְנוּמָה. *Raiseth, or exalteth on high his nest.* So Aristotle, as cited by Bochart, Hieroz. Pars II. lib. II. cap. ii. Ποιεῖται δὲ αὐτάς οὐκ ἐν πεδίοις τόποις, ἀλλ᾽ ἐν υψηλοῖς μάλιστα μὲν, καὶ ἐν πέργαις ἀπομένουσι. Comp. Obad. v. 4.

28. עַלְקָרָה. Lit. *The tooth of the rock*, i. e. the craggy and inaccessible part of it. הַמְצֻדָּה. *And the fastness.* “*Venatio*,” say some lexicographers, “*deinde præda—vertex montis, unde prædatio et insidiæ fieri possunt.*” A happy method this of deriving words ! for it will suit any thing, and any thing will suit it. Is it not more likely, that צוד is here used in the sense of צָדֵר, Arab. مَحْدُود, *prohibuit, impeditivit, or مَحْدُود, id.* whence we have مَضَادَةً, *contraria, and مَضِيدٌ, resistens, &c.*; and hence has the signification of *arx, præsidium, or the like*, Ps. xviii. 3 ? &c. Aristotle, as quoted by Bochart, l. c. tells us, ‘τρφοῦ δὲ πέτεται, ὅπως ἐπὶ πλεύστον τόπον καθορᾷ. And Apuleius, “Cùm igitur eò sese Aquila extulit, &c. indè cuncta despiciens, &c. circumtuetur, et quærit quorsus potissimum in prædam supernè sese ruat.” Which will form a good comment on the next verse.

30. עַלְעַיִ. *They gulp down.* The word, like our own, may be an ὀνομασποιητικὸν, formed from the sound of the act meant. The Arabic, however, supplies several cognate

verbs, as عَلَى, *bibendum dedit secunda vice, post priorem haustum.* عَلَى, *immisit, indidit rem.* لَوْغُ, *cum rem ore versatam deglutis.* Ib. يُوْلِي. *Absorptus.* See also ch. vi. 3. Arab. لَعْنَى, *imbuit pinguedine offam suam.* تَلَعَّبَ, *avidus, gulosus fuit.* وَلَعْنَى, *cupidus fuit.* وَلَعْنَى, *insertâ in vas linguâ sorbuit canis.* Our verb here may, perhaps, be a compound of some two of these; as عَلَى + لَعْنَى, so formed to denote excess or enormity. See Gram. Art. 197, 2-8. This bird drinks not water but blood, as may be seen in Bochart, l. c. and is a constant attendant on fields of battle, as most writers on the East attest. Comp. Matt. xxiv. 28; Deut. xxi. 18; Prov. xxx. 17.

Harith compares a band of robbers to a body of eagles rushing on to the prey. Moallakat poem, vr. ٤٣—

فَتَأَوَّتْ لَهُ قَرَاضِبَةٌ مِنْ كُلِّ حَيٍّ كَانُوكُمْ أَلْقَاءُ

“Convenerunt ad illum latrones maligni ex omni tribu, ac si essent aquilæ.”

The following adage, which is the lviii. in H. A. Schulten's edition of Meidani, is sufficient to shew what opinion the Arabs hold as to the keenness of the eagle's ken—

أَبْصَرُ مِنْ عَقَابِ مَلَائِكَةٍ

“Acutius videns quam aquila in desertis.”

This is said to apply to the eagle of the plain, rather than to that of the mountain; because it is, of the two, the keener sighted, and the swifter in flight. So Homer, Il. xvii. 676, styles it *the keenest sighted of birds.* It has too, I believe, been ascertained by experiment, that it is from the sight, not from the smell, that the birds of prey generally find their food. Comp. ch. xxviii. 7.

CHAPTER XL.

2. בְּרִבָּ. Lit. *Whether by contending?* &c. “רַבָּ, Participium verbi, רַיֵּב, litigavit . . . ut אֹורָ, illuxit, et Participium אֹורָ, illucescens, Prov. iv. 18.” Ronenni. in loc. All this, however, is very doubtful: for first, the verb here used is not רַיֵּב, but רַיְבָּ; and, secondly, in either case the participle would regularly be רַבָּ, not רַבָּ. Nor, again, is it at all cer-

tain that אָוֹר, Prov. iv. 18, is a participle. It may be an abbreviation for אָוֹר, form פְּקֻדָּה, by Gram. Art. 75, and the preterite of the verb; or, it may be a sort of infinitive, of the same form: the context will admit of either. In the next place, רַב will be the regular infinitive, or verbal noun, of רִיב, as בָּזֶן is of בִּין. See Pardig. for בִּין, or רִיבָּז, form פְּקֻדָּה, contracted as above. Again, Rosenmüller takes יִפּוֹר, as signifying “*castigator*,” i. e. of the form גְּבֹר, *potens*, שֵׁבֶר, *ebrius*, i. q. יִסְרָאֵל, Prov. ix. 7. It may be objected that this word occurs not elsewhere as an agent in this form; nor, if רַב is to be taken as an infinitive—which it ought to be—will it, as such, suit the passage. Besides, it exhibits the form proper for the third pers. sing. masc. pres. of Kal, of the root בָּזֶן. So Hos. x. 10, אָפְרָם, and *I will chastise them*; where אָפְרָם is manifestly the full form of the first pers.: the rad. בָּזֶן being dropped, and compensated by the insertion of dagesh, as in יִנְחָר. Therefore, will be the form proper for the third pers. pres. masc. Kal; and, as such, it will suit the context. Nor does מַוְכִּית, *implader*, in the parallel, require that רַב be a participle: if a parallelism is found in the sense, that will be sufficient; and this the nominative contained in יִפּוֹר will supply, i. e. *One, any one, chastising, correcting*. I have added *this*, as complementary of the verb יִפּוֹר, referring to what had just been said, and which the pronoun in יִעֲבֹר seems to require.

4. קָלְלָה. *I am vile*: opp. כָּחָה, *heavy*. Syr. ﴿. Arab. قَلْلَة. *Levis, imminutus fuit*: a confession most suitable to such an occasion. *Ib.* מֵה אֲשִׁיכָה. If any reliance can be placed on the point representing the epenthetic נ in ק here, its force may perhaps be expressed in English by placing a strong emphasis on the word “shall:” what SHALL I, i. e. CAN I, answer thee? Implying that this can by no means be effectually done. Gram. Art. 235. זְדִי וְנוּ. *Mine hand, &c.* See ch. xxi. 5.

5. Lit. וְלֹא אַזְטִיחַ. Lit. *And I will not add*, i. q. Anglicè, I will do so no more: a sentiment worthy of all imitation, and bespeaking the deepest piety of heart.

6. Lit. מֵן סְעִירָה. In ch. xxxviii. 1, we have הַסְּעִירָה, with the article; a proof, if any were wanting, that the sacred writers were not quite so much attached to mere grammatical forms, as some have been willing to make them.

7. Comp. vr. 3; ch. xxxviii. and note.

8. **תִּתְּנָה.** Lit. *Whether moreover, even? &c. i. e.* Wilt thou then, child of a woman as thou art (ch. xiv. 1)—vile, as thou hast here confessed thyself to be; unable as thou hast also proclaimed man generally to be (ch. ix. 2)—still continue apparently to impugn my decisions, ordinances, and arrangements, upon earth, in order that thy innocence may the more plainly appear? The object of this passage does not seem to be, so much to accuse Job of directly denying God's goodness, or of asserting his own innocence, as to charge Job with having implicitly done this in some degree, by the inadvertent line of argument which he had taken. See chh. iii. vi. vii. xii. &c. Others, He seems to say, might take up these arguments and apply them in a sense, and for an object, very different from those now intended. In this way, therefore, he might be said to have *appeared* to justify himself, and to disannul God's laws, when in truth he meant to do no such thing. Comp. ch. xxxiv. 36; ix. 2, &c. as noticed above. The charge advanced, then, seems to involve foolishness and weakness, rather than impiety; which the following context also justifies by adducing considerations tending still more effectually to humble the patriarch, and to which he seems, ch. xlvi. 2–6, more particularly to respond. *Ib.* **לֹמַעַן תִּצְדַּק?** Lit. *That thou mayest be just, i. e. mayest have the appearance of being so.*

9. **וְאַם וְנוּ.** *Or, &c.* On the correlative power of **וְ**, and **וּ**, see ch. xxxvii. 20; that is, Whether this, or that? The question here is, Whether Job can exhibit any such proofs of power, as God does. The answer will be found in vr. 14, below.

10. **עֲדָה וְנוּ.** *Deck thee now, &c.* Arab. **مَدَعَ**. *præteriit, supersedit, &c.* Hence, perhaps—as in **פָּלַח**, *to pass, also change for the better*, see ch. xiv. 7, 14, &c.—this verb has been applied to dress, and to that in particular which is ornamental.

11. **עֲכָרֹות.** *The fierceness.* Arab. **عَبَرَ**, *abegit aves, increpavit. Cogn. عَبَرَ*, *sanie intumuit, fissumque, fuit vulnus, &c.*

12. **וְהַרְךָ.** *Yea overthrow.* Arab. **هَدَكَ**, *i. q. هَدَمَ*, *di-ruit, evertit, &c.* This word does not occur again in the Hebrew Bible.

13. **פְּגִיעַת.** Lit. *Their faces: but here manifestly like the Greek πρόσωπα, persons.* *Ib.* **חַבּוֹשׁ.** *Shut, or bind up.* Syr. **حَسَفَ**, *inclusit, obstrinxit.* Arab. **جَمَشَ**, *congregavit.*

Cogn. حبس, *continuit, cohibuit.* Ib. בְּטַחֲנֵן. *In safety.*
 Arab. طمّنَ, *securitatem præstitit.* See ch. iii. 16; xviii. 10; xx. 26.

14. וְגַם־אָנִי. *Then I also.* See the note to vr. 9. אָדָךְ.
I will praise thee. The pronoun expressed here, viz. אָנִי, and repeated in the verb, is emphatical. Gram. Art. 223, 2. The epenthetic נ, implied by the dagesh in נ, was probably intended to mark this as an emphatic and correlative sentence. Gram. Art. 235. Ib. יְשַׁפֵּחַ. *It will save, i. e. יְמִינְךָ, thy right hand;* not in the second pers. as Rosenmüller has taken it, “*salutem . . . parare possis:*” the members of the body being mostly construed as feminines.

15. בְּהַמּוֹת. *The beasts, i. e. those that are graminivorous,* as the next member of the verse tells us expressly. The descriptions given in the preceding chapter went to the consideration of the freedom of certain animals, and the impossibility of reducing them to the service of man. And such truly are the wild ass, the oryx, the ostrich, &c. Our attention is now turned to the most powerful and courageous of the quadrupeds, many of which have been, and still are, reduced and made to serve man. It would be almost endless to cite and refute all that has been said and affirmed of this passage; and it will perhaps be thought almost chivalrous to dissent from the opinion of the very learned and ingenious Bochart (*Hieroz. Pars II. lib. v. cap. xv.*), which has been adopted by all the learned since his day. I have, however, my reasons for doing so; and these I will now state. I object then, in the first place, to the term בְּהַמּוֹת being taken as a singular noun, and thence made to mean *some particular beast.* Because, 1. Neither the context, nor the singular pronouns following, require any such sense. 2. The phrase עַל־שְׂרֵרֵךְ will not bear the sense attributed to it by Bochart; viz. “*feci tecum vel potius juxta te . . . inter bellus quas in Nilo creavi Arabiae tuæ vicino,*” &c. as I shall presently shew. 3. Because the passage, הִיא רָאשִׁית יְמִינֶךָ cannot with propriety be predicated of any one animal; and 4. Because the descriptions given from vr. 20 to 25, cannot be easily and naturally applied to the hippopotamus, nor, perhaps, to any other single animal.

I. Nothing is more common in the Hebrew, than that a singular pronoun, in the consequent, should be made to correspond to a plural in the antecedent, when distribution is intended. See Gram. Art. 222, 6. This word, therefore, may be taken in its true plural *sense*, while the following

context may allude to some one or other of the species distributively.

2. The phrase עֲשֵׂרִי עַל־תָּמָם will not bear the sense ascribed to it by Bochart. First, because *feci tecum*, in that sense, cannot be shewn to be Hebrew; and, secondly, because none of the passages adduced, viz. Josh. vii. 2; Judg. ix. 6; xviii. 3; xix. 11; 2 Sam. vi. 7; xx. 8; Job, xvii. 3, either exhibits that phraseology, or any thing like it. For, *to make*, or *create*, any thing *with another*, must mean one of these two things; 1, either to do this in society with another so that he be present with the action; which is impossible here: or 2, to make, or create, any thing so that it may *be* or *remain with* another: and this I take to be the sense intended. In that sense, to *create with* would supply no sense adequate to that intended by the original. It is, consequently, a false translation. I have, therefore, translated the passage “*are with thee;*” *i. e.* in thy neighbourhood, and familiar to thy sight. In this sense, I have no objection to adopt the “*prope,*” or “*juxta,*” of Bochart, in rendering it; although I claim the privilege of separating עֲשֵׂרִי from תָּמָם, by the term “*are,*” by which a regular phraseology is restored. In this case too, we are not compelled to recur to the Nile exclusively to find the hippopotamus, but may take in the horse, the mule, the ass, the wild-ass or horse, the hippopotamus, and, indeed, every other animal which is graminivorous, and answers the descriptions severally here given.

In the third place, “*הַאֲנֹשֶׁים וְנָכָרָיו*,” *He or it is the head or first of the ways of God*, can fairly be applied neither to the hippopotamus, nor to any other animal or class of animals. Bochart intimates, that as other animals were created on the sixth day, but the hippopotamus, being an aquatic animal, was produced on the fifth; it may hence be termed רָאשֵׁית, *first, &c.* But this does not necessarily follow: for, first, if the “*ways of God*” are to be referred to creation generally, surely the *first of* these must have been the creation of the heavens and the earth, not of a certain aquatic animal. And, secondly, although the hippopotamus is an aquatic animal occasionally,—being amphibious,—it cannot hence be presumed that he must have been created on the fifth day; or, which is the same thing, that he was produced by the waters, rather than by the earth.

The other instance adduced, viz. Numb. xxiv. 20, is equally inconclusive; for Amalek could neither be the first of nations, in point of date, nor yet one of the *most noble of* nations. For, first, Amalek was the son Eliphaz (Gen.

xxxvi. 12). That nation could have been formed, therefore, only during the sojourning of the Israelites in Egypt, and under circumstances by no means favourable to the rapid increase of any people. They must, therefore, have been greatly inferior to Egypt, Babylon, and many other nations then in existence ; and, for the same reason, they could with no propriety be termed the *first*, in point of date. I conclude, therefore, that **ראשית** must here, i. e. Numb. xxiv. 20, be used in a sense totally different from that assumed by Bochart. Balaam, I think, must have meant, that as Amalek was the *first of the nations who opposed the Israelites in their journeying through the desert*, their doom was, therefore, they should perish for ever. Comp. Deut. xxv. 17, 19, with 1 Sam. xv. 2, 3, and xxviii. 18. If this may be relied on, **ראשית** here cannot be taken in the sense ascribed to it by Bochart.

Our question now is, What is meant by **ראשית דברי־אל**, *the first, or beginning, of the ways of God?* I think it is obvious, from the preceding context, that both the wisdom and power of Job is intended to be excluded here ; and, on the contrary, those of God to be established. Now, if we turn to Prov. viii. 22, we shall find that *wisdom* is there termed **ראשית דבריו**, *the first, or beginning of His way*, i. e. of God's way ; and this with reference to the works of creation,—some expressions relating to which are manifestly borrowed from the Book of Job. Allusion is made to this also in ch. xxvi. 14, and with reference to the very same subject, in the terms קצחות דברינו, and again ch. xxviii. 23, in connection with a similar subject, in the words אליהם הכין דברה : which see with the notes. Our passage, therefore, may be read in either of these two ways: *He*, i. e. each, and every, of this class of animals is of *the first of the ways*, i. e. of the *wisdom of God*. Or, אה. *It*, i. e. this, of which I am now speaking, is so derived. It is added, **העשׂוּ**, *He who maketh*, or *createth*, *him or it, applyeth its weapon* : which is evidently intended to intimate His *wisdom and power*. The ellipsis may thus be supplied, **היא מעשָׂה ראשית דברי־אל העשׂוּ**, *He is the work of the first of the ways*, i. e. *wisdom of God* : *He who made him, &c. i. e. He who was wise and powerful enough to make him, was also to vest him with all the properties here described.* I take **רִאשְׁתָּה וּנְזֵבֶחַ**, &c. therefore, to be a mere periphrasis for **חִכְמַת אֱלֹהִים**, *the wisdom of God*.

Again, certain parts of the description given in this place

cannot apply to the hippopotamus ; *e.g.* vr. 20, *The mountains bear provision for him* ; for this obvious reason, that it is never found grazing on the mountains at all. All that is said of the hippopotamus is, that it is often seen grazing on the banks of the Nile, or other rivers : but surely, these cannot be termed the mountains, on which *all* the wild beasts do gambol and play. By this latter description one would suppose were meant, those mountainous districts which are far removed from the natural haunts of the hippopotamus, but in which the wild horse, the onager, &c. are found. I conclude, therefore, that the hippopotamus is not exclusively spoken of in this description.

Now, by the term בָּהֲמֹת, is meant among the Hebrews, and generally among the Arabs, any four-footed beast, not excluding those of an amphibious kind. See Bochart. Hieroz. Pars I. lib. i. cap. ii. and cap. vii. p. 49; also Pars II. lib. v. cap. xv. p. 755. When, however, it is necessary to speak more specifically, the tribe of animals so designated may, as in this place, be opposed to, or compared with, the ox tribe ; or it may be opposed to the fiercer wild beasts, &c. It will then mean *that* of a different nature ; and so on, till at last we shall be brought to the horse, and tribe of animals immediately, or more remotely, connected with it. Accurately speaking, therefore, the בָּהֲמֹת of Scripture are of this species. And so I find the author of the Ichwān Oossafā speaking (ed. Calcutta, p. 4), سَخَرُوا مِنِ الْأَنْعَامْ (البَّقَرْ وَالْغَنَمْ وَمِنِ الْبَهَائِمْ التَّحْيِلْ وَالْحَمْبِرْ وَالْبَغَالْ), *They pressed into their service of the profitable cattle* (for this seems to be the real meaning of نَعَمْ, of which انْعَامْ is the plural), *the oxen and sheep : and of the بَهَائِمْ بهَائِمْ*, *the horse, the ass, and the mule.*¹ A little farther on, viz. p. 40, the advocate of the בָּהֲמֹת بهַיִם, is asked to account for the great body, long neck, small ears, and short tail, of the camel ; the great body, long teeth, broad ears, and little eyes, of the elephant ; the long tail, thick horns, and want of upper teeth, of the ox and buffalo ; and for the different make of the sheep, the tais, the hare, &c. &c., apparently including all these under the general term בָּהֲמֹת بهַיִם : but this is done in that laxer mode of speaking just adverted to. The conclusions, moreover, generally drawn here are perfectly in unison with that

¹ See also De Sacy's Chrestomathie Arabe, ed. 2, Pt. III. pp. 184, 185.

noticed above as to our context; viz. a manifestation of *the wisdom of God*. One of these conclusions, p. 44, is: **لِتَكُونَ دَلَالَةً ... لِعِلْمِهِ وَاقْتَضَاء حِكْمَتِهِ**, *To afford proof of his knowledge, and for fulfilling the designs of His wisdom.* And again, p. 42, **كُلُّهَا مَصْنُوعات الْبَارِي الْحَكِيمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَهَا**, *By His own hand, the wise Creator, who created them in His wisdom for reasons, purposes, ends, and objects the depth of this none but Himself knows, &c.* Again, in a very interesting Persian tract,—a MS. copy of which I possess,—said to have been translated from an Arabic original from the pen of Jaafir Sâdik, one of the chapters thus commences:—

فَكَرْ كَنْ أَيْ مِفْضَل درَبِين سَهْ صَنْف از حِيوانِ بَعْنَى انسَانِ
وَجَهَارِ يَابَانِ وَمَرْغَانِ كَهْ هَرْ يَكْرَا آنْجَهْ منَاسِبْ حِكْمَتْ
وَجُودْ اُوستْ باو عَطَا كَرْدَهْ. *Observe, O Musazzil, in these three classes of living creatures, that is to say, man, quadrupeds (here چهارِ یابان) answers to the Arabic and Hebrew general terms, بهائِم and بَحَّاهَمَة, and birds, how to each of these has been given that which wisdom deems proper for it.* Indeed, this is a very favourite topic with the Orientals generally. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that by **רְאִשָּׁית וּבַ** *The first of the ways, &c., in vr. 19, we are directed to that Wisdom, under the guidance of which creation was planned and completed.* We may now proceed to consider the several particulars of this portion of Scripture, as it may appear necessary.

16. **בְּמִתְחַנֵּן.** *In his loins.* It is not uncommon to speak of men as having strength in their loins, as Bochart has remarked (*Hieroz.* pt. II. lib. v. c. xv., as above). See *Nah.* ii. 1; *Ps. lxix.* 24, &c. But in the horse tribe this is more evident, as may be seen by their efforts, either in the race, or in drawing along heavy loads; while the ox tribe has no such property, and is, therefore, altogether unfit for such exertions. *Ib.* **בְּשֶׁרֶירִי וּבְ** *In the firmness, &c.* Chald.

שְׁרִירָה. *Firmum, ratum.* Syr. **صَمْرَةٌ**. *Verus, firmus.* Bochart assumes here, after the Rabbins, that this word signifies *the navel*, which is altogether groundless; and then argues that the elephant cannot be meant, because the skin of his belly is soft, while that of the hippopotamus is hard and impene-

trable. He ought to have seen, that there is no ground for supposing that this word signifies *navel*; and, even if it had, that it is absurd to suppose that the strength of any animal consists in his navel: and, further, allowing even this to be true, that the hardness or softness of the skin, in any case, can have any thing to do with the question. On my view, it will apply just as well to the horse, the ass, the wild horse and ass, to the elephant, &c., as it will to the hippopotamus. I take the technical term *viscera—bowels* with us—as exactly expressing the force of נִזְבֵּן, in such passages as this; and the meaning to be, that his internal texture is so firm and powerful, that hence the great strength visible in the action of his loins is accounted for. “*Quoad tendines firmus,*” Ibn Doreid.

17. צָפַן. *He bends, or moves, &c.* Bochart, l. c. “*Retorquet,*” &c., like the cedar; i.e. in proud and stately manner. Castell gives here, “*volet firmiter, firmabit, stabilit, eriget;*” and adds, “LXX., Syr., Ar., Ab. Ezr., At. Chal. צָפַן, i.q. Ar. צָפַן, *contorquet, STRINGET: omnium optimè:* Job, xl. 12.” If this be the drift of this passage, Bochart’s citations, shewing that the tail of the hippopotamus is like that of the pig, will be out of place; because it is not the form, but the action of the tail, under given circumstances, that is here had in view. The following no one would have expected from such a writer as Bochart: “*Ergo cum hippotami cauda brevis, crassusque sit, et valde firma, tamen is ad libitum eam flectit, et retrorquet, quod ut maximi roboris argumentum hic observatur!*”—L. c. It is not uncommon with the Arabian poets thus to describe animals. So Tarafa, speaking of the she-camel, Reiske’s Tarafa, vrr. 16, 17, &c.):

“*Cauda, ac si duæ alæ aquilæ cingerent utrumque latus, os infixæ subula.*

“*Cauda, quæ nunc insessoris verberat posticam, nunc aridum, ceu uter aquarius, flacidum, rugosum. Femora habet compacta,*” &c.

Ib. יִשְׁרְנָה. *Are interwoven.* Chald. סְרַג. *Intersecuit, internexuit, &c.* Syr. צְלָאֵל. *Aptatus est.* Arab. سَرْج. *Ephippio instruxit equum.* Cogn. Chald. שְׁרָג. *Ordinavit ad linea.*

Aeth. ὄρνατος: *Ornavit.* Arab. شَرَج. *Constrinxit, &c.*

18. קְרַמְנָה כְּרַמְנִי אֲפִיקָה. Lit. *Channels of copper.* This is applied apparently to the hollow bones of the thighs, &c., which contain the marrow. So Schultens on the passage. *Ib.* גְּרַמְנִי. *His solid bones.* This the context seems to require; and so we have in Castell, أَسْنَاتُهُ مَعْصِمٌ وَأَسْنَاتُهُ عَصْمٌ and أَسْنَاتُهُ عَصْمٌ وَأَسْنَاتُهُ مَعْصِمٌ

radius brachii, which are solid bones. Hence the comparison, פְּמַטִּיל בָּרֶצֶל. Lit. *As a bar of iron.* Arab. “مَطَلَّ فَرْسَنْتُ” *Ferrum cudit et extendit; مَمْطُولٌ*, de ferro, cusum et in longum extensum.”— Rosenm.

19. The former part of this verse has been considered. עֲשֵׂה הַדָּבָר. Lit. *The person making him.* פְּגַזֵּשׁ. *Applieth,* i.e. *giveth, his weapon.* Bochart applies this exclusively to the teeth of the hippopotamus, and says, “*Nos hic harpen interpretamur. Neque enim ἄξην Græca vox, aliudē deducitur quām ex Phœnicia harba.*” He then cites Sanchoniathon from Eusebius, Prep. Evang. lib. i., as saying, Τοις δὲ Ἀθηναῖς γνώμῃ καὶ Εὔποδοι κατεσκεύασε Κέρων εἰς σιδήρους ἄξην και ὀόρον. “*Ex Minervæ autem et Mercurii sententia paravit Saturnus ex ferro harpen et hastam.*” Its shape, according to authorities there cited, was that of a crooked sword or scimitar. Some passages are also cited to shew that this term has been applied to the teeth of the hippopotamus, which are long, sharp, and slightly curved. So Nicander Theriac, vr. 566:

“Η ἵππου τὸν Νεῖλος ὑπέρ Σάΐν αἱρετόν τεσσαραν
Βόσκει, ἀρούρησιν δὲ κακὴν ἐπιτέλλεται ἈΡΠΙΝ.

*Aut fluvialis equi, Nilus quem pascit adustam
Trans Sain, atque HARPEN dannosam immittit in agros.*

See the whole article, Hieroz. pt. II. lib. v. cap. xv. It certainly is curious to find the very Hebrew word here used applied to the hippopotamus. Still I contend, it will not follow that it is to be considered as applicable to no other animal, and in no other sense. The Arabs certainly speak of the *weapons* given to the animals for self-defence: *e.g.* in the Ichwān Ossafā, p. ۲۷, speaking of the elephant: وَأَنْبَابِهِ سَلاَحٌ لَهُ بِمَنْعِ بَهَا السَّبَاعِ عَنْ نَفْسِهِ. And his teeth are weapons to him, by which he keeps the fierce beasts off from his person. So again Kazwini (Chrestom. De Sacy, edit. 2, p. 3, p. ۱۸۱) ولما كانت الحيوانات بعضها عدواً لبعض: اقتضت الحكمة الالهية كل حيوان آلة يحفظ بها نفسه من عدوه فمنها ما يدفع العدو بالقوة والمقاومة كالغيل والجاموس والأسد ومنها ما يسلم من عدوه بالغرار فاعطي آلة الغرار كالظباء والارانب والطيور ومنها ما يحفظ نفسه بسلاح كالقندف وغيرها. Which M. De Sacy thus translates: “*Nous voyons aussi que, parmi les animaux, chacun ayant son ennemi à redouter, la sagesse divine leur a également accordé de moyens*

(آل instrument) de défense et de conservation. Les uns, tels que l'éléphant, le buffle, le lion, ont reçu la force en partage pour affronter leur adversaire ; d'autres, qui cherchant leur refuge dans la fuite, ont été doués d'une grande légéreté, comme la gazelle, le lièvre, les oiseaux ; d'autres sont protégés par des armes puissantes, comme le porc-épic," &c. And, a little further on, speaking of that class of animals which is termed

ولما كان المطلوب من الدواب : بهائم السير صلت حوافرها لمكث المشي الكبير عليهما ولنكون سلاحاً دافعاً للعدو . . . فتنت آلة المشي والسلاح وغيرها.

"Comme la principale destination des bêtes de somme est pour les voyages, leur sabots sont faits d'une manière solide, capable de résister à une longue marche, et de leur fournir en même temps des armes redoutables contre leur ennemis . . . et procure ainsi à ces animaux deux moyens parfaits, l'un pour la marche, l'autre pour la défense." To the same effect the Persian

وابشار را اعانت کرده اند باسلحه وادواتیکه برای شکار شابسته باشد. And to them (i. e. the fierce animals) have they supplied weapons, and such instruments as are necessary for hunting. Whence it must appear that the Orientals look upon these weapons, not as afforded merely for the purpose of procuring food (as in the teeth of the hippopotamus, above noticed), but also for self-defence, and for the purpose of making war upon others. And, in the horse tribe, both the teeth and hoofs are used for this purpose. Bochart's illustration therefore so far as it goes, is excellent : its defect consists in not being carried out to its legitimate extent. It may be remarked here, that the term חרב, or ἀξηνή, is probably the origin of our harpoon, conveyed to us from the Arabic حرب, by way of Spain. See Gol. under حربة.

20. כירבכל ונו. For provision, &c. Nothing can be more blind than the account given of this second word in the dictionaries. "Proventus terræ," says Gesenius, "a rad. יבל, ut הַבְּוֹאָה, proventus, a פָּנָא." But here, neither the forms nor the sense are analogous. Winer gives "proventus" ex Chald. (Talm.) linguæ usu ; and ends with "Alii : proventus arboris h. e. lignum, quod magis placet." Under גַּבֵּל, Gesenius gives "fluxit, maximè copiosè et cum quodam impetu ; Arab. وبَلَ, copiosè fluxit, pluit," &c. But no Arabian author gives *fluxit* for the sense of this word : as far, at least, as I can discover. Nor, *pari ratione*, is there any authority what-

ever for the “*fluxit* maximè copiosè,” &c. ascribed to the Hebrew. This has all been coined, for the mere purpose of affording an acceptable etymology. Golius and Castell give “*Acriter persecutus fuit, vehementer propulit prædam... copiosè et vehementer pluit cœlum.*” But not one word about *fluxit*, which is the turning point of Gesenius’s etymology. The truth seems to be, that *abundance*, *excess*, or the like, is the idea prevailing in this word; and hence perhaps its application to the jubilee,—i. e. the leading on of a number of persons,—and its relationship to נְבָל, r. מִבָּל, *pabul*.

Arab. cogn. بَلْ. *Rigavit*; بلل, *convivium... providentia*; بلة, *bonum, beneficium, it.*; بللة, *humiditas; alimentum*; بللة, *graminis ac virentis pabuli humor.* Cogn. بَلْبَل. *Confusus fuit.* Hence بَلْلَل. *Humidus ventus, bonum, beneficium.* Syr.

حدل. *Pabulum.* Heb. בְּלִיל, id. Cogn. بوُدُّ. *Numerus, et multus, it. urina, it. effluxio.* The leading notion of our word seems to be *plenty*; and hence, when applied to the earth as it is here, or to fruit-trees as elsewhere, it will necessarily signify *produce*. And, whether we consider it as an abbreviation of בְּלִיל, which it probably is (see Judg. vi. 4, &c.), or as of a cognate form, the result will still be the same.

It has already been remarked, that the hippopotamus cannot be said to frequent the mountains: that the horse tribe does, need not be proved. Now, if the בְּהָמֹת, of which we are now speaking, is here opposed to חֵית הַשְׁדָה, as in Gen. ii. 20; iii. 14 (comp. Gen. i. 24); and God is said to have given him *his weapon*, as in the preceding verse; and it is also said that he pastures on the mountains, where all the fiercer carnivorous beasts are found to wanton; I think we can see why the mention of weapon was here introduced: viz. to intimate that Divine wisdom had not left this tamer animal without its means of defence. This must bring to every one’s recollection a passage in the Psalms, which is perhaps a parallel to this. It occurs in Ps. l. 10. פְּנֵי כָּל־חַי־זֶעַר בְּהָמֹת בְּהַר־יַעֲלֵה. *For mine are all the fierce beasts of the forest, the graminivorous beasts on a thousand mountains.* Here a complete distinction is kept up between בְּהָמֹת and חֵית. And, although the forest is the natural residence of the former, no one can deny that they occasionally take their sport on the grassy mountains (comp. Ps. cxlvii. 9); where, however, the hippopotamus,

as already remarked, is never found. Abdollatif too (White's edition, p. 77) tells us, that this animal is found in the *lower parts of the land in Egypt*, and principally in the river near Damietta. If it be objected that the term *mountain* sometimes means pasture-land in Scripture, as the mountains of Bashan and Carmel; I answer, It cannot be said that all the wild beasts ganibol there. That sort of mountain, therefore, cannot be meant. Abdollatif tells us a little further on, viz. p. 79, that the hippopotamus is, in reality, nothing more than a large water-hog. And the same is said by Damiri of the dolphin.—Hieroz. pt. I. lib. 1. cap. vii.

21. אֲלָلִים. *Wild lotuses.* Gol. أَصَالَ, et أَصَالَ. *Produxit*
locus arborem *qua dicitur* أَصَالَ, coll. *Lotus sylvestris*, aut
alia arbor. Diodorus Siculus tells us, moreover, that the
lotus grows in these parts to a large size. His words are :
... εἰς δὲ λατὸν ἀνδρομήκη, lib. iii. xlvi. See too Hieroz. lib. III.
(p. II.) c. x. p. 825. Rosenm. after Bochart, takes this word
as equivalent to צַלְלָה in origin, i. e. as signifying *shade* generally,
which is too vague. Besides, to say in the very next
verse, that *the shadows cover him with their shade*, would be
to speak in a very extraordinary way, and certainly very
unlike the style of this book. One would suppose, that—

22. עַרְבִּיכָּהֵל. here would, in one way or other, supply a
sense not unlike that in the preceding parallel: certainly
shadows will not suit this place. See Cels. Hierobot. T. I.
p. 304, on this word.

23. קַשְׁעָן. *Swell.* See Schultens on this place. It is
curious enough to remark, that Bochart can find nothing
here but the Nile and the hippopotamus! That this animal
is found both grazing and couching on the banks of the Nile,
no one will deny; although all perhaps may, that עַרְבִּיכָּהֵל
here means “*Salices Nili.*” Nor will any one, that this
animal is known to conceal himself among the reeds, and in
the shadowy places of lakes, &c. Yet it will not follow that
the בְּהַמּוֹת, properly so called, do not the very same things;
and this in the marshy places bordering on the Euphrates,
in Job's very neighbourhood, just as they do in the neigh-
bourhood of the Nile, and even among ourselves in the hotter
season of the year. And it is a fact, that the Arabs speak of
them in this very way. In the Ichwān Ossafā, p. IV, the
advocate of the בְּהַמּוֹת, بهائم, is made to say : كُلُّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْا
مُعْبَلٌ عَلَى شَانِهِ فِي مَكَانِهِ مُوافِقٌ لِمَارِبِهِ فِي بَرِّيَّةِ او اجْمَعِهِ او
سَهْلِ او جَبَلٍ وَغَيْرِهِ. Every one of us presenting himself in

his order, in his place, according to his dwelling in the desert, or in the reed-pool, or on the plain, or on the mountain. These places, then, are assumed here as common to these beasts, whichever of them may be meant by the context. Again, speaking of the virtues of the horse (which is one of these), at pp. ٤٨-٤٩ it is said: وَجَرَانٌ كَجَرَابِ الْسِّرْحَانِ وَمُشَيٌّ كَمُشَيِّ التَّوْرِ فِي التَّبَخْتَرِ وَخَبَبٌ كَتَقْرِيبِ التَّنَفْدِ وَعَطَافَاتٍ كَعَطَافَاتِ جَلْمُودِ الصَّخْرِ إِذَا حَطَّهُ السَّبَلُ His running is like that of the wolf, and walking like that of the bull in his insolence. His stealing on is like the approach of the fox; and his gyrations like those of the torrent, when they beat upon the solid rock. And again, when it is said he “trusteth that he can draw Jordan into his mouth,” the description is not altogether at variance with what is said of the horse at ch. xxxix. 24: nor is the Arabic citation just made,—as said of the horse,—unlike the former part of vr. 23 here. And, if we may depend upon this, the meaning of the passage is, *He trusteth that he can maintain his rapid course, even in opposition to the swelling stream of the Jordan.* See note on the place just cited. That is, as the horse was there said in his course to seem to drink in the earth; so here, his believing he can drink up the Jordan only means that he can maintain his course there. And such the horse is, and probably the wild ass and mule.

Once more: Are we to look for the hippopotamus in the Jordan? I believe not. I believe this animal is never found in that river. And, therefore, to get out of this difficulty, Bochart supposes the Jordan to be put here for any river: which is rather bold! It may be asked, too, with what propriety any river can be said to *press upon* (עִזְצָמָן) the hippopotamus, which is an amphibious animal? In such a case, he would only have to dive to the bottom, and then the pressure would be at an end. The same may be said of the terms לֹא יַחֲפֹץ. Surely it can be no proof of the courage of any animal not to fear, or to flee from, that which could do him no harm! And this must be the case with the hippopotamus, how much soever a river may be swollen or violent. But, if we suppose such animal as the horse, ouager, &c. (see ch. xxxix. 22; it. 5-9), to be meant, the terms used are proper, and the description is forcible and striking. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that the hippopotamus is not intended to be understood in this place, but some one or other of the بهائم, or بهائم, already mentioned. *Ib.* גִּימָנָה. See

ch. xxxviii. 5. *Ib.* אַל־פִּיהָ, Bochart renders as if עַל־פִּיהָ, Over his mouth; and makes גִּינֵּת to signify erumpet. He then compares this with Ps. Ixix. 2, and cxxiv. 4. “Ut spirandi meatus intercludat.” But why all this? Is it to prove either the strength or courage of the animal? No: it is only making much ado about nothing! Strabo will shew us, in the sixteenth book of his Geography, that animals of this description were in great abundance in the deserts of Arabia, not far from Job’s country: and much the same is the case now. Either the horse, or wild ass, or wild bull, will, as before, suit this description.

24. בְּעֵינָיו. Lit. *In his eyes*: i. e. in his sight, and when he is looking on. גִּינְקָבָאָף. *One bore his nose*: i. e. so as to put an iron ring therein, and then lead him away to servitude like a camel. See Isa. xxxvii. 29. According to my view, some one of the בְּהָמֹת, or בְּהָמָה, is here meant; and it may be either the wild horse or ass: probably the latter. See ch. xxxix. 5-9. I suppose, therefore, that from vr. 15 to 25 some one or other of these graminivorous animals is meant; but that it is left to the intelligence of the reader to discover which of them, and so to apply the context as he proceeds, which is no difficult thing. And, if this be the case, then no such monster as the behemoth ever existed, either in the world or in the mind of the sacred writer; and the whole is a figment of Jewish ignorance and superstition!

25. תִּמְשַׁךְ לְוִיָּתָן. *Canst thou draw forth leviathan?* &c. It has already been shewn, ch. iii. 8; xxx. 29; that לוּיָתָן and גִּינֵּת signify the same animal. See also ch. vii. 12. I now remark, that there is no reason—as far at least as I can discover—for supposing that הַגִּינִּים and הַגִּינִּים do not also mean the same thing. The only question, therefore, we now have to consider is, what animal, or species of animal, it is which, by this or that word is intended in the sacred writings. Bochart and many others, suppose it to signify the crocodile here; in some other places, the whale, or other sea-monster. My opinion is, that in this place the description rather suits the whale, and more particularly one of the dolphin tribe; although I believe sea-monster is the general intention of the sacred writer: just as is taken generically in the preceding context. In some others, the wolf. Let us first consider Bochart’s opinion. He tells us, then (Hieroz. pt. II. lib. v. cap. xvi.), “Radix porrò nec *Hebraea* est, nec *Syra*, sed *Arabica*.” But in this he is manifestly wrong; for it is both Hebrew and Syriac, as well as Arabic. Heb. לְוִיָּתָן, whence Prov. i. 9, &c., *adjunctio*,

&c. Syr. ﺍَدَدْ, or ﻭَدْ. *Conjunxit*, &c. He proceeds: “Arabicè scilicet verbum لُوْيِي passim occurrit in significazione flectendi, et contorquendi,” &c. ; and his conclusion is, “Itaque Leviathan propriè sinuosus est animal, et in plures spiras volubile, qualis est maximè draco . . . Itaque leviathan a Esaia definitur עַקְלָתָן נֶחֱשׁ serpens obliquus, vel tortuosus . . . Ita,” he adds, “et nomine leviathan passim cetos, et balenas appellari videas, ut Ps. lxxiv. 14, et civ. 26, et Es. xxvii. 1.” This is good, and worthy of all acceptation, perhaps; but, when we are told that “Quâ ipsâ de causa factum ùt utroque nomine thannin, inquam, et leviathan, crocodili significantur, quia crocodili sunt ad similitudinem draconis, ùt asserit Haitho Armenus,” &c., it may be excusable to object: because, however *like* a crocodile may be to a dragon, or how respectable soever the person making this assertion, still it ought not to be mistaken for proof that a crocodile is a dragon, or that the term *leviathan*, which means *tortuosus*, will apply to an animal the farthest removed possible from such a character. I must say therefore that, whatever other arguments may be adduced to prove that לְוִיָּתָן here means a *crocodile*, certainly the assertion of *Haitho*, viz. that the crocodile is *like* a dragon,—which latter the term לְוִיָּתָן also means,—can never suffice for that purpose: not only because similitude does not constitute identity, but also because *dragon* is a most indefinite and delusive term.

A little further on, viz. Hieroz. *ib.* cap. xviii., Bochart offers some other reasons to shew that *leviathan* here must mean the crocodile. These he deduces from a consideration of Ezek. xxix. 3, 4, and xxxii. 2, 3. In the first of these places it is said: “Ecce ego insurgam contra te Pharaon Rex Ægypti, magne thannin, qui cubas in medio rivorum tuorum,” &c. “Et indam hamos maxillis tuis, et agglutinabo pisces rivorum tuorum squamis tuis, et ascendere te faciam in medio rivorum tuorum,” &c. And, in the second, “Tu eras sicut thannin in maribus . . . et prodibas per flumina tua, et turbabas aquas pedibus tuis,” &c. “At expandam super te rete meum in cætu multorum populorum, qui te trahent in sagenam meam.” The arguments drawn from these passages are these. “Iis, inquam, verbis, Pharaonem clarum est cum crocodilo, non cum balæna, conferri, quæ nec pedes habet, nec squamas, nec versatur in Ægypti rivis, et fluminibus, nec inde ascendit in terram, nec retium indagine cingitur. Sed neque eam hamo capi quisquam dixit præter unum Oppianum,” &c. One consideration more. *Ib.* “Ad Pharaonis nomen sic alluditur, quo crocodilum

significari, ex Arabibus discimus, *Alcamus* الممساخ الفرعون, Pharao, *crocodilus*, &c.

To begin with the last of these. This passage, cited from the Kāmoos, is nothing more than a comment on a passage in the Koran. It is, therefore, of no earthly use or value whatever in this place ; and it is astonishing how Bochart could have so much imposed upon himself as to have thought otherwise. To proceed now to the others in their order. First, then, *The whale has no feet*. Nor does the passage affirm that the animal here mentioned has ; but only that Pharaoh did with his feet disturb the waters, just as the בָּנִים did, by some means. In the second place, it is not certain that *squamis* is meant by the word קְשַׁשּׁוֹת, found in the original. The passage alluded to stands thus : וְהַרְבֵּקְתִּי דְּבָתִים אֲלֵיךְ בְּקְשַׁשְׁתִּיךְ תְּדַבֵּה : — Auth Vers. “And I will cause the fish of thy rivers to stick unto thy scales . . . and all the fish of thy rivers shall stick unto thy scales.” We have another word occurring in the Law, viz. סְפִיר, which is usually translated by *fins*. Now the question here is, Are these words accurately translated ? From the accounts given of them in the dictionaries, it is certain that very little is known about them. My own opinion is, that the first of these ought to be translated *fins*, the latter *scales*, contrary to the usual practice. My reasons are these : — First, I cannot see how fish can be said to adhere to the scales of any other fish, or similar animal ; while it is certain that the *fins* of the whale, and indeed of other fish, are used, some to protect their young, and others (the dorsal fins) for other purposes. Secondly, both the LXX. and Syriac translators give here, the former, τὰς πτερυγάς σου ; the latter, חֶלְבָּת, signifying the same thing. Thirdly, from the etymology. In the Rabbinic, שְׁנָת signifies *sarrire, sarculis fodere* ; קְשַׁשְׁתִּים, *sarritio, tinuitus*, &c. And, under this verb (col. 3469), Castell gives לְרִיכָה, *Lorica*. I make no account here of the difference between שׁ and צׁ, which arises merely out of the pointing : and I take הַדָּעַ, *durus fuit*, to be a cognate root : it being a fact, that the *fin* is generally harder than the scales of any fish. In the Arabic, قَصْ. *Comminuit* rem. iv. conj. *durus, asper fuit* ; قَصَّ, *aspera contactu, &c.* *lorica* (comp. 1 Sam. xvii. 5). Cogn. قَصْقَصْ. *Confregit, celeriter incessit* ; كَصَّ, *motus et agitatus fuit*. To which many other cognates may be added. The word in

1 Sam. xvii. 5, means *armour*; probably a coat of mail: not because it is like the scales of a fish, but because it is hard and impenetrable, and intended as a means of defence. In the Æth. Φύλακες: signifies *any piece of furniture*.—Ludolf, coll. 201. If any reliance can be placed on these, they certainly apply much better to the *fins* than to the *scales* of fish. As to the other word, viz. סְנָפֵיר. We have, Æth. טַוְעַת: *protexit, obtexit*. Arab. صَفْرَ. *Opus plexile*; ظُرْ, *unguis* (supposing the ג to have been inserted, which is often done, by way of augmentation). And, in the Coptic, شِنْفِي. *Shenfi, squammæ piscium*: which is, in all probability, the identical word in question. All of which would rather go to prove that סְנָפֵיר must mean *scales*, not *fins*. In other places, indeed, the LXX. and Syr. take these words in the order as usual; but this can amount to nothing, as it is but of little consequence what order is taken. This argument, therefore, cannot stand for much. In the third place, a species of the whale tribe is found in the Nile; and, as I shall presently shew, of that too which is described here. Fourthly, “*Nec inde ascendit in terram.*” Nor does the text say it does; but only, that when taken it should *be made so to ascend*, just as any other monster might. Fifthly, “*Nec retium indagine angitur.*” This, I shall presently shew, is true of the whale. Sixthly, “*Sed neque cum hamo capi,*” &c. I answer: Nor does the word here used necessarily mean any such thing, as every one will see by consulting the lexicons. So far, then, these considerations are of little force or weight. (Boch. repeats them, *ib.* pt. I. lib. 1. cap. viii.)

Once more. Upon collating vr. 5 here, viz. Ezek. xxix. with Ps. lxxiv. 13, 14, it will be evident, I think, that the same animal is meant: for, in each case, the dead carcase is given for food. And, in this last place, Bochart himself has no doubt the *whale* is meant (Hieroz. pt. II. lib. v. cap. xvi.). Compare now with these two passages, Ezek. xxxii. 4, 5, and say, Is not the same animal meant in them all?—Let us now examine the particulars.

רִבְחַבְל תְּשַׁקְעֵץ. *Or with a cord which thou letttest down.* אֲשֶׁר seems to be understood here. *Ib.* וְשַׁבַּת? *His tongue*, i. e. נְשָׁמָת supplied from the beginning of the verse, *Wilt thou draw out, or along?* Bochart finds a real difficulty here, because writers are unanimous in declaring that the crocodile has no such tongue as can be thus dealt with; but, that the tongue he has is made fast to his lower jaw. It is quite ridiculous to observe how this writer labours to prove

that Aristotle spoke, in saying this, after the manner of the vulgar; and that, although the crocodile seemed to have no tongue, yet that, in fact, he had a small one, which was immovable, and — which he allows after all — could not be taken with a hook, as here described! Nothing can be more certain, than that whales of the dolphin tribe have all tongues.

26. אַגְמָן. *A reed*: “*id est*,” says Bochart, “*funem junceum*.” I see no necessity for this. The parallelism seems to require, that by *a reed* should here be meant a light sort of spear, or arrow, made of the reed, for the purpose of striking the smaller fish. *Ib.* גַּחֲזָה. *Or with a thorn*. “*Id est*,” adds Bochart, “*hamo spinæ instar acuto*.” This too is objectionable; and particularly so, as it tends to recommend a principle of interpretation by *similitude*, as if (as before noticed) things similar ought to be taken as identical. I take חַחָה, therefore, in its simple and obvious sense; implying that it would be absurd to attempt taking this animal, as the smaller fish are, by merely fixing an arrow, or thorn, in his jaw.

27. הַיְרֵבָה וּגְנָן. *Will he multiply cries? &c.* Allusion is, I think, here made to well-known cries of the dolphin. Comp. Mich. i. 8; Pliny, Solinus, &c., as cited by Bochart, Hieroz. pt. I. lib. 1. cap. vii. “*A captis delphinis*,” says Petr. Gill, *ib.* “*tanti fletus gemitusque flunt, ut cum in navi ubi permulti delphini tenebantur pernoctarem, mihi acerbissimum dolorem inusserint*,” &c. And Mr. Dewhurst, in his Natural History of the Whale, speaking of the fiercest of the dolphin tribe, one of which was some time ago captured in Lynn harbour, says, p. 179, “It was with much difficulty they were able to despatch him by the help of knives and sharpened oars. The groans,” he adds, “of the poor animal are described as having been most horrible, and the effusion of blood very great.” This tribe vary, according to Mr. Dewhurst, from twenty to twenty-four feet in length. The one just mentioned measured, from the tip of the upper jaw to the division of the tail, following the curve of the back, twenty-one feet three inches.

This animal, viz. the *Delphinus Orca communis*, or common grampus, “is,” says Mr. Dewhurst, “of an extremely fierce and predaceous disposition, feeding on the larger fishes, and even on the dolphin and porpoise. It is also said to attack whales, and to devour seals, which it occasionally finds sleeping on the rocks, dislodging them by means of its back fin, and precipitating them into the water. This animal is found both in the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas.

.... The lower jaw is much wider than the upper . . . the dorsal fin sometimes measures not less than six feet in length, from the base to the tip. Fabricius," continues he, "emphatically styles it *Balænarum Tyrannus*; and it is considered as one of the most ferocious inhabitants of the ocean." Of the common dolphin, Mr. Dewhurst says, p. 176, that "the motions of this animal are inconceivably swift: hence it has been named by mariners . . . the arrow of the sea." And of the porpoise, another species of the dolphin, p. 172, it "is observed, when in quest of food, to turn up the sand and mud at the bottom of the water like a common dolphin," &c. And ib. p. 176, the common dolphins "are gregarious, and, like the porpoises, frequently sport about upon the surface, leaping out of the water, so as to be entirely visible. (Comp. Ps. civ. 26.) Again, p. 170, "The porpoises are constantly to be found sporting in the stormy sea," &c. This is also said of some other whales; and is, probably, true of them all.

There is another sort of whale, viz. the *Balænoptera rorqual*, or broad-nosed whale; which, as it is found in the Mediterranean, is not improbably had in view in this description of the Leviathan. "This genus" (ib. p. 114) "is found not to remain so much in the northward as the common Greenland whale . . . I have already stated its occasional occurrence in the seas about Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, &c. It has also been found in the Mediterranean, near the Straits of Gibraltar." . . . "Its great velocity, &c. make this species a matter of indifference to the whalers, who rarely attempt its capture." One of these, lately exhibited in the skeleton at Charing Cross, London, was found to be ninety-five feet in length, and to weigh, when entire, two hundred and forty tons!

Another species of this is the *Balænoptera gibbar*, or razor-backed whale. (Dewhurst, p. 92.) This is generally found in the northern seas; but one, as it is believed, one hundred and one feet long, was stranded in 1750 on the banks of the river Humber. A musket-ball appears to make no impression on it (ib. p. 94), and, when struck with the harpoon, "not unfrequently drags the fast-boat with tremendous speed . . . hence the harpooner is commonly under the necessity of cutting the line." (Comp. Job, xli. 18.)

I have cited these few different accounts of the whale, because I have thought it probable that the description, which it is my business to illustrate, may take in more than really belongs — or was intended to be understood as belonging — to any one species of the whale tribe. My opinion, however is, as already intimated, that the *Delphinus Orca*

communis, or common grampus, is the animal more particularly had in view; because, not only does it answer our description best generally, but also is found in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and also the Nile. I shall now present a few extracts from Oriental writers, for the purpose of enabling the reader to see, how exactly their notions of this animal suit the context of the sacred writer in this place.

Bochart, *Hieroz.* pt. I. lib. 1. cap. vii. gives the following from Kazwini :— *Pessimus est ex Alcausegis* (الكوسج). *In ore habet dentes instar cuspidis hastæ: Longus est, ut palma procula, oculis rubentibus instar sanguinis, latus ore, et ventre, aspectu fulgurante. Vorat animalia multa, ita ut tam terræ, quam maris animalibus sit terribilis. Cùm movetur, mare fluctuat præ roboris ejus vehementia.*" And, a little lower down, " *Est animal (i.e. الكوسج) in mare infestius, quām in terra leo, quod aquatica animalia scindit dentibus suis, السيف الماضي ut ensis egregiè cædens.*" And again, from Zamakhshari : " *Frequens est in mari Kelzem, in quo submersus est Pharao.*"—" *Almutariz,*" adds Bochart, " eandem belluam omnium mari belluarum dieit esse dominam, et longè pessimam." " *ORCAM* puto significari," continues Bochart, " *infestam balænis belluam, cuius imago, inquit Plinius, nullâ repræsentatione exprimi possit aliâ, quam carnis immensæ dentibus truculentæ.*" This is, in substance, just what Mr. Dewhurst and Fabricius, as cited above, have said of the " *Orca communis*," or common grampus; some parts of which are almost literal translations of an hitherto extremely obscure passage in our description : viz. ch. xli. 26. We are told too by Abdollatif (White's ed. p. 75), that the dolphin is found in the Nile, particularly about Tanis and Damietta. Having now touched generally on the character of these animals, let us proceed with our comments.

28. הַיְכֹרֹת וָנוּ. *Will he make a covenant? &c.* That is, Sensible of thy power, will he be content to accept terms of servitude at thy hands, as the conquered generally do, and so become a perpetual slave? On the phrase here used, see the dictionaries.

29. חֲנַחַקְדֵּבָו. *Wilt thou play with him? &c.* So Catullus, as cited by Bochart :

" *Passer deliciae meæ puellæ,
Quicun luderet,*" &c.

There is a peculiar propriety in applying this to the whale, which, as already observed, is often seen sporting

among the stormy waves of the ocean. *Ib.* וְהַקְרֹבָּה. *And wilt thou attach him? &c.* See note on ch. xxxviii. 31.

31. וְכִרְבֵּה. *Will companies bargain? &c.* This verb is often taken in the sense of *digging*; and, as bargains were usually ratified by the slaughtering and feasting upon animals (see Gen. xxxi. 54), *hiring*, *bargaining*, and the like, have become part of its significations. Arab. كَرَبَ. *Fodit terram*; conjj. vi. viii. x., *conduxit*; كَرَبَةً, *conductio*nis pre-tium; كَرِيْبٌ, *conductor*, &c. *Ib.* חֲבָרִים. Persons whose profession it is to trade in *companies*, as in the caravans of the East. See Gen. xxxvii. 25; and Gram. Art. 154, 12, and note. *Ib.* בְּנָעֲנִים. Lit. *Canaanites*. “Quia Chananaei mercaturae erant dediti, ideò Chananaeus in scriptura passim pro mercatore sumitur.”—Bochart. That is, Is the capture of this animal so certain, that thou mayest stipulate with the merchants for his sale, apportioning him, &c., as a matter of course, beforehand?

Ib. בְּשֶׁפּוֹת. *With missiles, or pikes.* Bochart, שְׁכָות, missilia explicamus ex Arabica lingua, quâ شوکة vel شکّة missile et teli acumen est.” “Sed, et צלצל, pro telo, geminatis radicalibus alludit ad Arabicum ضلالة, quod sagittas explicant Giggæius, et Golius, ille in ضول, hic in ضبل.” Bochart adds a note to the effect, that if a whale were spoken of here, this could have no good application, because it is usual to capture it with instruments such us these; otherwise, if a crocodile was meant, whose coating is impervious to them. Whence he would have it inferred, that the animal spoken of could not be a whale, but was probably a crocodile. I doubt whether such inference can fairly be drawn; for, first, No one ever thinks, or ever thought, of attacking a crocodile in this manner. There are other and easier ways of despatching that animal, as Bochart himself has shewn (Hieroz. Pars II. lib. v. cap. xvi.). It would therefore have been out of place to talk of destroying that animal in this way. Again, no one, I believe, ever thought of dividing a crocodile among the merchants, as said of this animal in the preceding verse. No part of that animal was, I think, ever made matter of merchandise. It would therefore have been out of place to speak in this way with respect to him. In the second place, there are whales, as already noticed—whose oil at least is, and perhaps was, even at this early time—an object worthy the attention of merchants; and these animals are killed in the manner here described.

Yet it is a fact that some of these, as mentioned above, are so powerful, swift, and determinate, in opposing the greatest combined force that can be brought against them, that very rarely indeed are they attacked at all, much less by a single individual, as here intimated. I do not think, therefore, that Bochart's remark is of much weight. After all, however, Bochart reduces the argument to this: "Hæ ad *Jobum* provocaciones tantum eo pertinent, ut scias non esse, quod sibi quis facilem de eo animali spondeat victoriam, cum et mole sit vastum, et robore tremendum :" which may be said with equal propriety of the whale. A little lower down, he doubts of the truth of the stories told by the ancients, when they affirm that the Tentyritæ very easily despatched them ; and he adds, by way of confirmation of this, that no one of modern times has seen any such thing done. I remark, One would hardly think this sufficient to bear down a statement supported by the most respectable writers of antiquity. Many things might have happened, in so long a period of time, sufficient to put an end to the custom ; such, for example, as wars between that people. Yet Abdollatif speaks, even in his times, of certain men brought from Nigritia, two of whom very soon destroyed two very formidable hippopotami, which had infested the neighbourhood of Damietta for a considerable time. White's edit. p. 79 ; which appears to me to shew, that something not unlike the ancient practice referred to, actually existed in his days.

32. יִמְצַלֵּךְ. Lit. *Lay on him*, i. e. *concerning him, thy hand, supp.* מִצְלָה, *to thy mouth*, in token of silence and astonishment. Comp. ch. xxix. 9, and xxi. 5, above. It cannot be meant, surely, that the hand is to be laid on this terrific animal ; yet Rosenmüller has here, "Injice ei volam tuam, i. e. si injicere ei ausus fueris, recordari," &c. Bochart, "cum ipso tactu compereris cutem esse illi contra omnem ictum invictam." But surely, there could be no necessity for touching the animal, in order to ascertain this, in the one case ; nor for putting the man in mind, in the other, that the contest would be a very unequal one. This would be just as much as to say : If you cannot believe my statement, make the trial for yourself : when, in fact, the whole argument proceeds on the assumption, that enough is known to need no such experiment : and to this the subsequent context bears its testimony. On my view, the general sense would be, The character of this animal, or class of animals, is such as to excite the deepest dread and astonishment, even in its contemplation : much more upon the supposition of

its being encountered single-handed. Forbear, then, even to think of such a project.

It has already been remarked, that the term θαλάσσιον here used contains the notion of *sea-monster* generally; and that my belief is, this was the intention of the sacred writer. It might also apply to those enormous serpents which are occasionally seen in the sea, and in the warmer climates in lakes, and occasionally on the land. I shall notice here a relation to this effect given by Diodorus Siculus (lib. iii. xxxv. &c.) He first tells us that the tales, related by historians as well as by the natives of Æthiopia, about these serpents, exceeded all belief. These he passes over, and proceeds to tell us of the means had recourse to by a certain company of merchants, for the purpose of taking one alive for one of the Ptolemys of Egypt. We are then told of the first attempt to take one of thirty cubits long, in which a total failure was experienced, and many of the persons engaged were killed: Ως δὲ ἐπλησίαζον (says he) ἀεὶ μᾶλλον ἐξεπλήστον τῷ δέει, θεωροῦντες ὅμιλα πυγμάτων, καὶ λιχμεωμένην πάντη τὴν γλῶτταν, ἔτι δὲ τῇ τραχύτητι τῶν φοῖδων, ἐν τῇ διὰ τῆς ὑλῆς πορείᾳ καὶ παρατρίψει, φόρον ἐξαισιον κατασκευάζοντα, τὸ μέγεθός τε τὸ τῶν ὁδόντων ὑπερφυές, καὶ στόματος ἀγρίαν πρόσοψιν, καὶ κυκλώματος ἀνάστημα παράδοξον, διόπερ τῷ φέων τὰ χρώματα τῶν προσώπων ἀποβεβληκότες, δειλῶς ἐπίβαλλον τοὺς βρόχους ἐπὶ τῆς οὐρᾶς. τὸ δὲ θηρίον, ὅμιλα τῷ προσάφασθαι τοῦ σώματος τὸν κάλων, ἐπεστρέψῃ μετὰ πολλοῦ φυσήματος καταπληκτικῶν, καὶ τὸν μὲν πρῶτον ἀρπάζει· τῷ στοματὶ . . . καὶ τὰς σάρκας ἔτι ζῶντος κατεστείτο. τὸν δὲ δεύτερον φεύγοντα τῇ στείρᾳ πόρρωθεν ἐπεσπάσατο, καὶ περιειλθὲν ἔσφιγγε τὴν κοιλίαν τῷ δεσμῷ. οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ πάντες ἐκπλαγέντες διὰ τῆς φυγῆς τὴν σωτηρίαν ἐπορίσαντο. “At quo propius accedunt, eo plus terroris invadit, cum oculos igni quasi ardentes, et exsertæ linguae vibratum, strepitumque immanem, asperitate squamarum, et virgulta prosternente incessu excitatum, et enormium dentium magnitudinem, adspectumque oris truculentum, et peraltæ spiræ orbem, collis instar deprehendunt. Per totum igitur faciem consternatione pallidi timide laqueum caudæ injiciunt. Qui simulac corpus attigit, cum sibilo se monstrum horrendo retrorsus, primum . . . rictu suo arreptat, vivique adhuc carnes dilaniat. Secundum procul ex ipsa fuga spiræ innexu attrahit, et circumvolvens se medio constrictum ventre firmiter tenet. Reliqui metu perculsi fuga saluti consulunt.” Eventually, however, one was taken and carried to Alexandria. This was perhaps one of the *boa* species. Valerius Maximus, lib. i. c. viii.—to which Pliny, lib. viii. c. xiv. A. Gellius, lib. vi. c. iii. &c. also bear testimony—tells us from Livy of a serpent of im-

mense size contesting with Regulus the passage of a river in Africa. Pontopiddan, too, Hist. of Norway, vol. ii. p. 195, &c. gives a similar account of an enormous sea-serpent. These may perhaps fall in with the general scope of the sacred writer. Comp. Isa. xxvii. 1, &c. and Mr. Dewhurst's work, p. 205, et seq.

From what follows, it is evident that the argument involves a sort of climax, or what is usually termed *à fortiori*; i. e. If the case be thus as to this animal, how must it be with reference to God, who is not only the Creator of it, but of all this immense and splendid universe? And certainly a more humiliating consideration cannot be presented to the human mind. Upon the whole, as בְּהַמּוֹת, in the preceding context, signifies no one particular animal, but rather those quadrupeds which are most remarkable for their strength and courage; so here, לִיזָרֶן? signifies those monsters of the seas which are the most powerful, swift, and destructive: and the descriptions here given are generally more suitable to the whale tribes than to any other of the aquatic or amphibious animals.

CHAPTER XLI.

1. תֹזְחַלְתָּו. *His hope*, i. e. of any one so presuming to act. Comp. Eccl. vi. 10. נִכְזַבָּה. Lit. *Hath been made false, failing*, &c. It has already been remarked, that words signifying lying (chh. xvi. 8; xxxiv. 6), originally implied defect. The preterite is here used to imply a strong future sense. Gram. Art. 236. *Ib.* גַם הַלֵּא, for גַם הַלֵּא, the negative sense being implied in the preceding verb. וּטָל. Lit. *Thrown down at length*. Hoph. of טול: that is, The sight of such an animal is quite sufficient to put an effectual end to every idea of conflict.

2. לֹא־אֲתַזֵּר. There is *none so fierce*, &c. i. e. no individual who dares do so. יִשְׁרְאֵל. That *he stir him up*, i. e. provoke him to the battle. See also ch. iii. 8, above.

3. חַקְיִמְנִי. *Hath caused to be before me*, i. e. hath laid something before me as a plan, which I am to fulfil: hath prescribed a course for me.

4. אַפְּרִישׁ. *I will not be silent, or dissemble*, i. e. will now more fully enter on the description of his power, &c. *Ib.* פְּרוּ. *His powers*. Whether this word have the sense here which I have given to it in ch. xviii. 13, or whether it take its meaning from the branches of trees, as *limbs*, according to the lexicons, the exegetical sense will be much the same;

i. e. powers, or the like. וְחַיִן. And the destructiveness, &c. Commentators, &c. have generally taken this word as equivalent to נֶסֶת, gracefulness, &c. But how this can apply either to the crocodile, or the whale, it is beyond my powers of vision to see. No animals, perhaps, are more ill-favoured in form than these. I feel compelled, therefore, to take the Arabic حَيْن, r. حَيْن, or حُون, *periit*,—*exitium, pernicies, &c.* עֲרָפָה, *order, equipment, array, &c.* for the battle.

5. פָּנֵי לְבָגֵשׂ. Lit. *The faces of his clothing*, i. e. so exposed him, as to have deprived him of his power. This verb is used to denote the dismantling of any fortress, and thence to imply captivity. See ch. xxxiii. 16, &c. Ib. בְּכָלְלָה. Lit. *With, or for, doubling*. Schultens takes the construction of יְבֹא, with בְּ here, as equivalent to the Arabic جاء بِهِ, *he came with it*; which is perhaps straining the point. *In order to double, for the purpose, &c.* seems to me to suit the place better. The whole thus: Who can lay him open to assault? Who can approach and place a surcingle on his nose? i. e. as on the nose of a fierce camel.

6. גְּלַתִּי וְנוּ. *The doors of, &c.* The terms used are still military. *To lay open*, Arab. فَتَحَ, and Pers. گشادن, having the same meaning, are often used to signify victory. Ib. יְצָפֵן. *His teeth*. Arab. سَنَلَن, *acics, cuspisque hastæ*, as if armed in this part with encircling spears. The crocodile, it is true, has teeth and a mouth, which will very well suit this description. But this is also true of the whale, and particularly of that genus, which seems to be described here. Of the whale, one genus has teeth only in the lower jaw, another, in both the upper and lower.

I shall now give a few extracts from Mr. Dewhurst's book on both these genera. Of the *Physeter cylindricus*, it is said, p. 161: "This species has a hunch on the back; the teeth are curved and pointed at the top; the spiracles, or breathing-holes, are in the middle of the snout . . . The head is at least one-third of the whole length of the body . . . On each side of the lower jaw there is a row of twenty-five curved, sharp-pointed teeth. The dorsal-fin is replaced by a hunch, eighteen inches high, and four inches and a half long at the base."

Of the *Physeter microps*, another species of this animal, the account of La Cépède is, that it "is one of the largest, most cruel, and most dangerous inhabitants of the deep. Adding to formidable weapons, the two great sources of

strength, bulk and velocity ; greedy of carnage, a daring enemy, and an intrepid fighter : what part of the ocean does he not stain with blood ? ” “ Its head is so enormous as to equal the whole length of the body The teeth, which appear in . . . (the lower jaw), are conical The dorsal-fin is straight, high, and pointed, and by some zoologists has been compared to a needle. The whole length of the animal usually exceeds fifty feet ” (pp. 162, 3). Another species, the *Physeter mular*, or great-finned cachalot, is said to be very wild, and difficult to wound, and consequently is but rarely taken. “ It appears that the harpoon can only pierce them in one or two places near the pectoral fins.” (*Ib.* p. 165.)

Of the dolphin genus, the *Porpoise* is said to have a mouth of a moderate width ; the teeth sharp, small, and numerous, being commonly from forty to fifty in the jaw. The common dolphin has, according to some, ninety-six teeth in the upper jaw, ninety in the lower ; according to others, forty-seven in each jaw. This, as well as the preceding, stirs up the mud at the bottom when in quest of his prey (*ib.* pp. 172, 175). “ The mouth . . . is very wide, reaching almost to the insertion of the head. The dorsal-fin is high.”

The common *Grampus*, the largest animal of the dolphin genus, has forty teeth in each jaw. It will attack both whales and seals with its dorsal-fin, which is sometimes not less than six feet in length from the base to the tip. It has twenty-four teeth in each jaw ; “ the seven backward ones are *cuspidate* : the rest appear to have been the same, but are now worn down.” (*Ib.* pp. 178, 180.) It would be endless to cite the various accounts of this animal : what has now been given is sufficient to shew its very near accordance with the description given by our sacred writer.

7. אַפְנָה. *A back.* This I take to be the *dorsal-fin* just spoken of : a weapon unknown to the crocodile. Bochart takes the word to mean *corpus vel tergum*. “ Quia,” says he, “ crocodili squamæ potissimum in tergo sunt.” The *squamæ* have been disposed of. Let us now see what is further said. אַפְנִים מִכְפִּים. *The risings, or embossings, of shields,* This Bochart passes over. Winer renders it, “ *squamaram nales*.” But what are these ? Dicat qui possit. Rosenmüller gives “ *robora scutorum*.” But no such sense is contained in the term אַפְנִים. In ancient shields, however, there was occasionally an eminence in the middle, raised to a considerable height, and terminating in a sharp point, not unlike the dorsal-fin of one of these whales. With this, too,

the animal does similar execution, in attacking and wounding his adversaries. The particle of similitude סָמֵךְ must be supplied here by the ellipsis. *Ib.*, סָמֵךְ, I take to intimate the firmness and strength of this fin, comparing it to the setting of a signet in metal.

8. וּבָחַד וּבָנֶם. *One to another, &c.* This, as well as what follows in the next verse, applies probably both to the account of the teeth preceding, and to the setting in of this dorsal-fin: implying that all is compact, firm, and inseparable.

10. יְשִׁיחַתְּנָה יְהֹוָה. *His neesings.* “Per nares,” says Bochart, “confertim actus spiritus tanto prorumpit impetus ut scintillare videatur, et flamas emittere.” “Quod plurimum scriptorum testimoniis confirmat,” says Rosenmüller. Yet, I can find but one from Aristotle, in which the crocodile is said to sneeze: not one telling us that this gives out a light, or any thing like it.

Ib. וְעַיְן וּבָנֶם. *And his eyes, &c.* In a passage already cited from Kazwini (ch. xl. 27), on the كُوسَح, the *Orca communis*, or *Grampus*, after stating that “dentes (habet) instar cupidis hastæ,” it is added, “oculis rubentibus instar sanguinis . . . aspectu fulgurante:” which is perhaps as good an illustration of this passage, as is Bochart’s appeal to the hieroglyphics in which the eyes of the crocodile are made to represent the dawn. Neither of these descriptions, however, intimates that the eyes are remarkably brilliant. The light of the dawn is not very bright: and of this sort the eyes of the whale are universally said to be.

11. מַפְיוֹ וּבָנֶם. *From his mouth, &c.* Of whatever animal this is said, it is quite certain, as Rosenmüller has observed, that it must be taken figuratively. If so, Bochart’s citations from Achilles Tatius, and Eustathius of Antioch, stating that the hippopotamus emits from his nostrils inflamed smoke, must stand for nothing. Besides, the text here speaks of the mouth, not of the nostrils. All the passage seems to mean is, that as this animal is very dreadful in the pursuit of his prey—which is usually done open-mouthed—and as fire is generally said to accompany the sword in Hebrew descriptions of the ravages of war; so it might here be said to act similarly, and thus to consume all before it.

12. מַנְחִירָיו. *From his nostrils* issueth smoke. This is so true, and so well known, of the blowings of the whale, that it can stand in need of no further illustration. *Ib.*

אַגְבָּנוּ. *With reed*, i. e. burning. Arab. حَرْبَى, *ferbuit*. حَجِيمٌ, *fervere, ardere, &c.* By some supposed here to signify a caldron, or the like: but perhaps without any good reason.

13. נֶפֶשׁ. *His breath.* Arab. نفس, *anhelitus*. The Hebrew word, however, also means *person*. The expression may, therefore, be intended to convey the fiery character of his disposition, as we say, *personal bravery, courage*. In any case, much the same is said, in vr. 11, above. It may be considered, therefore, as a continuation of that verse. Gram. Art. 241, 18. And so, perhaps, vv. 8, 9, above; are continuations of vr. 6, if not also of vr. 7.

14. בְּצַדְרֹו. *In his neck.* “An in collo balænæ quod nullum habet?” asks Bochart, very shrewdly; yet Mr. Dewhurst, in his description of the *Balænoptera rorqual* (p. 122), actually gives an account of the anatomy of the neck! I only ask, Could he have done this if the animal really had no neck? A neck may not indeed appear to general spectators, and, in some cases, there may be none; yet, in general descriptions like that in our text, it may in every case be allowable to assume this, just as it may, when speaking of the animal emitting smoke and fire, as above.

Ib. יְלִין עַז וּנוּ. *Lodgeth strength, &c.* Two instances are given by Mr. Dewhurst of the immense strength of the whale (pp. 104, 5). One is of an American ship, in lat. 47°, long. 118 west; the other, of a Dutch ship (I suppose). Of the former it is said, “They were surrounded by whales, the three boats were lowered down, and the crews busy in harpooning them. Shortly afterwards, a whale of the largest class struck the ship, and knocked part of the false keel off. . . . He then turned, went round the stern, and, going away about a quarter of a mile, suddenly turned, and came at the ship with tremendous velocity, head on . . . The vessel (which was going at the rate of five knots) went back at the rate of three or four knots. The consequence was, that the sea rushed in at her cabin-windows, every man on deck was knocked down, and the bows were completely stove in. In a few minutes the vessel filled.” &c. Of the latter, “Von Longdorff, in the narrative of his voyage from Kamtschatka to Ochotsk, says, ‘An uncommonly large whale, the body of which was larger than the ship itself, lay almost at the surface of the water, but was not perceived by any one on board till the moment when the ship was almost upon him. . . . We were thus placed in imminent danger, as this gigantic creature, setting up its back, raised the ship at least three

feet out of the water. The masts reeled, and the sails fell all together. . . . We saw the monster sailing off, with the utmost gravity and solemnity.’’ This is, perhaps, sufficient illustration of the following, גַּלְכָּנִי. *And before him, &c.*; which is necessarily figurative, and is well illustrated by Bochart from the poets, speaking of the prancings of the war-horse. He has, however, egregiously failed in his application of it to the crocodile, an animal frigid and tame in the extreme.

15. מִפְלֵי וְנוּ “*The muscles, &c.* Bochart: “*Tori carnis ejus, id est, partes prominentiores . . . ad verbum procidua carnis ejus.* Gr. προπεττής,” &c. Which Rosenmüller converts into “*laxæ,*” and applies to the soft and pendulous parts of oxen. But, Is it not absurd to say, that the lax and pendulous flesh of any animal is hard and immovable, as our text here manifestly does? *Tori carnis* would, perhaps, more correctly mean the interlaced and firmer parts of the flesh, as the Targumist has taken the place: where his Latin translator has improperly given *costæ*. Buxtorf renders פֶּלֶד, the term here used by the Targumist, “*Torus, pulpa carnis musculosa et firmior.*” This, as may be gathered from Mr. Dewhurst’s work, lies under the fat, or blubber, of the whale; and hence, perhaps, is in the text termed בְּשִׂירוֹ, *the fallings, or lower parts, of his flesh.* The fat or blubber being removed, “there remains,” says Mr. Dewhurst, “only the *kreng*, nothing more than a huge shapeless mass of bones, covered with a quantity of *black muscular substance* [this he terms, p. 42, “*muscular flesh,*” exterior to which is the blubber]; which is abandoned, either to sink or to be devoured by the flocks of ravenous birds and sharks which duly attend on this occasion (pp. 64, 5).” That the interior structure of the animal is spoken of, the following verse seems to prove.

16. לְבֹז וְנוּ “*His heart, &c.* “The quantity of blood which circulates in the whale,” says Mr. Dewhurst, p. 39, “is much greater in proportion than that which flows in the veins of quadrupeds. The diameter of the aorta, or large artery arising from the heart, is sometimes more than thirteen inches; and the late Mr. John Hunter estimated the quantity thrown into it, at every contraction of the heart, to vary from *ten to fifteen gallons*, and that with an immense velocity.” This is, I think, sufficient to shew, that the texture of this vessel must be of uncommon firmness and strength. See also Bochart on the place; who rather travels out of the record, as it appears to me, to make this hardness

of heart expressive of the courage of the animal. There is nothing in this which Bochart could ascribe particularly to the crocodile. He merely says, it is true of all large animals.

Ib. בְּלָח וְנוּ. As the lower millstone. See Deut. xxiv. 6; Judg. ix. 53; 2 Sam. xi. 21; Cant. iv. 3. Arab. قَبْلَخ.

Lapis inferior molæ; r. فَلَح. Fregit. Jahn has described these hand-mills in his Archæologie, pt. I. vol. ii. p. 176. It does not appear to be known, why the lower stone is here appealed to for its firmness in preference to the upper. A harder stone might, indeed, have been chosen for this situation: but of this we are not certain.

17. מִשְׁרָה. At his rising. "Hic elatio belluae est super aquas emersio."—Bochart. See Gen. vii. 17. That is, in the contest. See the note on vr. 14 above. *Ib.* מִשְׁבָּרִים. By his breakings. "The Dutch writers," says Mr. Dewhurst, p. 76, "mention Jacques Vienkes... who, after a whale had been struck, was hastening with a second boat to the support of the first. The whale, however, arose, and with its head struck the boat so furiously that it was shivered into pieces, and Vienkes was thrown with its fragments on the back of the huge animal. Even then," it is added, "the bold mariner darted a second harpoon into the body of his victim: but, unfortunately, he got entangled in the line.... At last, however... he swam to the boat." Another boat was, by a similar rising of the whale, thrown about fifteen feet into the air, which then turned over, and fell into the water, with its keel upwards. *Ib.* p. 77. Lit. בְּרַחֲטָרָה. Lit. Become erring, i. e. confused, as under such circumstances they necessarily must be. I do not see how this can fairly apply to the crocodile.

18. חֶרְבָּה. I take this to signify the harpoon; and, as already remarked, to be the identical word. This passage needs no further illustration. *Ib.* חֶרְבִּת. The spear, &c. Mr. Dewhurst, p. 55, will supply drawings of the harpoon, lance, &c., as used in attacking the whale. Bochart has given the best explanation of these terms, on the place. Hieroz. pt. II. lib. v. cap. xvii.

19. בְּרַשְׁבָּה. He counteth, &c. It is not said that iron, &c. will not take effect on him, but only that he considers it as straw, and so on. Bochart may have spared his citations, therefore, to shew that the crocodile's back and tail are so hard as to resist musket-balls, &c. Much the same is said, too, of certain genera of the whale and sea-serpent.

20. This verse is literally true of the whale. בְּרַקְשָׁת. Lit. Son of the bow. Comp. Lam. iii. 13.

21. תְּחִזָּה. *A club, bludgeon, and, generically, clubs.*
Arab. وَتَخْ. *Fuste percussit. Indè میتخته. Fustis.* So Bochart.

22. תְּחַחֵי. *Beneath him, i. e. the things just mentioned, are accounted גַּחֲשֶׁבָה supplied from the preceding verse) points, or pointed pieces, of the potsherd.* יְרַפֵּד. *He reclineth, i. e. himself.* Arab. قَدَّ. *Suffulcavit, sustentavit.* See ch. xvii. 13 above. The construction seems to be this: יְרַפֵּד נַפְשׁוֹ עַלְיָחָרְיוֹץ בָּעַלְיָתִיט : He sustains himself upon the pointed *things*, as upon mire: i. e. he makes no more account of them than he does of the miry bottom of the deep. Bochart here, rather clumsily, forces in the scales of the crocodile. His translation of the verse is: “*Pro eo sunt acumina testæ, sternit se, ut tribulam in luto.*” Where both the *acumina testæ* and the *tribulam* are made to stand for the scales of the crocodile. Let the reader judge.

23. יְרַתִּית. *He causeth to boil, &c.* Syr. מָלֵא. *Fervefecit, &c.* The dolphin genus, &c. are said so to stir up the mud from the bottom; see note on vr. 6 above. Ib. בְּמַרְקָחָה. *Like a boiling pot of ointment: i. e. in a violent state of agitation.* Bochart thinks the musky smell of the crocodile is alluded to here. But is musk ever used as an ointment? This may be more than doubted. I think the idea of boiling belongs as much to the last as to the first member here; and, to avoid mistake, I have supplied it.

24. אַחֲרָיו וּנוּ. *After him, &c.* This is owing perhaps to the swiftness of this animal (see note on vr. 10 above), which cannot be said of the crocodile; nor has Bochart found one instance to justify such an application. Nor has he been able to shew that תְּהוֹם has ever been applied to any river, much less to the Nile.

25. אֵין וּנְ. *There is not, &c.* Bochart here makes עַצְּרָן, *the dust*, to allude to those reptiles, to which he thinks the crocodile may, on account of the shortness of his feet, seem to belong, &c. But all this is futile. עַצְּרָן is often used in this book for עַקְּרָן, as remarked again and again. The next shift, which is to make the crocodile a *reptile*, needs no remark. The passage therefore obviously declares, that there is no animal on the earth at all comparable to the leviathan here described; which is literally true. And the distinction intended is, that, as this is a water animal, no such other can be found on the land. But this cannot be said of the crocodile, which is amphibious. Ib. לְכָלִיחָה.

To be unbroken: i. e. undaunted, untamed. Which cannot be said of the crocodile; for it has often been tamed.
Ib. חָשַׁשְׁי הַמָּעַשׂ, for חָשַׁשְׁי הַמָּעַשׂ. Lit. *The made, created.*

26. וְנִזְכֵּר עַל־כָּל. *On every, &c.*: i. e. He looks down on it as its superior. So Gen. xxxix. 23. אֵין... רָאָה אֶת־כָּל וְנִזְכֵּר. *He looked not, took not the oversight of any thing, &c.* Which is explained here in the last member, הַוְאָ מֶלֶךְ וְנִזְכֵּר. *He is sovereign, &c.* *Ib.* בְּגִירִישָׁחָץ. *The progeny of insolence, or fierceness.* See ch. xxviii. 8. The phrase seems here to have a still more extensive application, taking in all the tribes of the water-animals. And, as the leading sense of the latter word seems to be (مُكَبَّسٌ), *sustulit se, per superiora elatus fuit*: i. e. obtrusiveness in advancing one's own claims to pre-eminence; which is assumption. I have already stated, that, from the descriptions here and elsewhere given, the *Delphinus Orca*, or common grampus, which Fabricius styles *Balanarum Tyrannus* (almost a literal translation of our sacred writer), is probably the animal more particularly had in view. See notes on vr. 27 above. By the terms אֶלְקָד וְנִזְכֵּר, therefore, is probably meant nothing more than that this is, *of fierce animals the most fierce*. I think it must appear from what has been said, that, if the terms *leviathan* and *thannin* mean the same animal, and that this is in some cases at least the whale beyond all doubt (which Bochart allows); nothing certainly has occurred in these two last chapters of Job requiring a different interpretation. It should, *à priori*, seem unlikely that a word signifying a *whale* in some cases, should in others stand for a *crocodile*, when in fact the animals are totally dissimilar, and have no common uniting point of agreement, except it be that both are cruel and frightful. But, if we are to unite things in every other respect dissimilar, but agreeing in these, and to translate accordingly; then, I say, there is an end at once to every thing like precision, or certainty, in the sacred writers: which, I am sure, no one duly acquainted with them will ever think of allowing. Once more: If a sea-monster is here had in view,—which I think no one can doubt,—then the crocodile must be altogether excluded, as he is found only in large rivers. And the opposition so kept up between the בְּהַמּוֹת and לְבִינְתָן, will consist in the most powerful and courageous of land and sea animals: i. e. of the quadrupeds in the one case, and of sea-monsters in the other.

CHAPTER XLII.

1. נָעַטְתִּי for נָעַטָּה, as in Ps. cxl. 13, &c. Gram. Art. 72. It is not necessary, therefore, to propose the Chaldaic form, viz. נָעַתָּה, as Rosenmüller has done, particularly as no such form occurs in the whole of this book. *Ib.* הִגְבֵּל. *Art able, i. e. to perform.* Some have taken לְלִ, here as a sort of infinitive, as in פְּקֹד פְּקֹדָתִי, which is unnecessary. לֹא יִבְגַּר. *Lit. Is not cut off from.* See ch. xxii. 24; Gen. xi. 6. מִזְמָה. *Imagination;* taken mostly in a bad sense, as in ch. xxi. 27.

3. מִזְהָ וּנוּ. *Who then thus, &c.* I take זָה adverbially, and the place to imply, Well mightest thou say, *Who then, &c.* The term לְאָמֵר, prefixed, would perhaps supply the ellipsis; but, as this would not make the English very intelligible, I have inserted *then.* The passage is plainly a citation of the words of the Almighty as given in ch. xxxviii. 2, and here repeated in reprobation of Job's conduct. There, however, we have מִחְשִׁיךְ, instead of מִעְלִים, with the addition of בְּמִלְנָה. The Auth. Vers. has “*hideth*,” which is not very clear. But as this verb (פְּצַלִּים) is used to imply obscuring any thing by hiding it, *darkeneth* is the more proper term for the translation. לֹכֶן. *Nevertheless.* Auth, Vers. “*therefore.*” Rosenm. “*igitur:*” both of which tend to make the context scarcely intelligible. What Job intends to say, apparently is, I know and have confessed thy Almighty power, declaring that man, born of a woman, is ignorant, short lived, &c.; לֹכֶן, nevertheless I have also gone on speaking of things much too high for me, and of which I had no knowledge. Comp. ch. xl. 3, 4. הַנִּרְתָּה. *Lit. I have brought forward* בְּפָלָאותִ *things too wonderful for me* (מִזְמָה). The Psalmist, Ps. xl. 6; cxxxii. 1; cxxxix. 6, seems to allude to this place, and hence to have learned humility. I take אֲבִינוּ here, to be parenthetical, and וְלֹא אָזַע, as its parallel and corroborative.

4. אָשָׁלֵךְ וּנוּ. *I will ask of thee, &c.* This and the following term are manifestly taken from ch. xxxviii. 3, or xl. 7, and are, as before, the words of God himself. By their application here, I understand Job to mean, that he had made demands in his contests with his friends - or, which

is the same thing, had used words—proper for none but God himself. He, therefore, represents himself here as speaking like God; and, apparently used *His* very words, that he might the more forcibly point out his own error, and thence impress upon himself the necessity of the deepest repentance. Bouillier pointed this out long ago; which, however, has been met with a “*hoc friget*,” by Rosenmüller, who thinks the words ought to be taken as in our Auth. Vers. I cannot help saying to this, in the words of Rosenmüller, “*Sed hoc friget!*” Nothing surely could be more natural than for Job—who had just cited a passage from the speech of the Almighty—still more strongly to apply these declarations with the view of humbling himself, and for the purpose of justifying the humiliating language given in the sixth verse. The whole seems to me perfectly consistent with the character and circumstances of Job, and to be admirably fitted for the object which he had in view. We have a usage very nearly of a sort with this in Numb. xvi. 3, 7. Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, in the first place, accuse Moses and Aaron of assuming too much: **רְבִלְכָם וּנוּ**, say they, vr. 3, **בַּיְתֵלְהָעֲדָה בְּלָם וּנוּ**, &c. This, in vr. 7, Moses seems to retort, by repeating the first sentence, **רְבִלְכָם**, i. e. at vr. 3, *It is enough for you* that all the congregation, &c. say the conspirators. Then, at vr. 7, Moses retorts, *Enough for you!* &c. Moses appears here to repeat this expression, for the purpose of condemning the impiety of those who had used it, and had by so doing assumed an authority which by no means belonged to them. In the same way, I think, Job here repeats the words of God, for the purpose of condemning himself, who had used terms amounting to something like an authority equally great.

5. **לֹשֶׁן וּנוּ**. *By the hearing, &c.* My knowledge of thy majesty has hitherto been defective. This seems to be intimated in ch. iv. 12; xxvi. 14, by the term **עַמְשָׁךְ**, which in the former instance is connected with **וְאַנְחָי**; in the latter, with the verb **עַמְשָׁשְׁ**, as if the hearing were a less imperfect means of knowledge than the sight: of which, indeed, there can be no doubt when the subject is—as it is here—the majesty of the Almighty. And hence, to realise the presence of God has always been considered as the very best means of insuring humility. Comp. Ps. exxxix. 6; ch. xl. 4, 5.

7. **כַּעֲבָדִי וּנוּ**. *Like my servant, &c.* Job had affirmed

that both calamity and prosperity came from God (ch. i. 21; ii. 10; vi. 4, &c. as already remarked); whereas Elihu, with Job's other friends, argued exclusively on the contrary presumption. Although their sentiments, therefore, cannot be charged with wilful impiety, they may with being in some respects a departure from truth; or rather, perhaps, a misapplication of it.

8. שׁבַע צָהָרִים. *Seven heifers, &c.* We find no instance in the law of Moses—as formerly noticed—in which such double offerings consisting of sevens were commanded. In Numb. xxix. 32-36, we find that *seven bullocks*, in the one case, and *seven rams*, in the other, were to be offered; and 1 Chron. xv. 26; 2 Chron. xxix. 21, such double offerings were made: but nowhere are such commanded. I am inclined to believe, therefore, that such offerings were patriarchal, and occasionally offered as things indifferent, under the law. Rosenmüller is unjustifiable, therefore, in affirming the contrary. In Numb. xxiii. 1, 29, however, we find not only *seven bullocks* and *seven rams* offered, but also *seven altars* prepared, on which each one was to be sacrificed, in conformity with the practice of the Moabites. In the places already pointed out, these were manifestly sinofferings; and such was this in Job. It is certain, therefore, that this was practised prior to the giving of the law; and hence we find it here recommended in Job. It is, moreover, evident from this place, that Job was to act the part of the officiating priest, and to offer up prayer also as Abraham did, Gen. xx. 7, which he could not have done under the law. The whole is, therefore, patriarchal. *Ib.* בְּכָלָה. *Foolishness, corruption;* here to be taken in what is termed *sensu prægnanti*: *i. e.* by a metonymy, signifying the reward, or punishment, due to foolishness, &c.

10. שָׁבֵת אֶת־שְׁבָתוֹת. *Turned the captivity.* Comp. Jer. xxx. 18; Ps. xiv. 7; lxxxv. 2; Rev. xiii. 10. Used to signify a restoration to former happy circumstances, as Schultens has well remarked. The phrase might have been in use among the inhabitants of Canaan, &c. long before the Jews were a people. *Ib.* וְנִזְמַחֲנֵה. *And He added,* *i. e.* increased gradually, as Spanheim has well remarked, all that Job had: first, by the gifts which he received from his friends; and then, secondly, by making his flocks, &c. fruitful, as he had formerly done with Abraham, Jacob, and others. It need not be supposed, therefore, that all this took place in a moment, particularly as Job's life was very much extended, as it appears in the sequel. *Ib.* לְמַשְׁנָה.

To the double; i. e. נְשָׁנָה לְמִשְׁנָה, in order to its becoming double. It has already been remarked in the Introduction, that we need not suppose exactly *the double* here to be meant, but only, that in the main this was the case. It has also been remarked, that it is to this circumstance, in all probability we are to ascribe the otherwise obscure phraseology “*double for all her sins*.” Isa. xl. 2; lxi. 7; Jer. xvi. 18; Zech. ix. 12. The two first and the last of these passages, are evidently to be taken, as promising *double blessings* under the Christian dispensation, with reference to the sufferings of the true church under the Mosaic; in the third, as denouncing *double punishment*, as compared with any at that time experienced by the Jews: which was realised in the Babylonish captivity. Hence the phraseology is used both in a good and a bad sense.

11. קַשְׁתָּה אֶחָת. Lit. *One kesita*. But what this was, or how much its value, it is impossible now to say. In Gen. xxxiii. 19, Jacob is said to have given an hundred of these for a piece of land; which, when referred to by St. Stephen, Acts, vii. 16, 17, is made to be the same that Abraham purchased of Ephron the Hittite (Gen. xxiii.). We are there told (vr. 15), that the field was worth four hundred *shekels* of silver; and at vr. 16, that Abraham weighed the silver to Ephron. It is also evident that a form of this root in the Arabic, viz. سَقْ, signifies—as Schultens has shewn on this place—a *pair of scales*. רַקֵּשׁ, therefore, having a participial form, may signify *something weighed*, and to be synonymous with לְקַשֵּׁשׁ; as, it should seem, is the case from the passages just cited. I have, therefore, translated it by *shekel*, leaving the term in all other respects as indefinite as I found it. Rosenmüller (on Gen. xxxiii. 19) will give a list of the authors who have treated on it. It ought to be observed here, that the relatives and acquaintances of Job are mentioned here, not as fictions, but as those of a person who really existed.

12, 13. It will be seen by a comparison with ch. i. 3, that the numbers here given are the double of those there mentioned; which, as shewn in the Introduction, must be understood of round numbers only. The number, however, of the sons and daughters are still the same; and these, as I have shewn elsewhere, must have been by a second marriage. Jarchi, indeed, has supposed, that because Job’s substance generally was doubled, the number of his children also was; and then, in order to make this good, that the term שְׁבֻעָה,

used here, must be a dual form, equivalent to שְׁבָעִים, and signify fourteen !

14. The names of Job's daughters are here recited apparently to mark his prosperity. טִיקִיה, q. d. *Diurna*; because, perhaps, Job had now emerged from what may be termed the *night* of affliction, and what, indeed, is often termed in this book, *darkness*, and *the shadow of death*; i. e. as if the light once more shone on his tabernacle. חַצֵּן. *Cassia*: which, according to Diodorus Siculus, &c. grew in abundance in Arabia, and was used as a perfume. See also Ps. xlv. 9. חֶרֶן הַפְּנִים. *Horn of stibium*: used as a pigment to adorn the eye-brows of women in Arabia, and as a collyrium to give lustre to the eyes, as the travellers tell us.

15. לֹא נִמְצָא. Impers. *It could not be found*: the Niphhal form having this power, as already remarked in several places. *Ib.* חַדְלָה. *Inheritance*, &c. This is evidently mentioned here as something extraordinary: and there can be no doubt, that among the patriarchs, as well as among the Jews, daughters did not generally succeed to the inheritance. The great wealth of Job was probably the sole cause of it here. The practice of modern Arabs can have no weight in such a question as this. I consider Rosenmüller's appeal to the Koran here, therefore, as vain and useless.

16. Job's living after this a hundred and forty years is also mentioned as *extraordinary*, as certainly it was. For, if we suppose him to have been seventy years of age now—and he could scarcely be less, having had a family of ten children—his whole age must have been two hundred and ten years; and hence perhaps it is said, that he saw so many of his posterity, even to the fourth generation. It is worth while here to remark, that Job's age was such as to claim the antiquity—if we may here reason from analogy—in which we have placed him. The length of human life, if we may credit the Biblical accounts, was now evidently declining. Take the following examples, pointed out in our marginal references; viz. Terah, the progenitor both of Abraham and Job, lived to the age of 205; Abraham, of 175; Isaac, 180; Jacob, 147; Joseph, 110; Moses, 120; Joshua, 110; and, according to the xth Psalm, the general reduced age of man is that of 70 years. Now Jacob's age was 147 years; and he was partly contemporary with our patriarch. But the patriarch's case was extraordinary. We may, therefore, allow him a longer life; just as we are told

that Moses lived to the age of 120 years, without experiencing any diminution of natural strength; when Joseph, who lived a considerable time before him, reached only the age of 110 years. From this longevity and wealth of particularly religious characters, and especially from those of Job, we may, perhaps, observe a peculiar force in the passages; viz. Deut. xxx. 20; Ps. xci. 16; lv. 24; Prov. iii. 2, 16, &c. And hence, too, even in the New Testament, *weakness, sickness, and premature death*, are considered as marks of God's displeasure against sin.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

Chh. xi. 6; xv. 7. See Euseb. Prep. Evang. lib. xi. cc. xv-xviii.: Viger's Edit. with his notes. It. Cyrill. Alexandr. contra Julianum, libb. i. viii. Theodoret. Serm. de Principio. Lactantius de vera et falsa sapientia. Kuinoel's Proleg. in Johan. Evang. § vii. Lex. Arab. Freytag. sub voce عقاب, and my Heb. Dictionary, sub רַבָּד.

Ch. xiii. 27. See Æschylus Prometh. vinct. l. 76, with the scholia.

Ch. xxi. 29. Strabo, edit. Casaub. p. 513, tells us that it was a custom with the Babylonians to expose the sick in a place in which three ways met, and to inquire of travellers what remedy ought to be applied for their relief. His words are: Τοὺς δὲ ἀρρώστους εἰς τὰς τριόδους ἐκπιθέντες, πυθάνονται τῶν παριόντων εἴ τις τὸ ἔχοι λέγειν τοῦ πάθους ἄκος· οὐδεὶς τέ ἐστιν οὔτε χακὸς τῶν παριόντων, ὃς οὐκ ἐντυχὼν εἴ τι φρονεῖ σωτήριον ὑποτίθεται.

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ERRATA.

Page	58,	line 15,	read	Ch. xxxi. 33,	for	xxi. 35.
—	141,	— 33,	—	even as the,	— even the.	
—	149,	bottom,	—	iniquities!	— iniquities?	
—	151,	line 3,	—	delivered in	— delivered by.	
—	—	marg.	—	Ezek. xviii. 22.	—	xxi. 26.
—	160,	line 13,	—	that	—	that.
—	—	— 19,	—	when	—	when.
—	194,	— 15,	—	בְּעָמָדָה	—	בְּעָמָדָה.
—	203,	— 22,	—	בְּשִׁלְמָה	—	בְּשִׁלְמָה.
—	214,	— 29,	—	عَلَمَةٌ	—	عَلَمَةٌ.
—	240,	— 5,	—	بُوْمِي	—	بُوي.
—	283,	— 35,	—	בְּנֵי	—	בְּנֵי.
—	295,	— 15,	—	בְּנֵי	—	בְּנֵי.
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—	362,	— 26,	—	Gomorrah	—	Gomorrhah.
—	439,	— 32,	—	خَدَا	—	خَدَا.
Passim			—	Shakspeare	—	Shakespeare.

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